WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.



69
67
65
47
45
43
41
St. LAWRENCE RIVER
GULF OF St LAWRENCE
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
BAY OF FUNDY
NOVA SCOTIA
Chatham
Woodstock
Fredericton
Houlton
Kingston
St. Johns
Eastport
Machias
Ellsworth
Skowhegan
Farmington
Colebrook
AUGUSTA
Belfast
Rockland
Auburn
Portland
Plymouth
CONCORD
Portsmouth
Exeter
Newburyport
Rockport
Yarmouth

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1884.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.

4266 IND



CONTENTS.

ABSTRACT OF RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 15, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report, and believe that a careful perusal of it will show that along the pathway of progress in the last twelve months some dark spots have been removed and some bright spots made brighter. More Indians are living in houses and fewer in tepees than there were one year ago. More are cultivating the soil and fewer following the chase than when I made my last annual report. There are more in the carpenter, blacksmith, and other mechanical shops, trying to earn an honest living, and fewer at the war dance, scalp dance, and sun dance than in October, 1883. There are also several hundred more Indian children in industrial, agricultural, and mechanical schools, fitting themselves to become useful, intelligent citizens, than there were twelve months since. During the same period many Indians have with the proceeds of their own labor purchased improved farm machinery and agricultural implements, and are making praiseworthy efforts to take their places among the independent agri culturists of the country. Taken altogether, an impartial view of the situation warrants the belief that some time in the near future it is fair to presume that, with the aid of such industrial, agricultural, and mechanical schools as are now being carried on, the Indian will be able to care for himself, and be no longer a burden but a help to the Government.

EXPENSE OF INDIAN SERVICE.

I am not aware that any report from this office has ever shown just how much the Government contributes from the United States Treasury to feed and clothe the 200,000 Indians who are its wards, outside of the five civilized tribes. The public at large finds from the proceedings of Congress and the public press that $5,000,000 in round numbers have been appropriated for the Indian service, and this gives to each Indian $25, which, if true, would not enable any person, either white or Indian, to live very luxuriously, for it is a fraction less than 7 cents a day.

But small as this is, it is by no means the worst feature of the case, because after deducting from the $5,000,000 the money due the Indians, and which the Government only holds in trust for them, and then deducting cost of transportation and other legitimate and necessary expenses, it is found, by a careful examination of the accounts, that the Indians actually get of the money *belonging to the Government*, to feed and clothe them, only about $7 per annum per capita, or a fraction less than 2 cents a day for each Indian. It takes from the Treasury of the Government $1,000 a year for each soldier in our Army, whose chief business it is to see that peace is preserved on the frontier, while it takes from the same source for each Indian only $7. I make this comparison not for the purpose of conveying the idea that the Army appropriation is too much, for I do not *know* that it is, but for the purpose of showing that the Indian appropriation is too small, because I *do know that it is*, if it is expected to transform the Indians from being wild roving nomads into peaceable, industrious, and self-supporting citizens in any reasonable time.

Among the items for which more liberal appropriations should be made, are pay of police, pay of additional farmers, and pay of the officers who compose the courts of Indian offenses. I am sustained by the best and highest authority in saying that "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." More liberality in paying Indian agents, and assisting such Indians as need it and show a disposition to help themselves would be true economy, and hasten the day when the Indians would need no pecuniary aid from the Government.

DELIVERY OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

One great cause of embarrassment in the management of the affairs of this Bureau is the failure to make the appropriations for the Indian service in time, so that deliveries may be made at the distant agencies within the year for which the appropriations are made, and as a consequence the Indians are as completely deprived of any benefit for that year as though none had been made. In this connection I call attention to the fact that after the appropriation bill passes much time is necessarily consumed before contracts can be let, and after contracts are awarded from fifteen to thirty days' time is consumed before bonds and contracts can be executed and approved. In addition to this many of the goods purchased, such as clothing, hardware, wagons, &c., have to be manufactured after contracts are awarded and bonds approved. It is therefore very evident that unless the Indian appropriation bill passes early in the session, many of the goods and supplies for the extreme northwestern agencies cannot possibly reach their destination within the year for which they are purchased.

The newspapers of the country have been full of complaints for months past, because certain Indians at the extreme northern agencies were

suffering for food, and by inference the cause of this suffering was attributable to neglect on the part of this office; while on the contrary, the suffering of these Indians for lack of food, was attributable *directly* and *entirely* first, to the fact that the appropriations for them were not made until three months after they should have been made, and second, that when made, the amount allowed was less than was asked for by this office, and consequently insufficient for the absolute wants of these Indians. The Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan Indians, and those at Fort Peck and Fort Belknap agencies, were driven to great straits to sustain life during the winter and spring of 1883 and 1884, being compelled to kill many of their horses and young stock cattle for food, and to resort to every possible expedient, such as eating bark, wild roots, &c., and there is little doubt that many deaths amongst them were the direct result of lack of food. Throughout their severest trials, however, I am glad to be able to say that they have been guilty of very few acts of lawlessness or depredation.

It is evident that owing to the entire disappearance of game and the inability of these Indians to support themselves for the present by agriculture, and in the absence of stock herds old enough and large enough so that the increase might afford a permanent, even if very limited, supply, they will be compelled to depend nearly altogether on the Government for food for several years to come. These Indians, notwithstanding their late sad experience, are cheerfully endeavoring to make the best of their present opportunities, and are anxious to help themselves. Much has been done by them during the past year in digging irrigating ditches, fencing and breaking fields, building dwelling-houses, &c., and they are, with few exceptions, diligently and patiently struggling for independence; and there is good reason to hope that with proper assistance, in a few years each household will own a team and have enough land under cultivation, which, with a few stock-cattle, will be sufficient to make a great majority of them nearly independent. In view of all these circumstances, I believe that there has never been a time in the history of these tribes when judicious assistance and encouragement from the Government would have been so beneficial to them as at present.

I have called attention to these things before, and now do so again, with the hope that Congress may see the necessity of making appropriations for the Indian service as to *time* and *quantity* so as to prevent, in the future, all just complaints of this character.

MANNER OF MAKING APPROPRIATIONS.

In my last annual report I called attention to this matter in the following language:

"Under the present system of making appropriations for the Indian service, and the rulings of the accounting officers of the Treasury in the

settlement of accounts, this office is very much embarrassed, and large loss of funds is occasioned. Money that might be very advantageously used if the Department had any power to exercise its discretion in the matter, now goes back into the Treasury every year to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, because some change or circumstance occurs that could not possibly have been foreseen at the time the appropriation was made. If the appropriations were made more in bulk, or so as to allow the Department to use its discretion in their expenditure, so that any part of an appropriation not needed for the object or purpose for which it was made, or that could be spared therefrom, could be used for some other object or purpose in the Indian service, it would aid very materially the smooth and successful operations of this office; provided always, however, that no treaty stipulations should in any manner be interfered with. No one, however well posted in the affairs of the Indian Office, can by any possibility know exactly what will be needed at every point for one year in advance, and as a matter of course members of Congress cannot be better posted in these matters than those whose business it is to watch every part of it for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. If Congress will fix the amount to be expended for the Indian service, and leave the Department to distribute it as the wants of the service seem to require, I am confident it would be a great improvement on the present manner of doing business. Under the present system some non-treaty tribes of Indians receive 3 pounds gross of beef per capita each day, and some 2 ounces per capita each day. If the plan I suggest were adopted this disproportion could be remedied, while it cannot be remedied under the present system.

"If the manner of making the appropriations for the Indian service be contrasted with that of the War Department, it will add strength to the suggestions which I have made. The appropriations for the War Department for the year 1883, amounting in round numbers to $25,000,000, were made under less than sixty different heads, leaving, very properly, as I believe, a large discretion with the Secretary of War as to their disposal. The appropriation for the Indian service of about one-fourth that amount is cut up into about two hundred and sixty separate and distinct appropriations, each one of which must be used as specially provided, and for no other purpose, although it may happen that in one place there is an abundance, while in another want and famine may prevail. In other words, the whole War Department, with all its Bureaus, has only about sixty different appropriations, while the Indian Bureau alone has its appropriations under two hundred and sixty different heads. I have thought it my duty to call attention to this in order that the much-needed change may be made in the manner of making appropriations for the Indian service."

Congress at the last session, in the direction of this line of policy, provided in the Indian appropriation bill that "Government property now on hand," not required at the reservation where it is, might be

used for the benefit of other reservations. This, it will be observed, only provides for the property which was on hand at the date of the passage of the act, to wit, on the 4th of July, 1884, but does not authorize any apportionment or distribution of goods or supplies purchased after that date. This does not meet the necessities of the case to which I referred, and I now again invite attention to this matter and urge the importance of such legislation as will allow of the distribution of goods and supplies of all kinds to non-treaty tribes of Indians in such manner as to kind and quantity as in the opinion of the Department may be calculated to promote the best interests of the service; and I do not hesitate to assert that the same amount of money disposed of in this manner will do much more good and give more general satisfaction than it does on the present plan.

SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, AND LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

I again call attention to the fact that no law exists to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians. This office can and does prevent persons licensed and under bonds as Indian traders from furnishing either arms or ammunition to Indians; but outside parties furnish both arms and ammunition, because there is no law to punish them for so doing. This practice places the Indians in a semi-independent position to the Government, which has been productive of much trouble, and, in some instances, loss of life. I hope, therefore, that Congress may see the necessity of passing a stringent *prohibitory law* on this subject, so that the *personal liberty* of both whites and Indians may be interfered with in this particular.

Congress, at the last session, so far responded to my repeated requests for funds to be used in the prosecution of persons who furnish intoxicating liquor to Indians as to make an appropriation of $5,000 for that purpose. This is one step in the right direction, and the first one that has been taken upon this particular subject, and it has already produced good results, one of which is that some of the violators of law are now in prison. But this is but a step in the commencement of what should be followed by legislation to make it thoroughly effective. After the offender has been arrested, tried, and found guilty, the punishment under the law as it now stands may be, and in many instances is, so light as to be no terror to the evil doer. When from $100 to $500 have been expended in prosecuting a case to conviction of the offender and then have him fined $1 and imprisoned one day, as has been the case in some instances, it is very obvious that this worst of all evils in the Indian country will not be removed, and is so broad a farce as to be justly ridiculed and despised. The only effectual remedy for this is the one which I have repeatedly recommended, and that is to make the penalty *not less* than $300 fine, and *not less* than two years' imprisonment. The law now reads *not more* than $300, and *not more* than two years' imprisonment.

The Indians themselves complain of the Government's allowing white men to furnish liquor to their people, and in some cases do all in their power to cure this evil by severely punishing their own people who indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors. What must an Indian think of a Government claiming to be governed by the principles of Christianity, and urging them to abandon their heathenish practices and adopt the white man's ways, which at the same time allows the meanest and vilest creatures in the persons of white men to demoralize and debauch their young men by furnishing them with that which brutalizes and destroys them? What is wanted now is a penalty attached to the law for its violation commensurate with the crime, and I earnestly request that Congress at its next session will, in addition to the good work which it has begun by appropriating money for the prosecution of those who furnish liquor to Indians, also make the penalty for the violation of the law so severe as to make it dangerous for any one to violate it.

REMOVALS OF INDIANS.

Crows.—Since my last report was made, the Crow Indians, whose reservation in Montana is estimated to contain 4,713,000 acres, have been removed from their old location in the western part of the reservation to the valleys of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn Rivers. Much difficulty was experienced in making this removal, from the fact that Congress only appropriated $10,000 for this purpose, while the bids received after advertising twice according to law, for the construction of the agency buildings, ranged from $43,000 to $70,000. After trying in vain for months to secure the construction of the necessary buildings by this means, it was decided to send a special agent on to the ground selected for the future home of these Indians, and to construct out of the timber growing there the buildings required. The work intrusted to this agent, I am glad to say, has apparently been satisfactorily done, and as a consequence we have to-day not only the required agency buildings, for which contractors asked from $43,000 to $70,000, but have also in addition 52 log cabins for Indian dwellings.

During the last year 300 acres of land have been broken for cultivation at the new agency, about 100 homesteads taken, and more land cultivated by the Indians than in any previous year of their history. In addition to this a large number of stock cattle have been purchased for them, thus placing them a long way in advance of the position occupied by them one year ago. All this has been done without creating a deficiency in any branch of the appropriation, and without the violation of any law or regulation of the Department, and thus a long step taken in the direction of transforming the "wild Crows of the mountains" into a peaceable and self-supporting people.

Not only has this been done, but it has thus been made possible to add to the public domain at least 3,000,000 acres of this reservation, leaving still all the land necessary for the use and occupancy of this

tribe of Indians. If this 3,000,000 acres are so disposed of as to give the Crows some benefit of the proceeds thereof, they will no longer require any aid from the Government, and thus one fraction of the Indian problem will have been solved, and an example and incentive given to other tribes of Indians to do likewise.

Tonkawas.—A small tribe of Tonkawa Indians has for many years been living in the State of Texas without any reservation or right to any particular location. Congress for several years has made a small appropriation for their relief, and in the absence of any authority to appoint, or funds to pay an agent, an officer of the Army has been detailed to look after their interests. The condition of these Indians has not improved, but, on the contrary, has become worse each year. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $10,000 was made for the "support, civilization, and instruction of the Tonkawa Indians, and for their removal to a reservation in the Indian Territory." Arrangements have now been made for removing these Indians from Texas to the Iowa reservation in the Indian Territory, where by treaty stipulations the Government has the right to place other Indians than the Iowas. This will place these Indians under a regular agent, and on land where they can legally remain, with an opportunity to make homes for their families, and engage in agricultural pursuits, and a chance to avail themselves of the advantages of the Government schools in that region.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

In my last annual report I had the honor to call your attention to the "Court of Indian Offenses" which had been established at a few of the agencies; and, believing that the organization of this court would be a practical benefit to the Indian service, and tend materially to the advancement and civilization of the Indians, I recommended that a sufficient appropriation be made for the purpose of paying the judges a reasonable compensation for their services. At every agency where the court has been established it has been well received, and the decisions of the judges respectfully acquiesced in and quietly and peaceably enforced. At some of the agencies this court has been instrumental in abolishing many of the most barbarous and pernicious customs that have existed among the Indians from time immemorial; and if properly encouraged, and the Indians are made to believe that the Government is honest in its endeavors to promote their welfare and intellectual and moral advancement, I believe that in a few years polygamy and the heathenish customs of the sun dance, scalp dance, and war dance will be entirely abolished.

The reports of the agents of the agencies where this court is organized indicate very conclusively the beneficial results already accomplished. The agent of the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, says that this court—

> Has worked admirably and made a radical change, especially among the young men of the tribe, for the better, as all disorders or offenses that come before the judges here are inexorably punished.

The agent of the Fort Peck Agency, Montana, says that this court—

Has been of practical value to me. All minor offenses and difficulties that frequently arise, that of necessity must be adjusted, are turned over to the judges of the court. The Indians are willing to abide by their decision and submit to the penalty imposed. The decision and authority, coming as it does from their own people, has the moral tendency to educate them up to the idea of law.

The agent of the Nez Percé Agency, in Idaho, says:

The court has done a good work during the past year in correcting error and crime. The following is a list of cases passed upon by said court:

Offenses.	No. of cases.	Fines collected.
Drunkenness	17	$168 25
Theft	3	25 00
Wife-beating	2	23 00
Plurality of wives	1	20 00
Disorderly conduct	1	10 00
Contempt of court	1	10 00
		256 25

Amount of fines imposed and not yet collected, $30.

The agent of the Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, says that he organized the court of Indian offenses at his agency in October last, and is—

Pleased to state that it has given entire satisfaction. The judges are good men, who command respect and have the confidence of the Indians, and their decisions have been just and impartial, and have in every case been sustained by public sentiment. Sessions of this court are held every alternate Saturday, and it aids me materially in administering the affairs of the agency.

The agent of the Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, says:

The court of Indian offenses is of great assistance to an agent in keeping the Indians under proper restraint and enforcing the laws published by the Department for the punishment of offenses, for without their assistance the facts in the cases would never be got at. "It takes a thief to catch a thief," and it requires an Indian lawyer to sift an Indian statement and the evidence of Indian witnesses. Crimes and much petty trouble are prevented, because the Indians know that the true facts in the case will be understood and learned by the Indian judges; whereas a white man could be fooled, as they express it. The system also relieves the agent of much disagreeable work and odium in connection with the duty of imposing fines or imprisonment upon offenders. I have divided the reservation into three school districts, and the judge residing in each district is responsible for the attendance at school of the children in that district. If these men were under pay the task of keeping children at school would be a less arduous one. During the year the judges have tried forty-two cases and passed sentence of imprisonment or fine upon thirty-four offenders.

The agent of the White Earth Agency, Minnesota, says:

The court here has relieved me of many trying cases, and now it would seem as if it would be impossible to do without them. Their judgment in most cases has been excellent, and their decisions submitted to without any complaint in most cases. There are a few lawless persons here that have been able to do as they wished for many years, and the restraint that this court has been to them has caused some little dissatisfaction. But it is only a question of time and it will become a permanent fixture and recognized as the only way to settle the little differences among them. If these judges could be paid a reasonable salary for their time and services there would not be any doubt of the continued good results from this court.

The agent of the Santee and Flandreau Agency says that his court of Indian offenses has tried thirty-three cases during the past year, and the fines collected have aggregated $56. He thinks the court is doing good service and is of much benefit to the agency in preventing and punishing crime.

The agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska, says:

> The Indian court of offenses has proven efficient and effective in dealing with the class of disorders which come under its control. It is, however, daily more apparent that the three judges of this court should be compensated for their services, as they are frequently called upon to do unpopular things, and, if true to the duties of their office, often risk personal friendship and help. This is a just reason why they should be made independent and secure against loss. Another reason is found in the fact that the judges must be of necessity taken from the more advanced and progressive people, and such have farms that cannot be left without loss while they are giving their time to trials. Each convening of the judges costs them a day's time, which cannot be given without loss. With proper compensation and under proper provisions the duties of the judges could be enlarged and the order and discipline of the people enhanced.

The three judges of this agency have also joined in a strong appeal for compensation for their services. They say that they have patiently investigated every case brought before them, that their authority has been fully recognized by the whole tribe, and every penalty ordered by the court has been executed, and that, among other things, polygamy has been entirely abolished under their administration.

As appears from the above, one great drawback to the successful organization of this court is the lack of money to pay the judges and other officers of the court a compensation for their services. Hence many of the agents have been unable to organize the court, because their best Indians are unwilling to leave their farms and business occupations when they know that their only reward may perhaps be a loss of influence and popularity among the tribe. It is a rare case of unselfish devotion to the public welfare for a white man to accept an office with responsible duties attached, unless it is also accompanied with a commensurate salary. It is not reasonable to expect the Indian to be more unselfish than his white brother, and hence if it is desired that this court should be continued, and carried into successful operation, it is absolutely necessary that some provision be made to pay the officers of the court a reasonable compensation. The judges, in my opinion, should not be asked to serve for less than $20 per month, and for the payment of this salary and other necessary expenses an appropriation of $50,000 would be sufficient. If this amount was appropriated the court could be successfully established at every agency where it was found necessary. The agents would be relieved of a large amount of unnecessary labor and annoyance, and it would be a matter of economy to the Government in saving the expense heretofore incurred of suppressing crimes which are now included in the jurisdiction of the court of Indian offenses. I therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose above mentioned.

INDIAN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The Indian appropriation act for the current year contains a clause allowing Indians to avail themselves of the homestead laws without the payment of fees and commissions on account of entries or proofs, and appropriates the sum of $1,000 to aid Indians in making selections of land and the necessary proofs. Under this act several entries have been made by Indians in Washington Territory who for years have been in possession of land along the Columbia River. It is believed that this provision, and your action in directing local officers to refuse entries of whites upon lands occupied by Indians, as embodied in circular of the General Land Office dated May 31, 1884, will enable many Indians to secure titles to their lands.

This clause also provides that all patents for lands under the Indian homestead act shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus entered for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian by whom such entry shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his widow and heirs, according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located; and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his widow and heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY AND PATENTS.

During the year 12 certificates of allotments have been issued to the Indians on the White Earth Reservation, under the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi concluded March 19, 1867 (16 Stat., 721); 9 to the Pottawatomies of the Indian Territory, under the act of May 23, 1872 (17 Stat., 159), the cost of the land to the United States in the nine Pottawatomie cases having been reimbursed by the allottees; 12 to the Sioux Indians at the Rosebud Agency, under the sixth article of the Sioux treaty concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 637), and 2 to the Sisseton Indians on Lake Traverse, under the treaty of February 19, 1867 (15 Stat., 505).

Patents have been issued as follows: 78 to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, on the Lac Court Oreille Reservation, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. 1110); and 6 to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty of February 19, 1867 (15 Stat. 505); making the total number of certificates and patents issued 119. Allotments have also been approved by the President in favor of 119 Indians in Washington Territory, and the issuance of patents to 60 of these has been authorized. This office has also approved, in addition to the foregoing, allotments to 102 Indians in Washington Territory, and requested the issuance of patents.

Several of the agents report that their Indians are earnestly asking for allotments, which have hitherto been delayed for the want of an appropriation to survey the reservation.

The bill to increase the quantity of land to be allotted the Nez Percé and Willamette Indians, to which reference was made in my last Annual Report, passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but no action was taken by the House. The general allotment bill also passed the Senate in a form generally acceptable to this Office, but received no action from the House. It is hoped that favorable action may be taken upon both these bills by the House of Representatives at the next session.

SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The first appropriation of any consequence in ten years for the survey of Indian reservations was made at the last session of Congress, when the sum of $50,000 was appropriated "for survey and subdivision of Indian reservations, and defining by surveys the boundaries of reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians." The act provides that $5,000 of this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for surveying and defining the boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation. Although the sum appropriated is but half the amount estimated for, it will do much to relieve the service of one of the most serious embarrassments with which it has had to contend. It will enable this office to rerun and remark the lines of certain reservations which have heretofore been surveyed, and possibly to inaugurate some original surveys, so that the work of allotment will probably be continued during the year to a greater extent than heretofore. It is the intention to use this money where it is most needed, and rely upon Congress for further appropriations to accomplish the surveys in other places.

The want of a proper definition of reservation boundaries has been for years, and is still, one of the most fruitful causes of contention and disorder known to the Department, and it is to be hoped that the full amount of my estimate for surveys for the ensuing fiscal year may be provided, in order that existing disputes may be speedily settled, and a subdivision of lands within the reservations made, wherever required and deemed advisable, for the settlement of the Indians in individual homes.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

Since the date of my last annual report, numerous applications have been received from parties desirous to lease Indian lands, held by ordinary occupancy, by tenancy, or by sufferance, mainly for cattle grazing purposes. To all such, answer, based upon Department ruling on the question in the Fenlon case, April 25, 1883, has been returned that no authority of law existed for the making of such leases or agreements by the Indians or by this Department, and that the Department would not approve them.

As a matter of fact, however, some few agreements of the character mentioned have been entered into by certain Indian tribes on their own responsibility, from which the Indians are drawing more or less pecuniary benefit. These agreements, however, have not received the approval of the Department for the reasons above stated. It is very desirable that Congress should put this much vexed question upon a proper basis, so that Indian lands not necessary for other purposes may be made a source of income to the Indians under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

A law is badly wanted for the punishment of crimes and offenses amongst Indians themselves. In my last annual report I referred to this subject at considerable length, and pointed out the embarrassment occasioned this Department by reason of the excepting clause in the United States Statutes (section 2146), which remits to tribal usages and customs the punishment of crimes and offenses committed between the Indians themselves. Outside the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, who have their own legislatures, courts, and judicial machinery, and amongst whom life and property are as secure as they are in the States, the Indian is not amenable to any law for injuries committed on one of his own race in the Indian country. The result is that the most brutal and unprovoked murders are committed, and the murderer goes "unwhipt of justice."

A notable instance of this is the case of "Crow Dog," who killed the celebrated Chief "Spotted Tail" on the Sioux reservation, and who was tried and convicted before the first district court of Dakota, sitting as a United States court, which held that under the peculiar provisions of the treaty of 1868 and the agreement of 1877, with the Sioux Indians, it had jurisdiction of the offense, notwithstanding the general provision in the statutes. Upon petition for writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, the United States Supreme Court held that the statutory exception was not repealed by the provisions of the treaties, and that the first district court of Dakota was without jurisdiction to find or try the indictment against the prisoner; that the conviction and sentence were void, and that his imprisonment was illegal.* The consequence is that Crow Dog is at large upon the reservation unpunished.

Another notable case was that of Johnson Foster, a Creek Indian, who committed a cold-blooded murder upon Robert Poisal, a civilized Arapaho, in the Shawnee country in the Indian Territory. The facts of this case were fully set out in my last report and need not be recapitulated. Here also there was no legal remedy at hand, but the Indians saved the Government all further trouble in the matter by finally shooting the murderer down like a wild beast, not, however, until he

---

* Ex-parte Crow Dog 109, U. S. Reports, 556.

had duplicated his crime by murdering the United States deputy marshal who had him in charge.

Still another and more recent case is that of Spotted Tail, junior, and Thunder Hawk, who killed White Thunder (all of them Sioux Indians), the Rosebud Agency on the Sioux reservation. Under the decision in the Crow Dog case, this office had no alternative but to reluctantly order the prisoners, who, in the first instance, had been placed in the custody of the military, back to the reservation. In regard to this affair the agent reports as follows:

The quietude and monotony of affairs at the agency was broken on the evening of May 29, by the killing of Chief White Thunder by Spotted Tail (son of the late Chief Spotted Tail) and an Indian named Thunder Hawk. My information, obtained principally from Spotted Tail after the fracas, is that White Thunder, feeling aggrieved, went to Spotted Tail's camp, and took therefrom seven horses and other property; Spotted Tail going to his camp and seeing some of his horses dead on the road, he, with two others, Thunder Hawk and Long Pumpkin, went to and commenced firing into the camp of White Thunder's friends, during which White Thunder received two rifle shots, one from Spotted Tail in the leg and another from Thunder Hawk in the breast, from which he soon died. Long Pumpkin was thought to be mortally wounded; he has progressed till the present time with prospects of final recovery. The father of White Thunder was also less seriously wounded, but on account of extreme age may not recover. Six horses were killed in the affray. The next morning Spotted Tail and Thunder Hawk answered my summons and appeared before me for examination. I sent them to Fort Niobrara. They have been kept prisoners at the fort since that time.

If there is no law to punish or detain offenders of such character in durance, they should not be returned to the place of their crimes, where the friends and relatives of the murdered reside, and who stand ready, whenever afflicted with "bad hearts" or are "mourning," to avenge the offense, endangering the lives of many, and good government of all. I look upon this trouble as an outgrowth of the return to this agency of "Crow Dog" (the murderer of Chief Spotted Tail, August, 1881), imprisoned, tried, convicted, and condemned for this crime; afterwards on the decision of the United States Supreme Court, "that the court had no jurisdiction over Indian offenders against Indians," he was released and returned here, feeling of more importance than the highest chief of the nation. His presence from the time of his return has been the cause of jealousy and heartburning; it has at different times appeared as though trouble would result from this cause. "White Thunder" had become one of the progressive men among the Indians; had recently induced a number of his band to leave the vicinity of the agency to form a new camp where good farms could be made, and by his example induced them to go to work. His death will be a loss to his people, as also to the whites, to whom he was a good friend; his influence was on the side of good government, law and order.

Other instances may be cited, but enough have been given to show the necessity for an amendment of the law in this particular. The average Indian may not be ready for the more complex questions of civil law, but he is sufficiently capable to discriminate between right and wrong, and should be taught by the white man's law to respect the persons and property of his race, and that under the same law he himself is entitled to like protection.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the importance of establishing a United States court in the Indian Territory, in accord-

ance with existing treaties with the civilized tribes, and I cannot better do so than by quoting from the annual report of the agent at the Union Agency, to which the civilized tribes are attached. He says:

> In criminal cases where white men and Indians are the parties, or where both parties are white men, the case is tried by the United States court at Fort Smith, Ark. About four-fifths of criminal cases tried at that court come from the Indian Territory; the long distances witnesses must travel to reach this court makes the administration of justice not only very expensive to the Government, and to the witnesses who are compelled to attend, but it is the cause of a large number of crimes committed in the Territory not being reported; witnesses cannot afford to travel several times to Fort Smith, Ark., to prosecute criminals. The fees and mileage will not pay ordinary fare and necessary expenses of the trip, allowing nothing for the time lost. The business of the court is transacted as rapidly as possible, but cases are continued from term to term, and several trips must be made by the witnesses before the case is tried. Criminals take advantage of this state of affairs, and crime is much more prevalent than if a court was established in the Territory, as the treaty provides and the Indians desire. The Territory having no friend at court to call attention to these matters, the Indian Office should do so in the interest of good order and economy.

TIMBER AND OTHER DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

At the first session of the present Congress a bill (S. 1545) to amend section 5388 of the Revised Statutes in relation to timber depredations so as to apply to all classes of Indian lands, passed the Senate, but was not reached in the House. This legislation is much required, especially in the Indian Territory, where depredations are constant, and I would respectfully recommend that the bill be still further amended, so as to include coal and other minerals upon Indian lands.

INDIAN POLICE.

In the Indian appropriation bill approved May 27, 1878, provision was made for organizing an Indian police force, not exceeding 50 officers and 430 privates. During that year a force was organized at 30 different agencies, and from that day to this the wisdom of Congress in establishing such a force has been more apparent every year. During the past year the force has consisted of 784 officers and privates at 48 out of the 60 different agencies, and it is believed that the records of constabulary organizations throughout the country will not present a more favorable showing for fidelity, faithfulness, and impartial performance of duty than has been displayed by the Indian police. When it is borne in mind that a great majority of the cases upon which they are called to act are offenses committed by their own race against laws made by a race with which they have not heretofore been in sympathy; that they are hedged in by rules and regulations which so abridge the absolute freedom to which they have been accustomed as to gall and chafe them continually, any infringement of which is promptly punished; and that many of the regulations established forbid practices which almost form a part of the very existence of the Indian,

practices and customs which are to them a religion, and which, if neglected, they believe will result in disaster and death, the impartiality with which the police have performed the duties devolving upon them is creditable in the highest degree. It matters not who the offender is, whether chief of the tribe or a young warrior, Indian or white man, friend or foe, stranger or one "to the manor born," when ordered to make an arrest there is no flinching from duty, and it is truly marvelous that so little friction has occurred in the performance of their duties. One of the best evidences of their efficiency and adherence to duty is shown in the fact that out of a force of nearly 800 men only 80 have been discharged from the force during the year for all causes combined.

I cannot conscientiously perform my duty nor do justice to this meritorious body of men without again calling attention to their meager salary, and urging that a more liberal compensation be paid to them. This office requires that they shall be men of unquestioned energy, courage, and self-command; be in vigorous bodily health; be good horsemen and good shots with rifle and pistol. They must be well acquainted with the topography of the reservation, and must so inform themselves as to the appearance of the cattle, wagons, and other property belonging on the reservation as to be able to identify them wherever found; must constantly patrol the districts assigned; must give immediate notice of the arrival of strangers on the reservation; must obtain all possible information in regard to timber, cattle, and horse-thieves, squatters, and liquor-sellers in the vicinity, and must vigilantly watch the movements of all suspicious characters and their associates, and report the same; must report all marriages, deaths, and cases of severe sickness or accident; and must perform all the regular duties assigned, and be ready for special service at any time. They are compelled to furnish and feed their own horses, many of them keeping several, and are often on a trail at hard riding for days at a time, all for the low salary of $8 per month for officers and $5 per month for privates. Of the 784 men in service the past year only 64 were single men; all the others had families averaging five members.

During the year 128 resigned on account of "inadequate salary," and it is surprising that any accept or retain the position. Congress, at its last session, recognized the necessity of greater compensation by authorizing one agent to pay $15 per month. I earnestly recommend that the rate of compensation per month be fixed as follows: Officers, $15; sergeants, $12; privates, $10.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following tables show: (1) The distribution of population; (2) the objects and purposes of the expenditures from appropriations for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1882, 1883, and 1884.

reports of the schools herewith, on pages 186, 202, and 189, are full of interest, and show clearly the painstaking thoroughness with which the pupils are being trained in the various trades and household industries, and the zeal and faithfulness with which those engaged in it are devoting themselves to this work. Of the special work which is undertaken at Carlisle called "planting out," the superintendent says:

I placed out on farms and in families during the year, for longer or shorter periods, 44 girls and 173 boys, and have arranged for keeping out about 110 the ensuing winter to attend the public schools where they are located, or to receive private instruction in the families. This is by far the most important feature of our work.

Eighty-four are reported as excellent workers, 83 as good, 41 as fair, and 9 as lazy. I established a regulation that all who went out from the school should do so entirely at the expense of their patrons, and should receive pay according to their ability. The results have been most satisfactory. The absence from the school has been in nearly every case a clear saving to the Government of their support during such period of absence, and many of the boys and girls, besides supplying themselves with clothing, have earned and saved considerable sums of money, which I find has a most excellent influence.

An Indian boy who has earned and saved $25 or $50 is in every way more manly and more to be relied upon than one who has nothing; whereas had he received the same sum as a gratuity the reverse would be the case.

Two years of school training and discipline are necessary to fit a new pupil for this outing. The rapid progress in English speaking, the skill in hand and head work, the independence in thought and action pupils so placed gain, all prove that this method of preparing and dispersing Indian youth is an invaluable means of giving them the courage and capacity for civilized self-support. An Indian boy placed in a family and remote from his home (and it is better distant from the school), surrounded on all sides by hardworking, industrious people, feels at once a stronger desire to do something for himself than he can be made to feel under any collective system, or in the best Indian training-school that can be established. His self-respect asserts itself; he goes to work, behaves himself, and tries in every way to compete with those about him.

Congress having made its annual failure to appropriate funds with which to purchase a farm for this school, Captain Pratt has solicited funds therefor from private parties, and a $20,000 tract, covering 157 acres, has been purchased, on which $13,000 has been paid. Another tract of equal size is still needed.

The Forest Grove school has kept its buildings full and this year is crowding in fifty more children in anticipation of being relieved by new buildings, for which Congress appropriated $20,000. The erection of buildings is delayed pending the settlement of the permanent location of the school.

The superintendent of the Hampton school complains justly of the cutting down of the rate of compensation hitherto allowed that institution from $167 per pupil to $158.33, and of a new exaction that he shall pay such part of the transportation of the pupils to and from the school as exceeds a specified sum, which is one-half the amount asked for that purpose. Congress has been accustomed to ask private schools to do work which is worth over $200 per pupil for $167, but it has never before reduced the amount below that sum. Considering the superior

training and advantages which Hampton offers, and the large private donations which she has secured for the furtherance of Indian education, I cannot consider this discrimination against her as anything but a blunder, and one too serious to be allowed to go uncorrected.

General Armstrong says:

> The reduction is arbitrary and uncalled for. It will not seriously hinder the work, for friends will make it up, but it is humiliating to appeal to private charity to make good this small economy of Congress. Hampton school has repeatedly asked for $175, on the ground of fair treatment and the quality of the work done. This reduction cannot be due to ignorance, but to carelessness or to personal ill-will to the work in which I and my associates are engaged for the Indian race. In behalf of some of the constituents of the very legislators who did this injustice, to whom I have applied to make up the reduction, I protest against the cutting down of the per capita allowance to Hampton school.

Pupils in various schools in States.—Similar to training-school work is the education of pupils in various schools throughout the country, which is assuming noteworthy proportions. Beginning two years ago with provision for 100 pupils, the appropriations have so increased that during the last fiscal year 265 Indian youths were placed in 20 schools located in eleven States, from North Carolina to California. In these schools farming, trades, and household industries are taught, and solicitous care taken of the mental, moral, and physical well-being of the pupils. As stated in my last report, the compensation allowed by the law for such admirable work is only $167 per pupil per annum. The running expenses of such schools, in addition to the first cost of the outfit in buildings, machinery, tools, &c., is, of course, much greater. The effect has necessarily been to enlist private benevolence and effort quite extensively in this work. Thus Government funds have been supplemented, and new forces have been brought to bear on the uplifting of the Indian. The interest which thus manifests itself in, but cannot be measured by, money donations is sincere, energetic, and practical. A few other pupils have been sent away to school, who have been supported by tribal funds. Seven years ago hardly an Indian child was receiving any other education than that which could be afforded by a reservation school. During last year 1,774 were in the training and other schools above described, and during the coming year the number will undoubtedly reach 2,300. The Albuquerque school might very properly be added to this list, and would raise the number to 2,400. This method of Indian education continued systematically cannot fail to become a powerful factor in Indian civilization.

Reservation schools.—This special training of Indian youths away from their homes does not, however, remove, but rather increases, the need for more vigorous school work on reservations. The mass of the Indians are there, and during this school generation at least will remain there. Whether ten years from now the same sort of work will be needed depends largely on the schooling given the present generation

reports of the schools herewith, on pages 186, 202, and 189, are full of interest, and show clearly the painstaking thoroughness with which the pupils are being trained in the various trades and household industries, and the zeal and faithfulness with which those engaged in it are devoting themselves to this work. Of the special work which is undertaken at Carlisle called "planting out," the superintendent says:

I placed out on farms and in families during the year, for longer or shorter periods, 44 girls and 173 boys, and have arranged for keeping out about 110 the ensuing winter to attend the public schools where they are located, or to receive private instruction in the families. This is by far the most important feature of our work.

Eighty-four are reported as excellent workers, 83 as good, 41 as fair, and 9 as lazy. I established a regulation that all who went out from the school should do so entirely at the expense of their patrons, and should receive pay according to their ability. The results have been most satisfactory. The absence from the school has been in nearly every case a clear saving to the Government of their support during such period of absence, and many of the boys and girls, besides supplying themselves with clothing, have earned and saved considerable sums of money, which I find has a most excellent influence.

An Indian boy who has earned and saved $25 or $50 is in every way more manly and more to be relied upon than one who has nothing; whereas had he received the same sum as a gratuity the reverse would be the case.

Two years of school training and discipline are necessary to fit a new pupil for this outing. The rapid progress in English speaking, the skill in hand and head work, the independence in thought and action pupils so placed gain, all prove that this method of preparing and dispersing Indian youth is an invaluable means of giving them the courage and capacity for civilized self-support. An Indian boy placed in a family and remote from his home (and it is better distant from the school), surrounded on all sides by hardworking, industrious people, feels at once a stronger desire to do something for himself than he can be made to feel under any collective system, or in the best Indian training-school that can be established. His self-respect asserts itself; he goes to work, behaves himself, and tries in every way to compete with those about him.

Congress having made its annual failure to appropriate funds with which to purchase a farm for this school, Captain Pratt has solicited funds therefor from private parties, and a $20,000 tract, covering 157 acres, has been purchased, on which $13,000 has been paid. Another tract of equal size is still needed.

The Forest Grove school has kept its buildings full and this year is crowding in fifty more children in anticipation of being relieved by new buildings, for which Congress appropriated $20,000. The erection of buildings is delayed pending the settlement of the permanent location of the school.

The superintendent of the Hampton school complains justly of the cutting down of the rate of compensation hitherto allowed that institution from $167 per pupil to $158.33, and of a new exaction that he shall pay such part of the transportation of the pupils to and from the school as exceeds a specified sum, which is one-half the amount asked for that purpose. Congress has been accustomed to ask private schools to do work which is worth over $200 per pupil for $167, but it has never before reduced the amount below that sum. Considering the superior

training and advantages which Hampton offers, and the large private donations which she has secured for the furtherance of Indian education, I cannot consider this discrimination against her as anything but a blunder, and one too serious to be allowed to go uncorrected.

General Armstrong says:

> The reduction is arbitrary and uncalled for. It will not seriously hinder the work, for friends will take it up, but it is humiliating to appeal to private charity to make good this small economy of Congress. Hampton school has repeatedly asked for $175, on the ground of fair treatment and the quality of the work done. This reduction cannot be due to ignorance, but to carelessness or to personal ill-will to the work in which I and my associates are engaged for the Indian race. In behalf of some of the constituents of the very legislators who did this injustice, to whom I have applied to make up this reduction, I protest against the cutting down of the per capita allowance to Hampton school.

Pupils in various schools in States.—Similar to training-school work is the education of pupils in various schools throughout the country, which is assuming noteworthy proportions. Beginning two years ago with provision for 100 pupils, the appropriations have so increased that during the last fiscal year 565 Indian youths were placed in 20 schools located in eleven States, from North Carolina to California. In these schools farming, trades, and household industries are taught, and solicitous care taken of the mental, moral, and physical well-being of the pupils. As stated in my last report, the compensation allowed by the law for such admirable work is only $167 per pupil per annum. The running expenses of such schools, in addition to the first cost of the outfit in buildings, machinery, tools, &c., is, of course, much greater. The effect has necessarily been to enlist private benevolence and effort quite extensively in this work. Thus Government funds have been supplemented, and new forces have been brought to bear on the uplifting of the Indian. The interest which thus manifests itself in, but cannot be measured by, money donations is sincere, energetic, and practical. A few other pupils have been sent away to school, who have been supported by tribal funds. Seven years ago hardly an Indian child was receiving any other education than that which could be afforded by a reservation school. During last year 1,774 were in the training and other schools above described, and during the coming year the number will undoubtedly reach 2,200. The Albuquerque school might very properly be added to this list, and would raise the number to 2,400. This method of Indian education continued systematically cannot fail to become a powerful factor in Indian civilization.

Reservation schools.—This special training of Indian youths away from their homes does not, however, remove, but rather increases, the need for more vigorous school work on reservations. The mass of the Indians are there, and during this school generation at least will remain there. Whether ten years from now the same sort of work will be needed depends largely on the schooling given the present generation

of children. If the 2,000 youths of the Fort Peck and Blackfeet Agencies continue to be restricted as now to boarding-school accommodations for only 80 pupils, no marked intellectual development need be looked for, and the few children who may be sent away to school from those tribes, will find on their return that the current of ignorance and heathenism setting against them is too strong for their unaided resistance. The statistics of the last year, while far from satisfactory, show progress both in the quantity and quality of school work done on or near reservations.

Boarding schools have been established for the first time among the Yumas, Mescalero Apaches, Pine Ridge Sioux, and the Indians at Fort Berthold. One additional school each has been given the Indians of the Cheyenne and Arapaho, and Warm Springs Agencies, and a new school for the Sioux has been opened at Yankton, Dak. The Yuma, Fort Berthold, and Cheyenne and Arapaho schools are occupying vacated military posts, transferred to the Department for this purpose. Two small boarding schools have closed, and the Round Valley boarding school must be discontinued until the buildings burned during the year can be replaced. A gain of 627 boarding pupils in the various schools is encouraging. Industrial work, especially in trades, still needs more attention. Nineteen of the schools teach carpentering nine blacksmithing, five shoemaking, and three harness-making. Farming and household industries are added as a matter of course. The schools have cultivated 1,761 acres, and the crops raised consist of 3,730 bushels wheat, 8,280 bushels oats, 14,723 bushels corn, and 26,348 bushels vegetables. They have also made 1,798 tons of hay, and 5,024 pounds of butter.

Of these boarding schools 23, with 1,011 pupils, are supervised and largely assisted in their support by religious societies. The cost of reservation boarding schools to the Government averages $150 per annum per pupil. This can hardly be considered an extravagant sum to pay for both the support and education of an Indian child, especially when, as in the Sioux tribe, the child's support is guaranteed by treaty. The number of boarding pupils who could be accommodated has been 789 greater than the previous year.

But slight advance has been made in day-school work; although 17 new schools have been opened, others have been discontinued, and 3 have become boarding schools, so that the entire number for the year is only 128, a net gain of 11. Of these, 30 are New York public schools, and 46, with 2,173 pupils, are supported wholly or nearly so by religious societies. The value of day schools among Indians is proven, and for 60,000 Indians their establishment is virtually required by treaty stipulations. The six district schools, among the Pine Ridge Sioux, will be increased to eleven if suitable teachers can be secured. It is no easy matter to find a trustworthy person, having ability as a teacher, who is willing to

leave home and friends and settle down in more or less uncomfortable quarters among a heathen people, and for a small salary devote time and energy, not only to teaching children a new language, but also to inspiring and directing the awkward attempts toward civilization of the the entire Indian village in which the school is located. The allurement of a Government salary of $40 or $50 per month will not attract to such work those who are suited to it, unless they possess a genuine love for humanity and a desire to labor personally for its elevation. Many such teachers, especially in the mission day schools, are managing Indian schools at isolated points, and by toil, hardship, and self-denial have become the powerful, though often unrecognized lever which is raising to a higher plane the surrounding Indian community.

The 7,000 Rosebud Sioux have nearly lost faith in the Government promise of a boarding school. The pledge cannot be redeemed until Congress gives funds to cover the expense of relocating and removing the Rosebud Agency, and mean time district day schools are being established as rapidly and systematically as practicable.

During the past year the total accommodations for boarding pupils both on and off reservations, in Government buildings, was 5,461, for day pupils 3,181, making a total of 8,642, or a little over one-sixth of the entire Indian school population. New York provides for 1,286 day pupils, and religious societies furnish accommodations for 1,020 boarding and 1,346 day pupils, and thus the number of pupils who last year had no possibility of schooling was reduced to about three-fourths the whole number. In looking at the educational gain made during the last few years, the proportions of the work undone should not be lost sight of, and appropriations must largely increase before this large unschooled remainder can be cared for.

Some progress is being made toward compulsory education. It has been successfully tried at four agencies, the compulsion at two taking the form of withholding rations, and at the others of withholding annuity payments. As soon as a sufficient number of school buildings are erected in the various agencies for the Sioux, the system can be enforced through that entire tribe under the terms of their treaty.

Buildings.—The embarrassment under which the office has labored for several years—insufficient school buildings—is becoming chronic. If reports gave the number of boarding pupils for which existing buildings furnish *suitable* accommodation, instead of the number which such buildings are compelled to accommodate, a much smaller showing would be made. Inspectors condemn the crowded, stifling dormitories which they find, and agents on the other hand deplore the turning away from school of those who ask for admittance, and they decide to crowd the children temporarily, in the hope that the new building or addition for which they have entreated will soon be allowed. Too often the year goes by without relief and the whole management, even the *morale* of the school, suffers, sometimes seriously. Build-

ings erected to meet the needs of ten years ago must still be made to suffice, and others too dilapidated and worthless to be repaired must still shelter children who therein are expected to become accustomed to the decencies and comforts of civilization, and to acquire habits of thrift and enterprise.

Since only $25,000 was appropriated this last year for erection and repair of school-buildings, no extensive work has, of course, been done. The Shoshone, Menomonee, Sisseton, and Siletz buildings, which were commenced in the previous year, have been completed and occupied; also the three new training-school buildings at Lawrence, Chilocco, and Genoa; and a building begun some years since at White Earth, Minn. The flourishing Albuquerque school has moved into new quarters after three years of waiting in rented buildings, supplemented by temporary make-shift additions, put up one after the other as the pupils crowded in. This building was intended for 158 pupils, and the superintendent of the school is asking for the immediate erection of another building to house the 50 additional pupils who will ask for admittance this fall, and the 100 others who can easily be obtained. The $40,000 appropriated this year for buildings will be needed for the Crow, Devil's Lake, Wichita, Quinaielt, and Fort Peck buildings, and repairs and additions at other points, and Albuquerque must wait another year, as must also nine other places where there are either no buildings at all or else buildings which need immediate enlargement.

There is no obstacle to progress in Indian education with which this office has had to contend so great as the want of money to furnish suitable and even decent school buildings. As stated above, if all the Indian day and boarding school buildings, belonging to Government or other parties, had been filled, only one-fourth of the Indian school population would have been provided for. The suffering at Fort Peck and Blackfeet agencies might have been made a golden educational opportunity for those tribes. Hungry children would need little urging to become inmates of boarding schools with well-spread tables. There has been money on hand to buy food for pupils, but none to put up shelters for them, and ignorance and wretchedness must continue unmodified and unrelieved.

To add to its other embarrassments, Congress has still further restricted the office by providing that during this year no Indian boarding-school building shall cost, including furnishing, over $10,000. The Chilocco buildings, for 150 pupils, cost, exclusive of furnishing, and in a location where materials are easily accessible, over $20,000, or over $125 per pupil. A smaller building would somewhat increase the rate per pupil. Three evils are therefore left open to choice: (1) To limit the number of pupils to less than 75; (2) to put up a shabby structure, uncomfortable and inconvenient, and which will require extensive repairing and remodeling in the near future, and yet will never be what it should be; or (3) to erect one small building one year and attach another to it during the succeed-

ng season at some extra cost for changes thereby necessitated. Either method pursued in private business would be considered inexcusably shiftless.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During the past year the cash payments per capita to Indians, being yearly installments of specific amounts and of interest on the indebtedness of the Government to them under treaty stipulations, &c., amounted in round numbers to $443,000. A great part of such payments are distributed in small sums semi-annually, each member of a tribe receiving an equal share, so that the whole number of men, women, and children who directly enjoy the benefits of these payments is very large.

All appear to be satisfied that justice has been done to them except the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, who are jointly interested in certain treaties with the Government, but who are divided into two bands, one residing in the Indian Territory and the other in Iowa. The latter band has been dissatisfied for some time back with the respective numbers held by the Government as comprising each band, and upon which numbers is based the division made yearly of their joint treaty funds. This cause of complaint, however, is now in process of removal by steps which are being taken in pursuance of recent legislation, the result of a petition of the chiefs and headmen and the recommendation of the Department, whereby a new and correct census of all the original Sacs and Foxes and their descendants at both places will be taken, and an even per capita share of future payments will be made to each person found entitled without regard to their place of residence.

Notwithstanding the fact that the completion of the census of the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin required by the act of January 18, 1881, was in charge of a thoroughly competent agent, the work was delayed owing to the difficulties in the way of obtaining the necessary data in reference to them on account of their unsettled habits and homeless condition, and because many of them refused for a long time to give their own names or the names of the members of their families for enrollment, and because it was also found difficult to prevail on many of them to comply with the requirements of the act by taking up homesteads or by declaring their intention to do so as soon as they should receive the money. Therefore it was not until the 20th of October last that the list could be sent to the Department for approval, and steps taken toward applying to the Indians the benefits provided for them by the act. On the 7th of the following November, an installment of one-fifth of the total amount applicable was placed to the credit of a disbursing agent, to be paid to them as the act provided, and those only were allowed to draw who had complied with all its requirements. The wisdom of paying this money in installments, as suggested in my report

for 1883, only became more apparent by increased familiarity with the habits and condition of these Indians. Their mere expressed intention to use the money to enter any land they might select or to improve it could not be relied upon as being *bona fide;* but the hope of further payments induced them to make good use of the first, and as it was found that, with few exceptions, the money given them was properly used, another payment of a second one-fifth was made during February, 1884.

As the wording of the act is not plain as to how its benefits were to be applied, it was believed that the remaining three-fifths of the money in question could be expended to their greatest advantage in the purchase of building material, stock, farming utensils, &c., as thus being more certain to permanently aid them towards independence and civilization. But this course on trial was not found practicable, for various reasons, the principal of which was the decided objection of a great majority of the Indians, and the positive refusal of others, to so receive it or to make known their wants, many claiming that they had contracted debts on the strength of their promises to pay from this source, which they felt bound by honor and interest to pay; so that no intelligent estimate for the necessary purchases could be arrived at, nor could the supplies have been properly distributed without the hearty co-operation of the Indians. I was therefore reluctantly compelled to abandon this plan, and since the expiration of the fiscal year a full share in the final three-fifths has been paid in cash to all who presented themselves, properly qualified, as required by the act.

Under what this office has reason to believe to be the evil advice and persuasion of some designing person, who, in connivance with one of the chiefs of the Winnebagoes, wishes to handle their money as attorney (a service entirely unnecessary), a party of these Indians known as Big Hawk's band, and numbering about 95, although duly enrolled and given repeated and timely notice of all the payments, have persistently refused to present themselves to the disbursing agent, properly qualified, as required by the act, for their shares in the appropriation. As the date and place of proposed payment was in every case brought to the notice of all, and every opportunity afforded and much extra effort made and expense incurred in the endeavor to have all avail themselves of the benefits of the act, those who have refused or willfully neglected to so avail themselves are without excuse to claim a further delay of final action under the act, and have no right to put the whole tribe to the further expense which would be incurred by making a special payment to them whenever they may feel disposed to comply with the law and receive it. I would therefore recommend that the shares of all whom it can be shown willfully neglected or refused to comply with the requirements of the act and to receive said shares, after having had due notice of the dates and places of payment, and ample time and opportunity to make good their claims, be returned to

the general funds of the tribe in the United States Treasury, for the benefit of all.

The Department, in approving the census of these Indians taken as required by the act of January 18, 1881, and before any payment was made, authorized the agent, as the work of locating homesteads and making payments progressed, to add to said census list the names of any Winnebagoes who might present themselves properly entitled, as residents of Wisconsin, to enrollment but who had been overlooked in making up the original list, such new enrollments to be sustained with sworn proof of the right of the person to enrollment. The agent was also empowered to strike from said census list the name of any whom he might discover, on further investigation, were not entitled to enrollment, submitting proof to sustain his action in such cases also. Under these circumstances a complete and correct census of all, it is believed, has been obtained, and also of the Winnebagoes residing in Nebraska, and steps will now be taken to carry out the third and fourth sections of the act before referred to, and an equitable adjustment will be made of the amount due to the Wisconsin Winnebagoes from those residing in Nebraska, and future annuity payments will be made to both branches of the tribe accordingly.

The permanent annuity of $1,100 to the Miamis of Eel River and $400 to the Pottawatomies of Huron is so small as hardly to warrant the expense connected with making annual payments, and the amounts received by each of the Indians in this way are not sufficient to do them any particular good. I would therefore recommend that an offer be made to these Indians of a sum to be paid each tribe at once in lieu of their annuities.

In making annuity payments two questions often arise which, when not provided for by treaty or special legislation, are difficult to determine by this office with assurance of being right and of having acted for the best interests of the Indians. The first is what degree of white blood should debar a person from sharing in Indian annuities; and the second is whether Indian tribes can drop persons from their rolls whom they have once adopted in good faith and in accordance with the rules of the tribe. It would be well if these questions were definitely and finally settled by legislative action, if possible. I think it would be for the benefit of all to exclude persons of less than one-half Indian blood, and to retain all who are regularly adopted, if Indians, and to add the children of such, but to discourage or prohibit any further adoptions by Indian tribes, especially of whites.

I may be pardoned for repeating my former reference to the difficulties this Department labors under because agents are prohibited by section 3651 of the Revised Statutes from paying some banking institution nearer to the agency than the authorized United States depository, where the funds may be placed to their credit, a reasonable rate of exchange on the agent's official draft for funds to make annuity payments.

This is sometimes absolutely necessary, and it is a hardship to the agent to compel him to bear a loss that he cannot in some instances avoid.

I again have the gratification, in reporting on the work of a past year, of being able to point to the fact that, notwithstanding the amount of money handled in making these payments, and the number of agents through whose hands it passed, every cent has been faithfully accounted for.

RAILROAD OPERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Under this heading the following operations during the past year may be noted:

Bad River Reserve, Wisconsin (*Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway*).—Under date of June 26 last authority was granted by the Department for a preliminary survey upon the Bad River Reserve, auxiliary to an extension of their railway from a point on the Montreal River between the States of Wisconsin and Michigan to Ashland, Wis. The survey was commenced and the line partially located through the reserve, but owing to the peculiar character of the country, which presents many engineering difficulties, the survey has not yet been completed. In the mean time the railway company, being desirous of taking advantage of the season in order to a speedy construction of the road to the Montreal River, applied to the Department for permission to proceed with the work of construction upon the reservation, offering to indemnify the Indians in respect of the compensation to be ultimately determined upon for right of way and damages to private property. On the 25th August last the necessary authority was granted by the Department, subject to the consent of the Indians and to the filing of a bond by the company in the sum of $20,000, conditioned to meet the requirements of the case. The treaty with the Chippewa Indians (the La Pointe band of which occupies the Bad River Reserve) of November 30, 1854 (10 Stat. at Large, 1109) provides for a right of way to railroads through the reserve upon payment of compensation to the Indians, who, it may be added, are desirous to have the road built. The requisite bond has since been given, and the agent has been directed to allow the work to proceed if the Indians do not object.

Devil's Lake Reserve, Dakota (*Jamestown and Northern Railroad, N. P. R. R*).—After an investigation by the General Land Office, as alluded to in my last annual report, the Department decided not to disturb the western boundary line of this reservation. On the 6th of August, 1883, the agent at Devil's Lake Agency transmitted the result of the proceedings of a council of the Indians, theretofore authorized to be convened for the purpose of considering the question of compensation to be paid to them by the railway company for right of way, &c. The proposition of the Indians was that the company should pay ten dollars per acre for the land required, and also

erect a station and a suitable building for the storage of Government property at a point on the railroad to be designated by the Indian agent, and that no other buildings or persons, except such station and warehouse and the necessary employés, should be located or be permitted to reside within the reservation. This proposition was accepted by a resolution of the board of directors of the railway company October 5, 1883, and by a subsequent resolution, dated December 4, 1883, the president of the company was authorized to provide the necessary funds, amounting to the sum of $1,845, and in behalf of the company to pay the same into the Department, or otherwise to dispose of the same for the benefit of the Indians as should be deemed advisable by the Department. On the 8th December, 1883, the company filed in the Department a map of definite location of the road through the reservation, a distance of seventeen miles, also a plat of station grounds required, the whole containing an aggregate of 184.5 acres, as verified by the company's surveyor. The location of the station grounds was duly approved by the Indian agent. On the 1st March last the president of the railroad company notified this office that the company had made provision for the amount of compensation money required by the Indians, and in other respects stood ready to carry out their undertaking.

In the mean time, a doubt having arisen in my mind whether or not the peculiar wording of the clause relating to railroads in the treaty with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians operated of itself to grant a general right of way for railroads without further legislation by Congress, I submitted the question for Department adjudication on the 30th April last. On the 2d May the papers were returned to this office, with instructions to prepare and submit a full history of the case, with all the papers bearing on the subject and recommendations, for transmission to Congress. The session was, however, at that time, so far advanced, and the chances of procuring action by Congress in the matter so remote, that it was deemed advisable to postpone sending up the papers until the coming session. They will be submitted to the Department in due season.

Flathead (Jocko) Reserve, Montana (Northern Pacific Railroad).—The agreement of September 2, 1882, between the Indians occupying this reserve and the United States, whereby their title was extinguished to certain lands of the reservation required for the purposes of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the full particulars whereof were given in my last annual report, was ratified by Congress at its last session in the Indian appropriation act approved July 4, 1884, with the proviso that—

> Nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any wise affecting the relation between the Government and said railroad company, growing out of the grant of land made to said company, beyond the right of way provided for in said agreement.

By the same act Congress appropriated the sum of $16,000 (which had previously been paid into the Treasury by the Northern Pacific

Railroad Company) for payment to the Indians in accordance with the terms of said agreement.

Fort Hall Reserve, Idaho (*Utah and Northern Railroad*).—On the 12th of June last the attorneys for this railroad company filed in the Department for approval a map of definite location of the road, also eight plats of station grounds at various points on the reservation. Upon examination of said map they were found to be entirely unauthenticated. They were, therefore, returned to the Department, with a recommendation that they should be presented in proper shape to entitle them to consideration.

The attention of the Department was also called to the fact that notwithstanding the road had been constructed and operated through the reservation for several years, it did not appear that the Indians had ever been compensated for the loss of their lands taken for right of way and station grounds—aggregating over 2,000 acres—and it was suggested that inasmuch as there were no treaty provisions authorizing the building of railroads through the reservation, legislation by Congress would be necessary to confirm the title of the company to the lands taken, which they claimed to have obtained under special acts of Congress of March 3, 1873 (17 Stats. at Large, 612), and June 20, 1878 (20 Stats. at Large, 241), but which manifestly related only to right of way through the public lands of the United States. Under Department instructions of September 24 last, a full statement of the matter will be prepared and submitted for presentation to Congress at the ensuing session for its determination as to whether or not it is the intention of the acts above mentioned to grant a right of way through an Indian reservation without compensation to the Indians located thereon, and for such action as that body may deem advisable.

Indian Territory (*Atlantic and Pacific Railroad*).—In conformity with the views expressed by your immediate predecessor in office, March 31, 1882, that the branch road provided for by the act of Congress of July 27, 1866, should not be allowed to cross the country of the Creeks and Cherokees, but should have its line, so far as those countries are concerned, south of the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in November last, filed in the Department an amended map of definite location of such branch road, according to which the line thereof eastward from the eastern boundary of the Seminole country to Fort Smith, as now surveyed and located, passes south of the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers, and through lands of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations respectively, thus correcting the error theretofore made by the company in locating its line north of the Canadian, and bringing the road strictly within the interpretation placed by the Department in 1870 upon the several treaties and acts of Congress of 1866, providing for an east and west and a north and south railroad through the Indian Territory. The amended map was accepted by the Department November 28, 1883.

Indian Territory (*Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway—Southern Kansas Railway*).—At the last session of Congress two acts were passed granting to the above-mentioned railroads, respectively, a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. The legal right to thus legislate was based upon the principle of eminent domain in the Federal Government over the Indian Territory (see House reports Nos. 110, 1451, 48th Cong., first session). Both acts received Presidential approval July 4, 1884. The first mentioned of these acts empowers the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Texas, to build and operate a railway, telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory—

Beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River north of the northern boundary of Cook County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to a point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, the line to be located in sections of twenty-five miles each, and before work is begun on any section the line thereof is to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

For these purposes the act grants to said railway company a right of way 100 feet wide through the Indian Territory, and a strip of land 200 feet wide by 3,000 feet long, in addition to the right of way, for such stations as may be established, not to exceed one station for every 10 miles of road. According to the general route mentioned in the act, this line will probably run through the Chickasaw country, the so-called Oklahoma lands, and the Cherokee outlet lands.

The other of these acts invests the Southern Kansas Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Kansas, with like powers and authorities and with similar limitations as to the quantity of land in the construction and operation of a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory—

Beginning at a point on the northern line of said Territory, where an extension of the Southern Kansas Railway from Winfield in a southerly direction would strike said line, running thence south in the direction of Denison, in the State of Texas, on the most practicable route to a point at or near where the Washita River empties into the Red River, with a branch constructed from a point at or near where Medicine Lodge Creek crosses the northern line of said Territory, and from that point in a southwesterly direction, crossing Beaver Creek at or near Camp Supply and reaching the west line of said Indian Territory at or near where Wolf Creek crosses the same, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

The main line of this road will probably run through the Cherokee outlet land west of the Arkansas River; the lands upon which the Poncas, Otoes and Missourias, Iowas, Kickapoos, and Pottawatomies are settled; a portion of the so-called Oklahoma lands, and the Chickasaw country. The branch line will traverse the Cherokee outlet lands for its entire length as laid down in the act.

Provisions are made in both acts for the ascertainment and payment to the Indians of compensation for property taken from and damages done to them. Where the company and the respective tribes, or the company and individual occupants of the land fail to agree, a board of appraisers is constituted to determine the amount of compensation, and if a tribe be dissatisfied with the award of the appraisers, such tribe or occupant has substantially the same resort to the courts of the country that is allowed to the citizens of a State, whose property, under like circumstances, is appropriated for public use. The railway companies are prohibited from selling or leasing any of the lands granted, and their acceptance of the right of way is made subject to the express condition that they will neither aid, advise, or assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, nor attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than therein provided. There are many other provisions, for the details of which I refer to the acts themselves.

The necessity and policy of permitting the construction of additional railroads through the Indian Territory is stated in the reports of the House Committee before referred to. Congress is presumed to know what is best for the interests of the country generally, and it is the duty of this Office to aid in the execution of the law as it finds it; but, in closing this subject, I may be permitted to remark that the action of Congress in regard to these railroads practically overturns the theory of construction placed by this Department in 1870 upon the intent and meaning of the several acts of Congress and treaties of 1866, viz, that there should be but one east and west and but one north and south road through the Indian Territory, and that any additional roads, without the consent of the Indians, would be a violation of treaty provisions with the Indians, which has ever since governed this Office in its action upon the general subject. In connection with these acts, I may call attention to the fact that on the 10th July last the Cherokee delegates filed in the Department a written communication on behalf of the Cherokee Nation, protesting, for reasons therein assigned, against any action by the Department looking to the acceptance of any claim by said railway companies or either of them under said acts of Congress, respectively, for or in respect of any portion of the right of way thereby granted, or any other right under said acts to any portion of the Cherokee domain or country, until action can be had by the Cherokee National Council at its approaching session in November next. The Cherokee Nation insists that its property cannot be taken and given to a private corporation of any State by Congress, and that the courts of the country will not sustain such a seizure or violation of the contract made by the United States in its treaties with the Cherokee Nation.

Indian Territory—Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad.—In compliance with section 10 of the act of Congress of August 2, 1882, " An

act to grant a right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and for other purposes" (22 Stats. at Large, 181), the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company filed a map of definite location of its road through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in this Department on the 22d September, 1883.

Nez Percé Reserve (*Idaho, Clear Water and Montana Transportation Company*).—In my Annual Report for 1882 I referred to the hostility manifested by the Nez Percé Indians to the building of railroads through their reservation. The Indians, however, having indicated a desire of reconsidering their action, a council was held by the agent in the month of April, 1883, but with the same result, the application of the railroad company for permission to make a preliminary survey being again defeated. There appearing, however, to be a division of opinion, and that the adverse majority were dominated by a clique under the leadership of James Lawyer, a would-be head chief of the Nez Percés, the question was submitted to the Department whether, under the treaty provisions with the Nez Percés, authorizing the construction of roads through the reservation under authority of the United States, the preliminary survey asked for by the company should be permitted, or the company referred to Congress for legislative action on its behalf. Under date of October 5, 1883, the Department decided that, considering the attitude of the Indians, the railway company should be referred to Congress for such legislation on the subject as might be deemed necessary, and the agent for the Indians was so informed.

Sioux Reserve, Dakota (*Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway*).—The Department having decided that the location of the three wagon roads upon this reserve under military authority* had exhausted the rights reserved under the agreement made by the United States with the Sioux Indians September 26, 1876, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877 (19 Statutes at Large, 255), and that upon general principles, "in all cases where right of way for railroads through Indian reservations is not provided for by treaties or agreements by the United States with the Indians, Congressional action is necessary to ratify agreements by railway companies with the Indians for such right of way, &c."; and having also directed that the necessary papers be prepared for submitting the agreements made by the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company with the Sioux Indians, referred to in previous Annual Reports of this Office, to Congress at its next session for action, I had the honor, on the 26th November, 1883, to submit to the Department a full history of the case, together with copies of all material papers in connection therewith, with a draft of a bill to accept and ratify said agreements as made,

*General Orders No. 3, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, April 5 1877.

for transmission to Congress for its consideration and action. On the 4th December, 1883, the papers were submitted by the Department with suitable recommendations to the President, and formed the subject of Executive message to Congress December 17, 1883 (S. Ex. Doc. No. 20, Forty-eighth Congress, first session). On the 10th January, 1884, Mr. Dawes, from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill (S. 1004) as prepared in this Office, which was read a first and second time and recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs. March 24, 1884, Mr. Dawes, from the same committee, reported the bill with amendments, and on the 22d April following the bill passed the Senate and was transmitted to the House, which, however, adjourned without taking final action upon it.

The House had previously, March 18, 1884, also favorably reported a bill (H. R. 5420) for similar purposes (House Report No. 829, Forty-eighth Congress, first session).

Sioux Reserve, Dakota (Dakota Central Railway).—In like manner and with like preliminaries on the part of this office, Mr. Dawes, from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, on the 12th February, 1884, reported a bill (S. 1496) to accept and ratify the agreements made between the Sioux Indians and the Dakota Central Railway Company (H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 11, 48th Congress, first session), which also was read a first and second time, and recommitted. March 24, 1884, Mr. Dawes, from the same committee, reported the bill with amendments, and on the 22d April following the bill passed the Senate and was transmitted to the House, which, however, adjourned without taking final action thereon.

The House had previously (March 18, 1884) also favorably reported a bill (H. R. 5282) for similar purposes (House Report 830, Forty-eighth Congress, first session).

Sisseton Reserve in Dakota (Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway).—The Indians of this reserve having finally declined to sign the new agreement, mention of which was made in my last annual report, upon the ground of some misunderstanding as to the terms of the original contract, and some doubt existing as to whether, under the peculiar terms of the treaty (15 Statutes at Large, 506), further legislation by Congress would not in any event be necessary, the matter was submitted to the Department, which, on the 13th December, 1883, decided that in the present attitude of the Indians the whole question should be submitted to Congress for such action as that body might find to be right and proper, and for decision as to the compensation to be paid by the railroad company for the use of the land taken for right of way. On the 22d January, 1884, I had the honor to lay before the Department a full history of the case, with copies of all correspondence relating thereto, which, on the 29th January, 1884, was submitted by the Department to the President, and forms the subject

of executive message to Congress January 31, 1884 (see House Ex. Doc. No. 71, Forty-eighth Congress, first session).

Subsequently, the agent for the Sisseton Indians having written this office transmitting a communication from the chiefs and council, and requesting authority to make certain amendments in the agreement which he deemed would cover all objections and meet their views, he was, under instructions from the Department of the 17th July last, directed to make such amendments, and thus endeavor to bring the matter to a final settlement if possible, without further delay so far as the Department is concerned. In anticipation of this termination to a protracted and vexatious matter, a bill embodying the necessary legislation will be prepared and submitted for transmission to Congress at the ensuing session.

Umatilla Reserve, Oregon (*Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Pendleton and Centreville Branch*).—In my last annual report mention was made of the terms and conditions upon which the Umatilla Indians had consented to the construction of the Pendleton and Centreville Branch road through their reservation. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company having signified its acceptance thereof, and filed the requisite bond, the action of the Indians, as embodied in the memorandum agreement of August 17, 1883, with maps of location, schedule of improvements of individual Indians, and bond of the company, were approved by the Department April 11, 1884. The quantity of land taken for right of way and station grounds was 152.79 acres, which at $5 per acre resulted in a sum of $763.95, and the appraisment of individual Indian improvements amounted to $464.50, making a total of $1,228.45, which has been duly paid to the Department by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the use of the Indians entitled thereto.

Walker River Reserve (*Carson and Colorado Railroad*).—At the last session of Congress, Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill (S. 1583), previously prepared in this office, "to accept and ratify an agreement made by the Pah-Ute Indians, and granting a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through the Walker River Reservation in Nevada." The history of this case will be found in the annual reports of this office for 1882 and 1883; also in House Ex. Doc. No. 15, Forty-eighth Congress, first session. The session again closed without Congressional action on the bill.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The reports of the agency physicians show a total of 73,182 cases treated during the year. Of this number 68,968 recovered, 1,586 died, and 2,628 were still under treatment on June 30. While the number treated is less than last year, the death rate shows a considerable increase, which is doubtless owing largely to the unusually severe winter and the exposure and suffering incident to living in wigwams and poorly

constructed houses. One of the causes of a high rate of mortality is the disposition on the part of many of the Indians to rely upon their native medicine men, and to defer applying to the agency physician until disease has made such inroads upon their strength that it is impossible to benefit them by the most skillful treatment. The greatest obstacle with which physicians in the Indian country have to contend is the almost universal belief in spirits prevalent among the Indians. They believe that all diseases are caused by evil spirits, and that the only sure way to cure a malady is to employ a medicine man who possesses a spirit more powerful than the one causing the disease. This belief is fostered and encouraged by the native doctors, who, while they frequently apply to the white physicians for their own ailments, tell their people that though "the white man's drugs may be good for white man, they are poison for Indian." In some of the tribes many of the Indians come to the physician for medicine and then call in their own doctors, believing that the rattling of gourds and bones, beating of drums, and singing by the medicine men are valuable aids to the white man's remedies. Could the belief in sorcery and evil spirits be overcome, a long stride would be made in the work of civilization. No one has greater opportunities in this direction than the agency physician, who, in addition to being skilled in his profession, should be a man with such qualities of head and heart as to win and retain the confidence of the Indians under his care.

Owing to the great aversion of the Indians to the knife as a remedial agent, surgical operations are not of frequent occurrence, and deformities are quite common.

The physicians almost unanimously recommend that suitable hospital buildings be erected at such agencies as now have none. Small hospitals could be erected at slight expense, and would without doubt be a great protection to the agency schools, and would tend to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, which are often unmanageable when scattered through a number of different camps on a large reservation.

COAL ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

By the Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to detail a proper person from the employés of the Geological Survey, and also to appoint a suitable person not then in the employ of the Government, to examine and report upon the character, extent, thickness, and depth of the coal veins on the White Mountain Reservation, the value of the coal per ton on the dump, and the best method to utilize and dispose of the same, and the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for that purpose. Under this authority a Commission composed of Michael Bannon, of Baltimore, Md., and Charles D. Walcott, a paleontologist in the Geological Survey, was sent to Arizona to make the required examination and report. Full instructions were given for their guidance, dated August 8, 1884, approved by the De-

partment August 13, 1884. The report of the Commission has not yet been rendered.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

A bill for the relief of these Indians, embodying substantially the recommendations of Mrs. Helen Jackson, special agent (except that for the purchase of certain tracts of land), to which reference was made in my last annual report, was prepared and submitted to Congress, through the Department, and passed the Senate at its last session, but was not acted upon in the House of Representatives. Suits in ejectment have been brought against the Indians living in the San Jacinto Village, by the owner of the private grant within which it is situated. The Indians are defended by Messrs. Brunson and Wells, special counsel employed by the Department of Justice. These cases have not yet come to trial. It is hoped that the bill referred to will receive favorable consideration in the House of Representatives during the coming session.

THE YUMAS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

As was stated in my last annual report, a reservation was established (July 6, 1883) for the Yuma Indians at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, on the Arizona side, where it was intended they should be gathered and assisted in agricultural pursuits. Subsequent investigation, however, disclosed the unsuitableness of the tract selected, and besides the Indians were found to be opposed to removal there. Accordingly, by Executive order dated January 9, 1884, the reservation was restored to the public domain, and a new one established on the California side, in the extreme southwest corner of the State.

By the same order the Fort Yuma Military Reservation was transferred to the control of this Department, to be used for Indian purposes, in connection with the Indian reservation; and, at the request of the Department, on the recommendation of this office, the military post buildings have also been transferred by the War Department for Indian school purposes. A bill was introduced in Congress at the last session (H. R. 1661) "to provide for the establishment and maintenance of an Indian school at Yuma, in Yuma County, Arizona, and to make an appropriation therefor." It is understood to have been favorably reported by the House committee, but no final action was reached. It appropriates the sum of $9,000 for the purpose. The Yumas are a very peaceable and industrious people, and ought to receive some assistance from the Government.

KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The work of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians of the Klamath River Reservation in California, as directed in Department letter of March 26, 1883, has been suspended for the present, owing to errors discovered in the public surveys within the reservation, particulars of

which were reported to the Department in office letter of August 16th last. Bills have been introduced in the present Congress "to restore the reservation to the public domain" (S. 813 and H. R. 112 and 7505). Provision is made therein, however, for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWAS IN DAKOTA.

Agreeably with the recommendation contained in my last annual report, a permanent reservation has been made for the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas in Dakota. At first townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, were selected, but subsequently township 162 north, range 70 west, was substituted for township 163 north, range 71 west, so that the reservation as now existing embraces townships 162 north, ranges 70 and 71 west. (Executive orders dated March 29, 1884, and June 3, 1884.) These Indians will need some help for a time, and I shall ask for a small appropriation for that purpose in the estimates for the next fiscal year.

COMMISSION TO SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

At the date of my last annual report the work of the Sioux Commission had reached a point briefly, as follows: Congress having failed to ratify the agreement negotiated by said Commission under the act of August 7, 1882, presumably for the reason that it was not executed in literal compliance with the treaty of April 29, 1868, the Commission were under instructions to continue negotiations with the Indians, provision for that purpose having been made in the sundry civil appropriation act of March 3, 1883 (Stat. 22, p. 624), but their final report had not been submitted to the Department. The attempt to procure the signatures of three-fourths of the male adult Indians, as required, proved unsuccessful, and the agreement was returned to the Department without change. A full history of the proceedings of the Commission and the causes which led to the failure, is set out in their report to the Department dated December 31, 1883. Said report together with the agreement and all correspondence between the Department and any official or other individuals concerning said agreements or the ratification thereof is printed in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 70, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, in which form it will be found easy of reference.

It having been represented to the Department that the Sisseton and Wahpeton and the Yankton bands of Sioux were desirous of disposing of a limited portion of their respective reservations, the Sioux Commission were instructed, under date of May 10th last, to visit said reservations and ascertain if such was the case, and if so to negotiate with them as to the quantity they would cede, the conditions as to the price, &c. No report has been received from them up to this date, but the agent for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands reports that his Indians

are unwilling to part with any of their lands, and that the visit of the Commission was unsuccessful.

A select committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the condition of the Indians in Dakota and Montana reported a bill (S. 1755) "to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder," which was amended and passed the Senate April 16, 1884. In the House the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and reported back with amendments May 31, 1884, but no further action was had and it remains on the calendar.

RIGHT OF INDIANS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY TO TAX CATTLE AND PROHIBIT THE ENTRY OF INFECTED CATTLE.

The right of the Indians in the Indian Territory to tax cattle driven through their lands *en route* to market, and to prohibit the introduction of foreign cattle at certain seasons of the year, is a subject of constantly recurring trouble to this office. Conflicts are continually arising between cattle men and the civilized tribes, most if not all of whom have prohibitory laws bearing on the subject.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, in a report made June 22, 1874, upon the petition of citizens of the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the imposition by the Cherokee Nation of a tax of 10 cents per head upon cattle driven through their Territory from Texas to northern markets, was of opinion that the spirit if not the letter of the law fully justified the Indians in the levy of the tax, and that the Department ought to sustain them in its enforcement so long as it did not exceed the penalty imposed by the law of June 30, 1834 (section 2117, Revised Statutes), for grazing stock on Indian lands, which is $1 per head.*

The United States court in the western district of Arkansas (Judge I. C. Parker), however, takes a different view of the subject, and holds that a tax imposed by the Creek Nation on cattle passing through their country is a burden laid upon commerce between the States, the regulation of which belongs to Congress alone. This decision, until overruled, is of course binding upon the Department, but I have thought it proper to call the attention of the Department to the subject, as it is one which affords the Indians constant cause of complaint, and not without show of reason, especially as regards infected cattle. As to these I believe the bordering States, certainly Kansas and Missouri, have prohibitory laws, which are rigidly enforced. The Indians, especially the civilized tribes, who have fine herds of cattle, consider that they should be similarly protected.

---

* S. Ex. Doc. No. 74, Forty-fifth Congress, second session.

ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In previous reports of this office the attention of the Department has been repeatedly called to the periodical invasions of certain portions of the Indian Territory by bodies of United States citizens, under the leadership of D. L. Payne and others, styling themselves "Oklahoma Colonists." Recommendations have as repeatedly been made for an amendment of existing laws relating to trespassers on Indian lands, so as to make such offenses punishable by imprisonment as well as by fine. Measures looking to that end have been introduced in Congress but hitherto have invariably failed to receive the concurrent action of both Houses. During the present year Payne has again twice sought to obtain a foothold in the Territory; the first time in May last, when, with a party of about fifty, he endeavored to effect a settlement on the unoccupied lands south of the Cimarron River, from whence they were dislodged by the military, not without considerable show of resistance; and later, in the month of June last, when, with largely increased numbers, he established himself on the Cherokee lands south of Hunnewell, Kans., locating settlements at various points therein, designated as "Rock Falls" on the Chicaskia River, "Stafford" or "Pearl City" on the Bois d'Arc, and at other places along the Arkansas River; the headquarters of the colony being at Rock Falls, four miles south of the Kansas line.

The official report of Colonel Hatch, commanding the district of Oklahoma, dated 6th August last, states that prior to active operations he visited the principal rendezvous of the intruders, and explained to the leaders and people present the object of his mission, reading to them the President's proclamation of July 31 last, and informing them of the condition of the Indian lands, and the necessity of the Government maintaining the status thereof. Most of the intruders of the better class, and some others, upon reflection, concluded to move at once. The leaders, Payne, Cooper, Miller, Couch, Eichelburger, and others were defiant, and refused to move unless compelled by superior force. On the 7th August such of the intruders as remained at Rock Falls, were, with their private property, removed from the Territory by the military, with the exception of Payne and some others, old offenders, who were arrested and turned over to the civil authorities at Fort Smith. The settlement at "Stafford City," on the Bois d'Arc, was on the arrival of the military there found to have been recently evacuated. At Chillott Creek, 1½ miles from the State line, a small party of "boomers" was found encamped, three of whom were also arrested as old offenders, and turned over to the United States marshal. The number of persons engaged in this last movement was variously estimated at from five hundred to two thousand, and it appears from the official reports to the War Department, that from 6,000 to 10,000 claims had been located and surveyed on the Cherokee lands, land in the southern part of Kansas having become so valuable that men of means, owning large farms had sent to the Okla-

homa Colony organization parties who were locating claims for them. A subsequent official report of Colonel Hatch, dated the 22d August last, conveys the information that nearly all the intruders on the Cherokee Outlet lands were out of the Territory, and that probably by the 15th September, the removal of all unauthorized settlers and of the fences erected by cattle men in Oklahoma proper, as directed by the Secretary of War, would be completed. Recommending a proper disposition of troops for the protection of the Territory from further invasion, Colonel Hatch remarks:

> At many points on the Kansas border are camped parties who say they will move into the Territory as soon as the troops are moved from it. Payne and the men with him who are engaged in locating claims will continue to agitate the opening of this Territory in the same manner as before; not that they really desire to have the country settled, but that they may obtain money from the ignorant people deluded into the purchase of claims and town lots, and from the fees paid on joining what they term the "Oklahoma Colony."
>
> The payments for surveys, claims, town lots, and initiation fees must in the aggregate have already amounted to the neighborhood of $100,000, all of which has been divided among the leaders. Should the country be opened to settlers there would be an end to their profits; hence, in my opinion, Payne and his immediate associates do not want it declared open.

There is no possible excuse for these repeated lawless invasions of the Indian Territory on the ground (as the invaders hold) that the unoccupied lands thereof are public lands of the United States, and as such open to settlement. They are not public lands in any sense as yet, whatever disposition may be made of them hereafter. By the terms of the treaty of 1866 with the Cherokees the United States is empowered to settle friendly Indians in any part of the Cherokee country west of 96°, in quantity as therein provided, the boundaries of the districts thus settled to be distinctly marked and the land conveyed in fee-simple to each of such tribes so settled, to be held in common or in severalty, as the United States may decide, the lands thus disposed of to be paid for to the Cherokee Nation at such price as may be agreed upon between the parties in interest, subject to the approval of the President; the Cherokee Nation to retain the right of possession and jurisdiction over all of said country west of 96° until thus sold and occupied, after which their jurisdiction and right of possession terminates as to each district thus sold and occupied. It may here be remarked that, in the exercise of this right of possession and jurisdiction, the Cherokees have, by an act of their national council (approved by the principal chief), leased said unoccupied lands to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, for grazing purposes, for a term of five years, at an annual rental payable to the nation, subject, nevertheless, to the treaty rights reserved to the United States to settle friendly Indians thereon at any time during the continuance of said lease. There is no general cession of these lands to the United States, no surrender by the Cherokees of possession or jurisdiction, until such time as a certain specified purchaser shall have complied with the terms

of the purchase and entered into possession. Until that event happens the United States is bound by the terms of the treaty to protect the Cherokees in their possessory rights to the lands in question. So also in regard to the other unoccupied lands of the Indian Territory—notably the so-called Oklahoma lands—which have from time to time been ceded to the United States by various Indian nations or tribes. Here, again, there is no *general* cession to the United States, but a cession for express purposes only, which are clearly limited and defined in the treaties with the nations or tribes from whom the United States acquired title, viz, for the settlement of other Indians and freedmen thereon. It is equally the duty of the Government to maintain the status of these lands intact.

At the first session of the present Congress a bill (S. 1545) "to amend section 2148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to trespassers on Indian lands," passed the Senate, but was not reached in the House. This bill prohibits any person from entering Indian lands, tribal reservations, or lands specially set apart for Indian purposes, with intent to occupy any such lands or reservation, under a penalty for the first offense of a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; and for every subsequent offense a fine is imposed of not more than $1,000, with imprisonment at hard labor for not more than two years. It also provides for confiscation and forfeiture of the wagons, teams, and outfit of the intruders, by process in the proper United States courts.

It is manifest that without the passage of some stringent law of this kind intruders can only be kept out by the troops, and should they at any time be temporarily withdrawn for any purpose the Territory would be rapidly overrun.

The construction of the Southern Kansas Railway and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway, both of which roads were authorized by the present Congress at its last session to be built through the Indian Territory, will doubtless bring with it a miscellaneous population, who, under cover of the railroads, will attempt to settle the country. In a recent communication, dated September 8 last, I had the honor to draw the attention of the Department to this contingency, and to recommend that the War Department be requested to make such timely disposition of troops in the Territory as may avert the threatened evil. It is to be hoped that Congress will not fail to recognize the importance of the preservation of peace, and the obligation of the Government to protect the Indians in the Indian Territory in the quiet enjoyment of their right of person and property, by the early passage at the coming session of the bill referred to, or some equally comprehensive and efficient measure.

Information reached this office in May last of an attempt by citizens of Texas to colonize the unoccupied lands in the southwest corner of the Indian Territory, lying west of the North Fork of Red River, which lands are claimed by the State of Texas and are involved in the

question of the disputed boundary line between Texas and the United States, in regard to which a bill (H. R. 1565) authorizing the appointment of a commission to run and mark said boundary line is now pending before Congress. The matter was on the 2d of June last referred by the Department to the honorable Secretary of War, with the statement that, in the absence of any definite settlement of the controversy, the status of the lands must be maintained as Indian country, and requesting the service of the military in removing all intruders therefrom. The official reports of the War Department show that the settlers were notified to vacate the lands by the 1st October, 1884, failing which they would be promptly removed by the troops.

INTRUDERS AND DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

By your decision of March 15, 1884, the act of the Choctaw council, approved October 21, 1882, has been made the basis for determining all questions relating to intruders and disputed citizenship in that nation. Under this decision instructions were given Agent Tufts under date of March 22, 1884, which are hereto appended, together with the act of the Choctaw council. The method of dealing with these questions thus adopted leaves their ultimate decision with the Department in accordance with the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General (16 Opinions, 404), and it is believed will produce satisfactory results. No action on this matter has been taken by the other civilized nations, but the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs is about to visit the Territory for the purpose of investigating the subject, among other matters, and it is presumed will present a report which will enable Congress to reach a satisfactory solution of the question at the ensuing session.

ACT OF CHOCTAW COUNCIL.

To the General Council:

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the chief's message referring to our relations with the United States, would report the following and ask its adoption:

Whereas, by the seventh article of the treaty of 1855, the Choctaws are secured in the unrestricted right of self-government and full jurisdiction over persons and property within their respective limits, which unrestricted right of self-government does, and of a right ought to, secure to the Choctaw Government the sole right and power to hear and determine all applications for a citizenship; and

Whereas great injury has been done the Choctaws in the past by non-citizens, after they have failed to establish their claims to citizenship according to the Choctaw law, resorting to Fort Smith and there before a commission and too often by means of bribed witnesses, and without the Choctaw Government having any representative present to protect her interest, established claims which are not only detrimental to the interests of the Choctaws, but are in open violation of the seventh article of the treaty of 1855, above mentioned; and

Whereas the Choctaws, in order to quiet all cries of prejudice and partiality against applicants for citizenship, agree that after an applicant for citizenship has been refused the right he claimed, and feels aggrieved by such refusal, such applicant may have a rehearing of his case before the United States Indian agent: *Provided*, The agent notify the principal chief of the time and place of all such rehearings, so that

the Choctaws may be represented by an attorney, and the Choctaws agree to abide by the decision of the agent; and

Whereas there are now in the Choctaw Nation many non-citizens who remain here year after year with the pretense that they are about to prove their claim to citizenship, it is earnestly requested that the United States Indian agent be required, when furnished with a list of such persons by the principal chief, to cause them to take immediate steps to prove their rights to citizenship; and if they refuse or neglect, put them out of the Nation: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to prohibit United States commissioners, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or any other place, from taking cognizance of any petition for the rights of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, as the Choctaws do not recognize such persons as citizens, nor will they in the future.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to order the United States Indian agent to hear and determine all applications made to him to establish claims of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, and the decision of such agent shall be final: *Provided only*, That all such applications shall have been made to the proper Choctaw tribunal and by it refused, the agent notifying the principal chief of the time and place of such rehearing. Then the principal chief shall appoint some competent Choctaw attorney to represent and defend the interests of the Choctaw Nation in all such rehearings, and such attorney shall be allowed $5 for every day he is necessarily engaged, and 10 cents for every mile traveled on a direct and practicable route going to and returning from such rehearing, to be paid on the order of the principal chief out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be further requested to instruct the United States Indian agent to order all non-citizens now in the nation to take immediate steps to prove their rights as citizens, and if they refuse or neglect, remove them beyond the limits of the Choctaw Nation.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the principal chief be requested to send a copy of this act to the Secretary of the Interior, and one to the United States Indian agent; and also that he send a copy to the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and ask the concurrence and co-operation of the Chickasaws, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

STEPHEN WATKINS,
Chairman Committee on Petitions.

Approved October 21, 1882.

JAMES THOMPSON,
President Senate, Acting Chief pro tem.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENT TUFTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1884.

JOHN Q. TUFTS, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Union Agency, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.:

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of office report dated March 14, 1884, upon the question of intruders and disputed citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, and of the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated March 15, 1884, concurring in the recommendation of this Office.

In accordance with this decision you will notify all disputed claimants to citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, whose names are furnished you by the Choctaw authorities, to appear at the next session of the proper tribunal and submit their claims for

adjudication as provided by the Choctaw laws; that failing to do so they will be deemed intruders and removed from the Territory; and that any party feeling aggrieved by the decision of the Choctaw tribunal will be allowed thirty days in which to appeal to you, at the expiration of that time to be deemed an intruder, if no appeal be taken.

This notice you will serve upon the parties, either by causing your police to deliver a written or printed copy, with your signature attached, to the person interested, or to leave the same at the usual place of abode of such person, at least sixty days prior to the first day of the session of the council before which he is summoned to appear, or by sending the same through the mails so that sixty days may elapse between the receipt of the notice and the commencement of said session.

You will hear all cases of appeal from the decision of the Choctaw authorities, giving proper notice to the principal chief of the time and place of hearing, receiving and considering such proper evidence, without distinction as to the race of witnesses, as may be presented. You will allow the claimants to be represented by counsel, if they so desire, as well as the nation.

You will hear all cases of appeal as promptly as possible, and submit the evidence in each case, with your finding thereon, to this office for final adjudication.

All persons finally adjudged to be intruders will be allowed a reasonable time in which to dispose of their improvements and property before being removed.

Subject to this qualification, all parties, properly notified, failing to appear at the session of the council for which they are summoned, should at the expiration of said session be promptly removed; and any person adjudged to be an intruder by the Choctaw authorities failing to appeal within the time prescribed should also be promptly removed.

In carrying out these instructions you are expected to co-operate with the Choctaw authorities, under the Choctaw law of October 21, 1882, so far as the same is not modified by the decision of the Secretary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

FREEDMEN IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since the date of my last annual report the act of the Choctaw Council, approved May 21, 1883, therein referred to, has been held by you to be a substantial compliance with the terms of the third article of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat., 770), and three-fourths of the sum of $10,000 appropriated for the education of freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations by the act of May 17, 1882 (22 Stat., 72), has been paid over to the Choctaw authorities. This question, therefore, may be regarded as settled, so far as the Choctaw Nation is concerned, while in the other nations it remains in the condition presented in my last report. The following is the act of the Choctaw Council referred to:

AN ACT entitled "An act to adopt the freedmen of the Choctaw Nation."

Whereas by the third and fourth articles of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, concluded April 28, 1866, provision was made for the adoption of laws, rules, and regulations necessary to give all persons of African descent resident in said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, September 13, 1865, and their descendants, formerly held in slavery among said nations, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, except in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or

belonging to said nations respectively; and also to give to such persons who were residents as aforesaid, and their descendants, 40 acres each of the lands of said nations on the same terms as Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be selected on the survey of said lands; until which said freedmen shall be entitled to as much land as they may cultivate for the support of themselves and families; and

Whereas the Choctaw Nation adopted legislation in the form of a memorial to the United States Government in regard to adopting freedmen to be citizens of the Choctaw Nation, which was approved by the principal chief November 2, 1880, setting forth the status of said freedmen and the inability of the Choctaw Nation to prevail upon the Chickasaws to adopt any joint plan for adopting said freedmen, and notifying the United States Government of their willingness to accept said freedmen as citizens of the Choctaw Nation in accordance with the third and fourth articles of the treaty of 1866 as a basis; and—

Whereas a resolution was passed and approved November 5, 1880, authorizing the principal chief to submit the aforesaid proposition of the Choctaw Nation to adopt their freedmen to the United States Government; and—

Whereas a resolution was passed and approved November 6, 1880, to provide for the registration of freedmen in the Choctaw Nation, authorizing the principal chief to appoint three competent persons in each district, citizens of the nation, whose duty it shall be to register all freedmen referred to in said third article of the treaty of 1866 who desire to become citizens of the nation in accordance with said treaty, and upon proper notification that the Government of the United States had acted favorably upon the proposition to adopt the freedmen as citizens, to issue his proclamation notifying all such freedmen as desire to become citizens of the Choctaw Nation to appear before said commissioner for identification and registration; and,—

Whereas in the Indian appropriation act of Congress May 17, 1882, it is provided that either of said tribes may adopt and provide for the freedmen in said tribe in accordance with said third article: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation, That all persons of African descent resident in the Choctaw Nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, September 13, 1865, and their descendants, formerly held in slavery by the Choctaws of Chickasaws, are hereby declared to be entitled to and invested with all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of the Choctaw Nation, except in the annuities, moneys and the public domain of the nation.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons of African descent, as aforesaid, and their descendants, shall be allowed the same rights of process, civil and criminal, in the several courts of this nation as are allowed to Choctaws, and free protection of persons and property is hereby granted to all such persons.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons are hereby declared to be entitled to forty acres each of the lands of the nation, to be selected and held by them under the same title and upon the same terms as the Choctaws.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons aforesaid are hereby declared to be entitled to equal educational privileges and facilities with the Choctaws so far as neighborhood schools are concerned.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons as shall elect to remove and do actually and permanently remove from the nation are hereby declared to be entitled to one hundred dollars per capita, as provided in said third article of the treaty of 1866.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons who shall decline to become citizens of the Choctaw Nation, and who do not elect to remove permanently from the nation, are hereby declared to be intruders, on the same footing as other citizens of the United States resident herein, and subject to removal for similar causes.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That intermarriage with such freedmen of African descent who were formerly held as slaves of the Choctaws, and have become citizens, shall not confer any rights of citizens in this nation, and all freedmen who have married or who may hereafter marry freedwomen who have become citizens of the

Choctaw Nation are subject to the permit laws, and allowed to remain during good behavior only.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the national secretary shall furnish a certified copy of this to the Secretary of the Interior. And this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 21, 1883.

J. F. McCURTAIN,
Principal Chief, Choctaw Nation.

CREEK AND SEMINOLE BOUNDARIES.

This subject has been fully discussed in the last three annual reports of this office. Recommendation was made the past year for an appropriation of $3,000 for the survey of the outboundaries of the 175,000 acres of Creek lands purchased by the United States for the Seminole Indians. Congress did not see fit to make a separate appropriation for this specific work, but in the Indian appropriation act, approved July 4, 1884, the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the survey of Indian reservations, out of which sum the expenses of the survey to determine and establish the outboundaries of this purchased tract of land will be paid.

RESERVOIRS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

In addition to what was submitted in my last Annual Report (page LVIII) on this subject, to which I invite your attention, I have now to state that the Commission, consisting of R. Blakey, esq., *vice* General Sibley, resigned, ex-Governor W. R. Marshall, and Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, appointed December 22, 1882, to review a former valuation of damages to Indians, &c., with a view to a reassessment, if in its judgment the injury incurred in the construction of reservoirs was greater than the compensation heretofore allowed, submitted on the 4th of December, 1883, a report of proceedings with the findings or valuations of injury sustained by the Indians by reason of the construction of these reservoirs at Lake Winnibigoshish and Leech Lake, on the headwaters of the Mississippi River, viz:

Lake Winnibigoshish and Cass Lake:		
Injury to personal property	$1,936 50	
Injury to tribal property	3,649 58	
		$5,586 08
Leech Lake:		
Injury to personal property	105 00	
Injury to tribal property	1,075 00	
		1,180 00
White Earth and Mississippi Chippewas:		
Pine cut		3,272 10
		10,038,18
Annual damages to these Indians:		
For rice destroyed at 10 cents per pound	8,610	
For hay destroyed at $28 per ton	9,800	
		18,410 00

Carried forward		$18,410 00
Indians at Lake Winnibigoshish and Cass Lake. Annual damage, viz:		
Hay	$3,640 00	
Loss of fish	4,350 00	
Loss of cranberries	300 00	
Loss of sugar	100 00	
		8,390 00
		26,800 00
Making total damages awarded by the commission outside of resultant damages, as follows:		
Individual property	2,041 50	
Tribal property	7,996 68	
		10,038 18
Total annual damages awarded		26,800 00
		36,838 18

The sum of $10,038.18 being available out of the appropriations already made, this Office, on the 19th of December, 1883, in a report on the subject, recommended that an appropriation of $26,800 be made by Congress as the first installment for the annual damages for the next fiscal year, and that annually thereafter a similar appropriation be made to carry into effect the award of the Commission. Congress did not however, at its last session, make the appropriations recommended. These Indians have been and are now peaceably disposed and loyal to the Government. Bishop Whipple, Mr. Blakely, Governor Marshall, and other prominent citizens of that locality, urge the justness of the Indian claim, and I concur with their judgment that these Indians have a just claim upon the Government for full compensation for the injury sustained by them in the construction of these dams for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, the benefits of which inure solely to the United States. I cannot too strongly press the urgent necessity for the appropriations recommended. No one can compute the evil consequences that may arise should Congress ignore its duty to these Indians by a failure to make the appropriations to carry out the terms of the aforesaid award.

SALE OF OMAHA LANDS IN NEBRASKA, AND ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY TO OMAHA INDIANS.

The commission appointed to appraise the Omaha Reservation lands in Nebraska west of the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad under the act of August 7, 1882 (Stat. 22, p. 341), submitted their report and schedule of appraisement under date of October 11, 1883. The appraisement was approved by the Department November 20, 1883, and the General Land Office directed to take steps for the disposal of the lands under the law. By public proclamation, dated March 19, 1884, the lands were thrown open to settlement from and after April 30, 1884, at 12 o'clock, noon. The total number of acres appraised and subject to disposal is 50,157, and the value thereof as appraised, $512,670.24.

The schedule, which gives a full description and valuation of the lands to be sold, has been printed and numerously circulated.

Allotments in severalty have been made to the Omahas in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid. Miss A. C. Fletcher, to whom, as special agent of the Department, the work was assigned, submitted her report and schedule of allotments under date of June 25, 1884. The allotments were approved by the Department July 11, 1884, and by letter of same date the General Land Office was directed to issue patents therefor in accordance with section 6 of the act, and to deliver the same to this office for distribution to the parties severally entitled thereto. The whole number of allotments made was 954. According to Miss Fletcher's report the total number of acres allotted was 76,809.68, of which 876.60 acres were allotted west of the railroad. The area of unallotted lands remaining within the reservation east of the railroad is a little in excess of 55,000 acres.

In regard to the good effect of this allotment, the agent reports as follows:

> The principal event of importance of the past year has been the completion of the work of allotting to the Indians their lands in severalty, in accordance with the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882; 75,931 acres were allotted in 954 separate allotments to 1,194 persons. This number includes the wives, they receiving their lands with their respective husbands. About 55,450 acres remain to be patented to the tribe according to the act for the benefit of the children born during the period of the trust patents.
>
> In the four townships nearest the railroad 326 allotments were taken, showing the practical appreciation by the people of a near market for their produce. In township 24, range 7 east of the sixth principal meridian, 105 allotments were made. The portion of this township lying west of the railroad and unallotted to Indians was opened last April to white settlement, and was immediately occupied. The unallotted portion of this township east of the railroad will next year be in the market, and the Indians located there will be surrounded by white neighbors, and thus be brought in close contact with civilized people. All the land lying near the white settlements which skirt the southern portion of the reservation is allotted; and the Indians, particularly those who are inclined to be progressive, are seeking rather than avoiding associations with the white people. This is a good indication. Progress cannot be made in isolation.
>
> The increasing crops of the Omahas to be marketed make them an important factor in the prosperity of the growing villages in their vicinity, and the tradesmen in the villages encourage their efforts. The people seem more and more in earnest to advance in their farmer's mode of life. The security of their tenure of their land has had an excellent influence.
>
> The very thorough manner in which the work of allotting those lands was done, and the practical instructions given them at the same time, have given those people an impetus which will never be lost. The thanks of every one of these people, and mine with them, are heartily given to Miss A. C. Fletcher for her noble work. Henceforth the land follows descent according to the laws of the State, and the registry kept by Miss Fletcher will facilitate in securing the proper inheritance. This registry, giving as it does the exact status of the families as they will be recognized by the Government in the patents, will also render valuable assistance in maintaining the integrity of the family, a most important matter in the welfare of this people.

Cherokees or their descendants, whom he declined to enroll, not believing the evidence they submitted sufficient to sustain their claims. He files with the census a list of their names, accompanied by all the papers and information he had received or could obtain in reference to them, which may be useful in case any of those so rejected in future claim that they have been wronged.

The census list, together with all evidence and information available pertaining to it, was laid before a council of the Eastern Cherokees at their request (due notice having been given to the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory to be present by delegates if they so desired), and after having been carefully scrutinized by said council was fully approved by them. A certificate signed by the council to that effect accompanies the list, which list, after having been carefully examined and compared with the previous rolls in this office, was on my recommendation approved by the Department on the 4th of last February.

TOWN OF PENDLETON, OREGON—SALE OF UMATILLA RESERVATION LANDS FOR TOWN PURPOSES.*

Referring to the mention of this subject in my last annual report, I have to say that the appraisement of the lands referred to in the above title was completed in the early part of October following, and approved by the Department under date December 22, 1883. The lands, which had been surveyed and laid out into blocks and lots, were offered for sale at public auction in the town of Pendleton in May last, and nearly all disposed of.

I have been informally advised by the General Land Office that the proceeds from the sales will aggregate very much more than the appraised value, which was $24,344.95, not including the Goodwin tract. More than that amount has already been received on account of cash entries or first payments, and it is estimated that the second and third payments will increase this sum by $35,000, so that the total that will be realized from the sales will probably not be less than $60,000. A few lots remain unsold. The Moses E. Goodwin claim referred to in the second section of the act was appraised at $2.50 per acre; area, 2,672.09 acres; value, $6,680. The funds arising from the sale of these lands, after deducting the expenses incidental thereto, are to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of the Umatilla reservation, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend so much of the principa and accrued interest as he may see fit in the support of an industrial school for said Indians on said reservation.

AGREEMENT WITH CHIEF MOSES.

The agreement with Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville Reservations, in Washington Territory, entered into July

*Act August 5, 1882. Stat 22, p. 297.

7, 1883, was ratified and confirmed by a clause in the Indian appropriation act for the current year, and the sum of $85,000 appropriated to carry the same into effect.

A special agent of this office has been instructed to visit these Indians for the purpose of fulfilling the stipulations of the agreement so far as rendered necessary by their compliance with its conditions. He is now with them in the discharge of that duty.

LOGGING OPERATIONS BY INDIANS AT LA POINTE AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

Under the provisions of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, September 30, 1854 (10 Statutes at Large, 1109), over five hundred Indians have received patents for 80-acre tracts, variously located on the Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, and Red Cliff reservations, and restricted against sale, lease, or alienation without consent of the President of the United States. Most of the lands patented are heavily timbered with pine. The Indians being desirous of turning the timber to account, authority was on the 28th September, 1882, granted by the Department for all such patentees to cut and sell the timber from three-fourths of the tract patented, leaving the remaining one-fourth of the timber in a compact body, intact for future use for fuel, fencing, &c.

The Indians were not permitted to sell stumpage, neither were white crews to be allowed on the reservations to do the work, but the Indians themselves were to cut and sell, delivered on the bank of a driving stream, lake, or at mill, as should be agreed upon with the purchaser. The logs were to be scaled by a competent person approved by the United States Indian agent, and scaling charges were to be paid equally by the parties to the contract. Payment was to be made to the Indian owner from time to time during progress of the work, as should be agreed upon between the contracting parties, final payment to be made before removal of the logs. The Indians were to be at liberty to make their own contracts, subject to the approval of the United States Indian agent and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Bonds were required from the purchasers in a sum sufficient to insure the faithful performance of the contracts.

During the season of 1882-'83, forty-two contracts, prepared in accordance with form approved by the Department November 1, 1882, were made by individual Indians holding patents for lands on the Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, and Red Cliff Reserves, variously calling for from 30,000 to 900,000 feet of pine, ranging from $5 to $6.50 per 1,000 feet. These, with accompanying bonds, were submitted by the agent and approved by this office. The result of these operations was in the main very satisfactory, the Indians for the most part coming out considerably ahead of their contracts, many of them at the close of the season being in possession of cattle, horses, sleds, household goods, implements, and in some instances considerable cash balances, independent of supplies furnished by the contractor.

During the season of 1883–'84 the operations were on a more extended scale, eighty-eight contracts, just double the number in the previous season, having been entered into and approved, independently of some cases, where, notwithstanding the vigilance of the agent, logs had been prepared for market by the Indians without the formality of a contract. The returns show that during that season over 48,000,000 of feet of timber were cut and banked, ready for delivery by the Indians, representing a money value of over $250,000. The result of these operations showing the net amount cleared by the Indian owners of the logs may be summarized as follows:

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve:	
Cash balances paid to Indians after deducting supplies furnished by contractors	$32,466 40
Oxen on hand—value	2,585 00
Horses on hand—value	2,950 00
Camp outfits—value	4,640 00
Leaving (as the net result of the contracts made by 46 Indians)	42,641 40
Red Cliff Reserve:	
Cash balances paid to Indians after deducting supplies	1,190 13
Horses, wagons, &c., on hand	918 00
One house and lot	1,000 00
One house and lot—value not given	....
(Leaving (as the net result of the contracts made by 5 Indians)	3,108 13
Bad River Reserve:	
Cash balances paid to Indians after deducting supplies (this being the net result of contracts made by 25 Indians)	18,448 52

This, it will be observed, is independent of supplies with which the Indians were furnished and charged by the contractors during the progress of the work. The figures above given represent only the net gain of the Indians who made the contracts, while, as a matter of fact, all the available male adult population of the reserves were engaged in the work and derived their principal means of support therefrom. In his report accompanying these statistics, the agent remarks that the logging operations have generally been satisfactory to him, and he believes profitable to the Indians, both pecuniarily and as a matter of education, and although he considers that to sell the stumpage directly to buyers with authority to put in the pine with white crews would realize more money for the individual Indian owners, he still deems the present method, with some modifications, the best. By selling the stumpage, the Indian owners would get their money without labor; the remainder of the Indians would be left idle; in a short time the timber would be cut off and the Indians not having acquired the habit of labor, and naturally improvident, with money easily acquired, would be poorer and more dependent than ever. Owing to the want of knowledge of logging operations, caring for and handling teams, &c.,

by the Indians, the agent was at an early stage of the proceedings authorized to allow the employment of white foremen, cooks, and teamsters to a limited extent in the lumber camps. He thinks the Indians have now had sufficient experience to dispense entirely with white labor, and recommends that hereafter white labor of any kind be dispensed with, except allowing a white contractor to employ a man at his own expense to see that the work is properly done according to contract. I have been induced to treat this subject at considerable length on account of the experimental character of the work. It has so far proved to be an experiment in the right direction, and I therefore think the benefit derived by the Indians pecuniarily and as a matter of practical education should appear on record, as some answer to the argument that the Indian will not work.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 20, 1884.

SIR: In accordance with instructions to Indian agents I have the honor to submit this as my second annual report of the Indians in charge of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1884.

The three bands of Indians under my jurisdiction are the Mohaves, Chimehuvas, and Yumas. According to the last census the whole number of Indians among the Mohaves and Chimehuvas was 1,012, and divided as follows: 519 males and 493 females; or of the Mohaves, 412 males and 390 females; of the Chimehuvas, 107 males and 103 females. I believe from what I have seen and learned of these two tribes that there has been a slight increase since my last report was made. The Yumas are said to number nearly 1,200 souls, and are also a very quiet, orderly, good people.

My time while at Fort Yuma was so taken up with the starting of a new school among them that I found it impossible to take the census for this report, but it is my desire to take a new and complete census of all the tribes of Indians under my jurisdiction next year.

All the Indians have behaved remarkably well during the past year where they have had so much to contend with in the loss of their crops, &c. I have not heard of a single instance of a disturbance of any nature among them.

There is no intemperance among the Mohaves and Chimehuvas, which is a great blessing. This is owing, in a great measure, to the remote distance the Indians are located from the white settlements—being 200 miles one way, and nearly 100 in another direction—places where they only visit when they desire to make purchases or to secure labor. In all such cases a pass is furnished them by the agent, which they regard as a good omen, and keeping them from all harm when away from home. The Yumas are inclined to drink all kinds of liquors, but if caught under its influence they are immediately arrested by their Chief, Pasqual, and a most severe punishment inflicted upon them. In ordinary cases, for the first and second offenses, the Indians are brought from the town of Yuma and placed in the presence of their chief, who then and there decides what their punishment shall be. In all instances his decision must be complied with. While at Fort Yuma I witnessed the punishment of one Indian for drunkenness, as follows: The Indian was carried and dragged over the ground for a distance of nearly two miles after receiving his sentence; was then tied to a mesquit tree, where he was obliged to remain tightly bound from 5 p. m. until sunrise the following morning, when he was released and placed in a position to receive an additional punishment of thirty lashes. Following this comes a good lecture from the chief and set free. In this way Pasqual has in a great measure broken up their desire for drink, and has done more good in that particular than any Indian chief I ever knew. He also says that he would prefer to see his people all dead than to be a set of drunkards.

EDUCATION.

Since I took charge of this agency I am gratified to report a very gradual and steady progress among the pupils. During the month of April last I opened a new school among the Yumas at the Jaeger Farm, about one mile from Fort Yuma, under the most favorable auspices, beginning with thirty scholars, and retaining a good general average during the term. The scholars are very bright and made remarkable progress for the first quarter. I believe that fully fifty scholars can be secured for the next term of school, and provision should be made for that number, and also to include some supplies for the Indians, who are really expecting something from the Great Father at the next school opening.

The agency school has about fifty scholars with a fair average attendance, as the reports of the superintendent will show. This is owing in a great measure to the kind treatment given them and the assurance of better food and raiment than they

can secure at their homes, although at times the children will disobey the school regulations and run away to their camps in order to satisfy their appetites for a good feed of pumpkins, squash, parched corn, and other seeds of which they are very fond. I have thought it would be better for the agent to secure these articles from the Indians in exchange for flour and serve to the scholars once or twice a week, as an additional inducement to keep them from running away. All the scholars can read, write, and cipher, as also attend to the general household duties with the aid of the matron and teachers. Their morals are continually improving, and they are giving the strongest evidences of the same.

SCHOOL BATHING.

The school bathing is never neglected summer or winter. The children are thoroughly and cleanly dressed once a week, with all garments nice, clean, and mended, in which nearly all the girls are instructed. The sleeping apartments are not so well ventilated as might be, but are very superior in some respects to those of the poorer classes in large cities. The sleeping apartments are provided with a well-filled double straw mattress for two children, and good pillows with two pairs of double blankets for the same. The children rise every morning promptly at six o'clock and breakfast at seven, giving them one hour's interval for preparing their toilet and assisting in the kitchen and dining-room work. School begins at 8 o'clock. Recess at 10.30, commencing again at 11, and continuing until 12 noon, for dinner. During the heated term I find it better to have no school in the afternoon, but keep the children employed in various ways about the agency at almost anything to divert their minds from being in a school-room. In this I find greater advancement in their studies, and much better students than heretofore. It is a great wrong to keep the Indian children too long in the school-room without recreation of some kind, and it is surprising to me how well they remain at the agency. They want short school hours with plenty of diversions and amusements. With this, all Indian schools will prosper.

FARMING INDUSTRY.

But little can be said in favor of such industry here, where there is so little good land and poor supply of water to operate with. The soil, being composed of sand and alkali, with but little earth mixture, eats up a multitude of water before it is gotten in a state of perfection for the sowing of cereal matter, after which it must be thoroughly attended to in the irrigation or the crops will be lost. The question arises, How can this water best be obtained? Various modes have been adopted by parties, viz, the Rodondo Ditch Company, about 9 miles from Yuma, and the Jaegar Ditch Company, near the same locality. The extensive Blythe Ditch Company, near Ehrenberg, also the West & Company's ditch, near same locality, and the agency ditch, 7 miles in length; also, various other processes have been tried near the agency, among which the old Chinese system, and water-wheels worked by the river currents. All of these projects have failed, after an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. When the water would run in the ditches after their completion it was found to fill them up very rapidly with sediment, which would again involve great expense to clean them out, and all have been abandoned. If the Department desires to teach these people how to farm, something should be done as soon as possible, or remove them to some place where the advantages are more favorable, and where they could secure something for their labor.

This year has been disastrous to all the Indians under my charge by the great overflow of the Colorado River, submerging all the wheat and corn before it ripened and could be secured, thereby depriving them of their last vestige of seed wheat and corn for planting next fall. I have referred to this matter in my monthly reports, and I hope the Department will grant their earnest appeal and furnish the small amount asked for, to wit, 75 bushels of wheat and 58 bushels of corn. This seed ought to be given them during the month of September, so that they can begin their fall planting, as is their custom, after a location is decided upon for planting. Very often the Indians are obliged to seek a new locality for planting, owing to the rise and fall of the river, which subjects the lands to overflow. What might be a good location this year might prove worthless next year, as it may be so covered with sediment as to be unproductive.

About the same quantity of cereal matter was planted this year as last, and up to the time of the flood had a very promising outlook; but all was swept away from them. Since the water has receded the Indians have been busy planting melons, pumpkins, squash, and other seeds, and the present outlook promises well for an abundant crop. If so, this will greatly relieve their wants during the coming winter. Besides this, they seem to be blessed with a good yield of mesquit beans, which is their staple article of food at all times when the supplies of wheat and corn are exhausted.

CARP POND.

I believe that a carp pond could be easily constructed for the Indians at some good point on the reserve. If so, it would go a great ways in relieving their wants, and would dispense with the issue of any more beef (which would be a blessing in disguise), as I firmly believe such issues do them no good whatever, and they live in idleness during this period, watching and waiting for the same. I believe a good carp pond can be constructed for $1,000 or $1,200, paid in flour at the rate of 50 cents per diem, which is much better for them than the money, if injudiciously expended.

IRRIGATION.

This is a subject requiring the best of judgment and careful thought, to which I have paid more interest than anything else, because I firmly believe it is the only problem which will ultimately make these people pros. erous and happy. In my judgment there is but one way to irrigate this vast area of land, or a portion thereof, and that is to secure an adequate appropriation of $20,000 or $30,000, for that purpose alone, and then provide the best skilled labor (farmer and mechanic), who could give a bond for the faithful expenditure of the money under the supervision of the agent, with necessary tools and windmills being so constructed as to be run by oxen or mule power when there was no wind, thus raising the water to run over small patches of ground. Give to every fifty Indians a windmill complete, with a man, as before described, capable of teaching the Indians how to use it, for the first year. Such a man can also be capable of repairing these mills, being satisfied to live among the Indians, and thereby be able to give continued instructions. This to me is the most simple method there is to irrigate the lands of this reserve. One or two persons could probably attend to a dozen of these mills in a circuit, and by this means the Indians can be brought to live closer together than now, which would be advantageous. By such a system at least two crops of cereal matter could be raised here in a season. Water can be had in almost every part of the valley below the foot-hills, at a depth of from 10 to 12 feet at all seasons of the year. Should the Department think favorably of the matter, I am satisfied it will meet with very gratifying results.

RELIGION.

The Sabbath day is spent by the opening of Sabbath-school in the morning with regular exercises, in which all the teachers engage very earnestly. In the afternoon there is prayer meeting and pleasant Gospel teaching, singing, &c. In the evening there is a short lecture or talk, Bible reading, and singing exercises. There is a splendid field here for missionary work, and it is to be hoped some one will come and enter the good work at an early day.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year two new buildings have been erected—one for laundry and bath-house combined, and one for an engine-house (to take the place of a very old structure which was about to fall). Both are permanent buildings, and, with the exception of flooring to the laundry and bath-house, are all complete, with water supplies from the reservoir, which affords an abundance at all times for all purposes.

GOATS.

I have made many efforts to secure a small band of goats for the school; but the failure of the cattle contractor to furnish them, as agreed, disappointed me in the same, and delayed it so long that I could not secure the desired number in this locality at the prices allowed. Another year they can be obtained if the Department will allow enough for their purchase and delivery at the agency, costing about $8 per head.

BASKET-MAKING.

This industry has not been started at the agency for want of securing some good competent person capable of teaching the art to the Indians. I have made several attempts to secure such a person, but the inadequacy of the salary allowed for such services will not justify any one to come here and pay their transportation and living expenses. I hope that this profitable industry will soon be commenced, which bids fair of a certain success on account of the materials being provided or grown in great abundance along the banks of the Colorado River.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings, considering their age and the manner of construction, are all in a fair state of preservation except the roofs, which all require immediate attention. During the last season's rain not one of the roofs was dry; in fact, they all leaked badly, destroying some property and causing the employés, as well as the children, much discomfiture and sickness. I would advise the purchase of 100 barrels of lime and cement for the work. If the agent was allowed to procure the said lime by open-market purchase, I am satisfied a much better article could be secured and at a much less figure than can be sent here from New York or San Francisco. Aside from the cost of lime, it will require the services of an experienced person to put it on the roofs in good shape, which services would cost about $150 more, or $1,250 for the whole work.

A new school building is needed here, the present structure being unsafe on account of the walls being made too thin when erected, and are now badly cracked.

INTEMPERANCE.

This degrading vice has no hold on these Indians, who seemingly care nothing for liquor, while the good chief, Hook-a-row, is constantly advising his people of its evil influences. The Indians seem to realize that it is time they should bring themselves to a point of self-support, and are making such an effort a success in a very great measure, but their progress must necessarily be slow with the means afforded them, if they succeed at all.

POLICE.

This organization has one officer (a captain) and five privates, being well sustained during the year, there not being any cause for arrest for any offense whatever. The fact of the knowledge of its existence, I think, tends in a very great measure to keep them in good order and subjection.

MACHINERY.

During the month of March last the new steam boiler and pump arrived at the agency and was soon placed in position. Since then much good has been accomplished in the school garden, where some of the boys have been instructed in the art of irrigation and farming, thus providing some vegetable matter for the tables.

CONDEMNED PROPERTY.

During the year the various properties condemned and ordered sold are still on hand at the agency, to wit: One old steam engine and boiler and pumping apparatus, and one mowing machine. There being no purchasers for the same at any price that was consistent and reasonable, the same reported as not being worth the actual cost of transportation, they are likely to remain on hand for some time to come.

WAGONS.

The two wagons now in use at the agency are very badly worn, and ought to be replaced by new ones with extra wide tires for this deep sandy soil, as also four sets of new double work-harness, and two sets of lighter harness for ambulance team, but strong so as to be used for any purpose. These six sets of harness were included in last year's supplies, and may be already secured.

BOAT.

I would advise the purchase of a good strong boat for agency use in crossing the river for beef and wood supplies. At present there is no boat here suitable for the work among the Indians, on whom we have had to rely during the past year. A good boat now here, and inspected by Mr. Ward when at the agency, can be purchased for the sum of $110, capable of doing all the agency business. It is constructed of the very best materials, and well adapted for the heavy river currents. It has three sets of oars and a good sail. I recommend and refer you to Inspector Ward for further information relative to the same.

SUBAGENCY.

I would earnestly recommend that the Yuma Indians be placed under a subagent, so as to better facilitate and conduct the same. The distance being so great, and this coupled with the expense of traveling to and from there, assures me that it would be equally as cheap to the Department, besides the satisfaction of knowing some competent person was there to look out for things at all times, and would doubtless be a saving in various ways. I believe that the physician can also act as subagent without any additional salary. This office should be filled as soon as possible by a competent physician, in order that care and attention may be given the Indians, who are badly afflicted with syphilitic diseases. The longer they are neglected the worse it will be in eradicating the disease. Fort Yuma is a much better point for the agency than this is. That locality will save much extra expense annually in transportation alone, aside from delays and inconveniences in getting to and from the agency by all the attachés and other members of the Indian service.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

During the month of June the great flood from the Colorado River completely destroyed all buildings and corrals on the opposite side of the river. Not a vestige of them remains, and if again constructed should be built near the agency, on an elevated piece of ground, where similar overflows could not injure the same.

I believe it would be better to abandon all general issues of beef to the Indians, and give them instead the same amount in good stock cattle, gentle cows, and bulls, for breeding purposes. This would doubtless please the Indians better, and will satisfy the Department whether they are capable of taking care of the same. In this case only a sufficient number of beeves for school purposes need be sent here. The cattle can be herded on the agency side of the river, where we have a small stockade or pole corral already constructed, and with cattle scales attached.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I hereby tender my very grateful thanks for the kind and courteous treatment which I have always received by the officers connected with the Department. My failing health, in this dry, hot climate, will not permit me to continue much longer in the service; but I trust that my successor, whoever he may be, will be better able to continue in the good work, and even more successful than I have been in the effort to civilize these deserving people and bring them to a full sense of realizing what good is being done for them by the Great Father.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

JOHN W. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA, MARICOPA, AND PAPAGO AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 14, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report as agent for the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Indians of Arizona. There are about 12,700 Indians under the management of this agency, located on four different reservations, from 40 to 100 miles distant from the agency, with about 6,000 Papagos and the entire tribe of Maricopas off the reservations. The former living in what is known as the Dry Lands, between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Sonora boundary line, and from Tucson west for 150 miles; while the latter live between the town of Mesa City and the Salt River Reservation in the Salt River Valley.

The Pimas, numbering about 4,800, have shown decided progress in the matter of farming and dress; also as to killing the horses of deceased relatives and friends, which practice has been nearly abandoned. There are very few that do not wear citizens' clothes except during the hotter months; and after a white man has had the experience of a few months in this climate, with the thermometer ranging from 110° to 122°, he only wonders why it is that we do not dispose of the garb of a white man and accept that of the "noble red man." During the past year these Indians have extended their fields, have cleared more land, raised more grain, and done less begging than has ever before been known, they knowing full well that all their pitiful tales, as related by their so-called chiefs, had had no effect, and that, in fact, nothing but hard labor would bring them what they had been in the habit of having

given them by their Great Father in days past. No wonder that some "sigh for the days that have gone."

After giving these Indians credit for being friends of the whites, laboring in their own support, and all the good they are entitled to, we must say that they are a drunken and a sullen people. During the months of July, August, and September they gather the fruit of the cactus, which is usually very plentiful, and manufacture from it their intoxicating drink, "tiswin," when whole villages get on a drunk. At times several villages gather together to the number of from 500 to 2,000 people and have an annual drunk. During these months there is more or less drunkenness all the time, caused by drinking the tiswin, while during the other months they go to the towns of Florence and Tempe, or, boarding freight trains at the stations along the Southern Pacific Railroad, go to Tucson or Yuma, and come back with whisky, when they and their particular friends have something very similar to a white man's "bum."

This riding on trains free of charge, and without a pass from the agent, is one of the worst curses these Indians have. They not only go to the different towns and buy liquor, but they sell their women along the railroad to low, degraded whites (and, unfortunately, this country has a great many such), and some of this class that are patrons in this traffic bear the honorable title of judge, colonel, or some other title never earned. During the winter months I succeeded in getting this riding at will stopped for the time, but I would not have succeeded then had not the officers of the Southern Pacific Railroad concluded that they had best quarantine against the Indians, for fear the people living along their road and their own employés might, from close contact, become contaminated with that loathsome and dreaded disease, smallpox, which was raging in every village. And it was only by urging the danger of spreading the disease that the managers of the road were induced to prohibit the Indians riding on trains during the continuance of the disease. No evil to the road resulting through any displeasure of the Indians, the general manager agreed to stop the Indian travel entirely, provided the honorable Secretary of the Interior would lend his signature to the recommendation. I promptly forwarded it for that purpose, but from some unknown cause it died in some of the archives at Washington; at least, it is dead to us, for the Indians are riding on trains more than ever. And this summer, to my knowledge, there have been *six killed* when drunk by being knocked off trains and run over. I have thought seriously about suing the company for damages for loss of life, and see if that would not induce them to put a stop to it without any recommendation or action by the Government. However, we want it understood that for all the trouble that arises from this riding on trains at will, and for the lives that are lost by it, the fault now lies at Washington, and not here.

During the past eight months we have assisted in sending eight men to the penitentiary for selling whisky to Indians, their sentences running from six months with $50 fine to two years with $50 fine. These are the first cases that have ever been dealt with in any way in connection with the whisky traffic with these Indians. Three men have been arrested and are now under bonds for their appearance at court charged with selling stolen stock to and stealing stock from the Indians; and before this report is read I am in hopes of seeing as many more looking from behind the bars for committing such offenses.

This year we have raised plenty of hay for the agency animals, and plenty of vegetables for all at the agency, notwithstanding the high water in the spring washed out our dam, filled our irrigating canal for a mile and a half, and took out a flume across the little Gila. The canal was dug out. The dam was rebuilt only to be washed out by a second rise in the river. This was the highest water ever known in this country, and before another crop can be raised the canal must be cleaned again, the dam rebuilt, and funds sufficient to procure lumber to rebuild the flume will have to be secured. The work must be done by Indians, they receiving the pay for it in tools and agricultural implements when authority is obtained.

A good police force at this agency cannot be retained at $5 per month. They are not that kind of Indians. A good Pima or Papago can command a dollar a day, when they work by the day, or he must work in his field to support his family, and if the Government does not pay him enough to support his family, he cannot afford to be a policeman. It seems to me that Congress is expecting more by far of an Indian policeman than they would of a white man. Rather than take a lazy, trifling man, that would not work in his field, *I* would rather do without a police force.

The agency boarding school is not what a boarding school should be, nor in my opinion will it ever be so long as it is located at the agency, and where the children's parents and friends can visit them every day, and where you are compelled to have both males and females under the same roof day and night. It is no wonder that the Indian mothers have a superstition about sending their girls to a boarding school. White mothers would have the same feeling if they knew all the facts about the different boarding schools. I have made inquiry and find that other boarding schools have the same trouble that we here have, that of keeping the boys and girls separated,

and keeping them from giving their clothing, bedding, and kitchen furniture to their friends that come around the agency. If you punish a youth for these offenses he or she will run away to their people, and you have no authority to force them back. It has cost $6,000 to carry on this boarding school the past year. If that amount was expended for five or six day-schools, paying teachers a good salary, I think the Indians would receive more benefit, while the girls would be under the care of their mothers at night. I am well aware that there are some enthusiastic "cranks" who will say, "Oh, my! you should have watched them more closely, poor things!" And to such I want to say, "Round up 75 or 100 fleas in your beautiful homes, and after feeding them well let them out for exercise two or three times a day, and see if you can keep track of all of them." After their experience in this direction for a few months they will then have taken their first lesson and will know something about keeping track of Indian children on a reservation. My objections do not extend to such schools as those of Carlisle, Hampton, or Forest Grove, which are removed from agencies and where the buildings are so arranged that the sexes may be kept apart, for of such schools I am heartily in favor.

We would mention the Papagos more fully, but when we think of the reports that agents—special agents and inspectors—have been sending in for the last eight or ten years, and nothing as yet ever coming of them, we conclude that it is a waste of office material, and economy is the first thing an agent should learn. Therefore we will content ourself by simply referring those who are interested in agents' reports or in Papago Indians to our former report and those made by our predecessors, and when the supply is exhausted the agent for the Papagos, if he is a man of energy, will be equal to the emergency and have another in waiting.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully submitted.

A. H. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA, *August* 15, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration my second annual report.

For the first time in the history of this agency, a year of uninterrupted peace, free from exciting rumors of threatened outbreak, has been realized. Reservation Indians, who but a little more than a year ago were cause of serious alarm to the people of Arizona and of anxious solicitude to the Government, are now walking in the paths of peace, with a steady step and advancing rapidly to a condition of comparative civilization. To discuss fully the causes that have led to this changed condition of affairs would require more space than I can reasonably claim. If it is true, as asserted by many, that the cause of Indian outbreaks may be traced to bad faith and injustice, contentment and friendly relations with citizens should be accepted as evidence that these incentives to hostility do not exist.

Since the date of my last report, substantial progress has been made. In December of last year 596 cows and 23 bulls were purchased from the best herd of high-grade cattle in Arizona. The present excellent condition of these cattle is sufficient evidence of careful attention on the part of the Indians to whom they were issued, and the great natural increase since the purchase was made fully establishes the fruitfulness of the cows. A careful investigation of several of the more convenient herds, amounting in the aggregate to 600 cows, including about 400 of the purchase referred to, discloses the fact that 70 per cent. of the number have calves by their sides, and many others give evidence of an increase at an early day.

Early in January active operations were commenced in farming, and commendable zeal was displayed by many of the Indians in the prosecution of the work. Under the direction of the agency farmer new ditches were taken out, dams constructed and repaired, fields cleared and plowed, and grain sowed. The quantity of land prepared for cultivation was largely in excess of any previous year, and the Indians were stimulated with high hopes of success. In February and March unusually heavy rains caused disastrous floods in the Gila and San Carlos Rivers, seriously damaging many farms and entirely destroying others. The misfortune was quite disheartening for a time, to the sufferers, but most of them set to work with renewed energy to repair their losses. Every irrigating dam on the reservation had been destroyed, head-gates were washed away and serious damage done to ditches. Fourteen new dams have since been constructed across the San Carlos River, a stream averaging about 100 feet in width requiring dams 6 feet high; and six across the Gila, whose deep swift waters present at all times a formidable obstacle to work of the character required. It is highly commendable of the energy and perseverance of the Apaches

that they succeeded, with no other constraint than the moral suasion employed by the agency farmer and his assistant, in turning sufficient water upon their crops to supply in most cases all needed irrigation.

The extent and efficiency of the work is shown in the bountiful harvest of barley and wheat already completed, and in the numerous fields of growing corn, that promise an abundant yield, together with a liberal supply of melons, pumpkins, &c. The barley sold amounts to 370,000 pounds, for which they received $2.50 per 100 pounds, aggregating the handsome sum of $9,375. At least 25,000 pounds of barley is still unsold, making a total yield of 400,000 pounds. The quantity of wheat raised cannot be exactly arrived at as none of it has been sold, being held for home consumption, but it may be safely estimated to amount to 50,000 pounds. Of corn the agency farmer estimates that about 250 acres have been planted, which may be fairly estimated to produce 250,000 pounds. When we consider the fact that the agency farmer has had no police force to assist him in bringing in the indolent, of whom there have been many, to aid in the work, but has had to rely solely on the voluntary efforts of the Indians to continuous labor in the fields, it becomes a matter of surprise that so much has been accomplished. With the aid of an efficient police force under the control of an agency employé in full sympathy with the agent, in his endeavor to compel united action on the part of the Indians, it will be an easy matter to secure greatly increased production during the next year.

That the Apaches at this agency can be made entirely self-sustaining at an early period in the future, I have no doubt, but to accomplish this the divided authority that has worked with so much friction during the past year must be discontinued and the Indians taught to rely on the agent for instruction, and to render him cheerful obedience. In my last annual report I called attention to the anomaly of a dual government as it then existed, and the experience of the past year only serves to confirm my judgment in that regard. In this connection I earnestly recommend that full authority be restored to the agent to exercise police control of all the Indians dependent on the agency for supplies, and charged with the duty of keeping the peace on the reservation, and preventing the Indians from leaving it except with his consent. The Indians in the vicinity of the agency are well disposed and easily managed. The presence of a military officer clothed with such power as is assumed by the captain commanding at San Carlos under the agreement of July 7, 1883, and backed by a strong military force, serves only to demoralize the Indians and deprive the agent of an influence over them that is inseparable from successful management. I therefore earnestly urge that the agreement above referred to, so far as it applies to the Indians living peaceably near the agency, and conducting farming operations under the directions of the agent, be canceled, and that the lawful authority of the agent be restored.

The question of the location of the Indians occupying this reservation within an area easily accessible to the agent should be settled with as little delay as possible, so that the different bands may have an allotment of land and be made to feel that they possess a more secure title to their homes than is vested in the stronger as against the weaker claimant. Of the 4,500 Indians (not including Chiricahuas) living on the reservation, about 1,500 have withdrawn from the vicinity of the agency and are located in the hill country around Fort Apache and Cibicu, some 50 or 60 miles distant from this point, where they are living under exclusive military government. If this condition of affairs is to continue, a line should be drawn between these mountain bands and those that have elected to remain at the agency, and such a policy adopted and pursued by the Interior Department towards the Indians it feeds and clothes, and who are entirely peaceable and inclined to industry, as will inspire them with respect for the agent and confidence in his ability to enforce it.

The coal fields near the southern line of the reservation continue to attract general attention. Of their value little is yet known. If as extensive in area, and as valuable in quality as is claimed by their discoverers, and the sanguine speculators who seek to possess them, every reasonable encouragement should be offered to capitalists who may desire to develop them. But if "there are millions in it" for the white man whose property it is not, the claims of the Indians, whose it is, should be protected. To do this successfully it will be necessary to retain the present southern boundary of the reservation, and continue Department jurisdiction over the territory in which the work of mining may hereafter be conducted. A reasonable royalty should, in my opinion, be exacted for all the coal taken out, and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians. To the plan of segregation urged by interested parties, I am unalterably opposed. By such an act the Indians would be deprived of whatever value may attach to property now admitted to be theirs; the limits of the reservation would be circumscribed so as to admit what may soon become a populous community of whites in close proximity to the agency, with all the allurements of vice so congenial to the Indian's taste, and which the agent would have no power to prevent. Mr. Bannon, a commissioner appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Inrior, under a recent act of Congress, is now on the ground for the purpose of in-

vestigating the whole question, as to the extent and probable value of the coal deposit, and should be prepared when he has concluded his investigation to give all needed information on a subject of which little has heretofore been known.

I have on former occasions opposed the establishment of a school at this agency, on the ground that the Apaches should first be taught to labor. Having seen them well advanced on the road of physical industry, I cheerfully recommend the organization of a school for boys only, at the earliest practicable period, and will give to it my best efforts to insure success.

During the year four pupils have returned from Hampton school and are now living on the reservation. Two of them, Tolma and Stagon, have enlisted as military scouts, and are serving in that capacity. Robert McIntosh and William Roberts are now employés at the agency as interpreters. All but William Roberts have purchased squaws and returned to the habits of their people. To be married to a squaw signifies an abandonment of the refinements of civilization, though some of its customs may still be cherished; and in this regard these recent converts to Christianity, and graduates of an excellent institution of learning, are no exception. Boys taken from the tribe should remain at school until they have mastered the trades in which they are instructed, so as to be able to construct, complete, whatever they undertake.

No Indian police force has been employed during the year, the service having been performed by military scouts. I have but now commenced the organization of an agency force, and have full confidence in its efficiency to perform all the duties of police among the Indians in the vicinity of the agency, which includes all on the reservation, except those near Apache under military control. It is not improbable that conflict will occur between the agency and military scouts if the latter are permitted to remain in service at this place, as I have no power to control their movements; but I cannot conceive the possibility of a long continuance of a policy so injurious to the service as that now existing, which sustains two establishments for the performance of one duty.

The health of the Indians has not been affected by any unusual conditions of sickness; the ordinary diseases common to hot climates, miasmatic bottom lands, impure water and unrestrained license in social life, have prevailed unaided in the work of extermination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. WILCOX,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency:

The Indians on the Hoopa Valley Reservation have been, during the past year, peaceful and well-behaved. Their relations with the white population have been satisfactory. No new or violent quarrels have broken out among themselves. The two homicidal quarrels, to which reference was made in my last annual report, have been satisfactorily and peacefully adjusted according to their Indian laws and usages.

The influences of the medicine men are, I think, being to some extent diminished or counteracted. Every possible effort by every available means has been made to subserve that end. But whilst some improvement can in that respect be truthfully reported, much yet remains to be accomplished. The weaknesses, prejudices, and superstitions, by and upon which the Indian medicine men flourish, are of too long a growth and are too deeply rooted to be easily or speedily eradicated.

The morals of the adult Indians remain unchanged in their laxity. They are, however, far enough advanced in the process of civilization to pay a decent respect to appearances.

The whisky traffic still continues. I have not heard of many cases of intoxication among the Indians, but of course all drunkenness is studiously concealed from my observation. I hear of Indians having been drunk only when some deed of violence, which could not be concealed, has been threatened or committed in and through their drunkenness. A few Indians who were found drunk and quarrelsome were placed in the guard-house at Fort Gaston, and compelled to work under charge of a sentinel. This had a wholesome deterrent effect. It has at least caused drunken Indians to be more circumspect and less demonstrative. Whilst I have good moral grounds for suspicion and belief as to where the whisky has been in most of these instances procured, I have and can obtain no such legal and overwhelming proof as is needed for the conviction of the liquor dealers in the civil courts of the country. It is almost impracticable to secure the testimony of Indians as to where they bought or procured whisky.

Even when secured and produced in court, Indian testimony, though acknowledged to be competent, seems to have no weight against the unsupported denial of the offending liquor seller.

The practical results of Indian education at this agency are far from encouraging. By practical results I mean such evidences of improvement in appearance, manners, character, and conduct as it is the aim of all education to create and exhibit. Attendance at the agency school has moderately increased, but the increase is largely, if not solely, owing to the increased allowance of food granted to the school and to the measures taken to enforce attendance. It certainly does not denote any increased respect or enthusiasm for education on the part of either parents or pupils. This fact is established beyond any peradventure by the other fact that any decrease in the allowance of food or any relaxation in the measures adopted to enforce attendance is invariably and immediately followed by a diminution in the number of attending pupils. Were the food altogether withheld and the enforcing measures removed there would be no pupils. I consider the continuation of a day school at the agency of questionable utility. I believe the money and material assistance now devoted to its support would be more profitably devoted to the maintenance of an industrial school somewhere within the circle of civilization, where Indian children, separated from their families and tribes, would be thoroughly instructed in useful industries suitable to their condition in life; where they would be surrounded by examples of industry and shown its advantages; and where above all they would be taught to work and make their own living, and the necessity of their doing so. At agency schools where the pupils return every day to their Indian homes, and are subjected to the demoralizing tribal and family influences, the teacher has to contend not only against the sluggishness and indifference of the pupils, but also against the baneful examples of tribe and family. It is scarcely remarkable that in face of such odds and difficulties mere theoretical instruction fails to create healthy and lasting impressions. The duty of the Government is towards the children exclusively. The adult Indians are "wedded to their idols."

Clothing and annuity goods continue to be issued to the Indians in proportion to the amount of work they have done for the reservation or in cultivating lands for their own support. The children of age to attend school receive their clothing, &c., only from the school teacher. Exceptions to these rules are made in favor of the old and infirm, and of those children who live at too great a distance from the schoolhouse. This course has been found to work well, although it has caused considerable dissatisfaction, which still continues among the lazy and mendicant portion of the tribe.

The acreage of land cultivated by Indians for their own support has been increased. Every encouragement and assistance possible have been afforded to those who are found endeavoring, by the occupancy and cultivation of lands, to contribute somewhat to the support of themselves and their families.

On account of the ancient and everlasting family animosities, feuds, and vendettas existing, it has been found impracticable to organize and introduce the system of an Indian judiciary. For the same reason the organization and employment of an Indian police force have not been further attempted. Fortunately, during the past year there has been but little occasion for the services of either Indian judges or police force.

Considerable time and attention were devoted during the year to the Indians living on the Klamath River Reservation. These Indians for upwards of twenty years have been in the somewhat anomalous condition of being reservation Indians without having received any of the benefits resulting therefrom. In that time they have neither asked nor received any aid or assistance from the Government, and even now ask no favors from it but the simple justice of being guaranteed legal possession of their present homes, tenements, and possessions. Into making this application they were driven by the white man's aggressions and his supercilious disregard of the Indian's rights. Under your instructions allotments of lands in severalty on the reservation were made in August, 1883. This work would have been completed in June, 1884, when I visited the reservation for that purpose, but it was found impossible to proceed without the field-notes of the survey, from which the General Land Office map furnished for my guidance was compiled. There are grave doubts entertained by well-informed parties as to said survey having ever been carefully and thoroughly made. It is certain that many of the marks and stakes noted on the map cannot be discovered, and that others of them are incorrect and misleading. The field-notes were necessary to identify the marks, &c., to enable the allotments to be described with accuracy, and to decide with certainty as to the genuineness and accuracy of the survey. The map itself is wrong in many places. For this reason the descriptions of the allotments made and reported to you in August, 1883, are not to be depended upon, and should be carefully revised before being submitted for Congressional action. The troubles that would hereafter arise from any inaccuracies or errors in the descriptions of Indian allotments cannot be overestimated or ignored. Nothing

further should, in my opinion, be done to complete the allotments in severalty until the reservation itself has been accurately surveyed, marked, and mapped.

The condition of other Indians residing in villages along the Klamath River, between the Hoopa and Klamath River Reservations, is one to which the attention of the Department is respectfully invited. Their present condition and the necessity of making some provision for their future would eventually be brought forcibly into notice. In numbers they are quite strong. They are under no control whatsoever. They are well armed. They are civilized only to the extent of having adopted the clothing and all the worst vices of the white man. They are but indifferently well-disposed to the latter. They are evidently not too abundantly supplied with this world's goods. They work occasionally for white men, but sustain themselves generally by hunting and fishing. They are in general sullen and suspicious. Any sudden change in their condition or prospects might make them aggressively hostile. A great change in their condition and prospects, both as regards their homes and fish, may incidentally be occasioned by the abandonment of the reservation at the mouth of the Klamath, and by the influx of white men thereby occasioned. Should the salmon-run on the Upper Klamath be sensibly diminished by the fisheries at its mouth, and should white men, disappointed, as they will be, with the resources of the abandoned reservation, crowd into the adjoining lands, these Indians may become discontented to the extent of taking to the war-path. Their prospects, just at present, point clearly to gradual extermination or extinction, which, rapid enough through natural causes, disease, and their eternal vendettas, would be greatly accelerated by any reduction in their staple supply of food and by the aggressions of numerous white intruders. Of course the Indians themselves will before long realize their situation and the prospects, to which they are not civilized enough to submit without more or less of a struggle. I would recommend as an initiatory measure that an accurate and comprehensive census be made of these Indians, their resources, and possessions.

At various times during the past year investigations have been made of claims presented by citizens of this section of the country against the United States, for compensation for damages and depredations alleged to have been committed by Indians from 1860 to 1865. A separate report of each investigation was furnished your office according to instructions. These investigations, though they occupied considerable time and occasioned considerable trouble, were made under such disadvantages as to be very unsatisfactory and, in my opinion, of little value. In the first place I had no power to compel, and no funds to pay for, the attendance of witnesses for the United States, even had any such been procurable. Neither could I afford, had I wished, to do detective work in hunting up such witnesses. People will not voluntarily come forward to testify against the interests of their neighbors and on behalf of the United States. In the second place, so long a time has elapsed since the depredations were committed that it is not remarkable if the then residents of the country, other than those immediately interested, should, as they say, actually retain but vague and indistinct recollections of particulars. It follows that my investigations were confined to the cross-examination of the claimants and their affiants, to ascertaining their general reputation for integrity and credibility, and the reasonableness of the prices charged—time and place considered. No testimony could be adduced to controvert their statements, and practically only the claimants' side of the controversy was considered. I was accordingly obliged in every instance to form my conclusions and to make my recommendations from what may have been a mere plausible presentation of proof on the part of the claimant, and upon testimony and an ex-parte hearing that did not exhibit any countervailing evidence. As a means to an end, so defective a method of investigation must prove ineffectual, and is practically useless.

The agency farm has been moderately successful notwithstanding an unusual and rather backward season. Unexpected and unusual rains in June ruined a part of the hay crop. The yield of wheat is believed to be at least equal to the prevailing standard. The acreage in cultivation by the Government on the reservation is not equal to that of former years, for the reason that there were not enough public animals available at the plowing season. The horse-power estimated for not having been received, and the one on hand being unfit for use, old, ricketty, and worn out, the wheat and oat crop must remain stacked in the fields for some time, and thereby run great danger of being damaged and spoiled by the early fall rains. The animals recently purchased for the agency were very much needed, and will be of great assistance.

The conduct of the agency employés has been very good. They have attended strictly and successfully to their business, and have managed the Indian laborers with tact and good judgment. It is very much to be regretted that the limited appropriations for the Indian service do not admit of their salaries being placed on a level with those prevailing in other branches of the Government service. The salary of the agency laborer is ridiculously low considering the responsible and onerous nature of his duties and the standard of wages prevailing for similar services in the surrounding country. It is greatly to the interests of the Government to retain faithful and experienced

employés at the agency. The experiment of paid Indian apprentices did not work sufficiently well at this agency to justify its continuation.

The public buildings at the agency, dwelling-houses, store-rooms, barns, and stables, are in a very dilapidated and wretched condition. No money or material can be procured for their repair, renovation, or reconstruction under existing circumstances without infringing upon the amounts allotted for other equally indispensable purposes. This is extremely bad policy. Buildings will deteriorate. In a few years some of the buildings at this agency, which might now with a comparatively trifling expenditure of money be improved, repaired, and renovated, will tumble down, which will render the building of new ones to replace them absolutely necessary, at great expense. A very moderate estimate of money, materials, &c., required for the construction of new and repairs of old buildings at this agency has been submitted. An office, a store-room, and two new barns and stables are absolutely indispensable. For an office and a store-room the agency is indebted to the military authorities at Fort Gaston. Extensive repairs and renovations are necessary in the houses occupied by the agency physician and farmer, so as to make said houses comfortable and suitable for the occupancy of civilized beings. It cannot be the wishes or intentions of the Government to have its employés on the remote frontier live in tenements which would in the East be considered unfit for stables. Neither can the Government expect its employés, out of their small salaries, to spend money to keep public buildings in proper repair and in a habitable condition. The barns and stables which are to be replaced will soon tumble down of their own accord. Lumber is being now got out and prepared for the construction of a suitable store-room at the agency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES PORTER,
Captain, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION AGENCY,
San Bernardino, Cal., August 22, 1884.

SIR: Having assumed the duties of this agency on the 1st of last October, I have the honor to submit the annual report for the last fiscal year. The Mission Indians of Southern California comprise four tribes. Their number, as enumerated by this agency in 1880, was as follows: Serrano, 381; Coahuilla, 778; San Luis Rey, 1,120; and Dieguenos, 731; total, 3,010. No official enumeration has been made since that date, but it is estimated that the total number has slightly increased.

THEIR LOCATION.

At least two-thirds of the whole number live in San Diego County, nearly all the remainder in the county of San Bernardino, and a small number in Los Angeles County. They live in about twenty villages, generally on reservations, the nearest being about 30 miles and the farthest about 120 miles, by the roads, from this office.

CIVILIZATION.

Most of the older Indians were formerly connected with the California Mission churches, and then lived in state of civilization. Those missions were broken up about thirty-five years ago. After that the Indians returned to the mountains and deserts, and lost much of the civilization so obtained, which our Government has, however, restored to the old; but the remainder of them have become more civilized than the old. Most of them are Catholics. Besides Indian many of them speak Spanish, and about, perhaps, one in fifty speaks English. Most of the men labor in the pursuits of civilization, scarcely any depend upon hunting or fishing for support, and about all wear the costumes of civilized people.

THEIR CHARACTER.

They are peaceable and honest with but few exceptions. The young are generally ambitious and quick to learn, but not ambitious to provide for the future. They are much superior in appearance and intelligence to the other California tribes. They have little self-reliance, very subdued in manner, like people who had been accustomed to bondage or other great wrongs, and the younger portion are very timid. These Indians show no disposition to resist the policy of the Government, which they are always anxious to know, and although sometimes not acting upon what is given as advice, yet always respecting the orders of the Government.

RESERVATIONS.

These Indians have about twenty reservations, which include most of their villages, but several of these villages are within the boundaries of Mexican grants, for which patents have been issued by our Government, which contain no exceptions in favor of the Indians living upon them, but all, or nearly all such grants, contained provisos in favor of such Indians.

One of the grant-holders, about six months since, commenced an ejectment case against about 100 Indians who reside in their village, called San Jacinto. The special counsel employed by the Government to defend the rights of the Indians in such land cases have engaged in the defense, but the case has not been pressed on either side. In the mean time the Indian defendants remain in peaceable possession, and the plaintiff by filing his complaint has prevented the bar of the statute of limitations. Similar complaints will likely be filed against the other Indians living in villages on such grants during this year to prevent the bar of that statute.

The number of acres in all the reservations can be stated only approximately, as all lands the title to which had passed from the Government were excepted. Former annual reports state the aggregate at 152,960 acres, and another small reservation has since been made. Most of the lands reserved are in the granted limits of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It seems evident that the estimate was made by excluding from the unsurveyed land in those limits all of what would be odd-numbered sections (railroad land) if surveyed, treating all such lands as in a state of reservation. It is safe to say that the total would exceed 200,000 acres. Nine-tenths of this is practically worthless, rough mountain and desert land; half of the remainder is good land, having sufficient water and timber, and the remainder would be valuable if water should be brought upon it; otherwise it is worthless.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians have not the capital or the enterprise to bring water on such lands. They are therefore useless to them now, and would likely continue so, at least until the next generation. At present they do not cultivate an average of one acre in one hundred of the lands reserved for them Their cultivation is usually confined to a few fields from one to two acres each, which are connected with their villages.

During the year two more wagons, making now seven in all, and eight large plows, with the proper harness, were furnished by the Government, which have had a good effect, and as it seems probable that the number of wagons, plows, and other agricultural implements requested for this year will be allowed, these will largely increase the number on hand, and the Indians will likely now engage more extensively in agriculture; yet they will generally, as heretofore, depend mainly upon employment by the whites, in which they usually receive good wages. However it may be elsewhere, here the proximity of the whites, as a rule, is advantageous to the Indians. Every honest, intelligent farmer near them is usually their friend, and in some degree their teacher. The bad whites among these Indians are in a small minority.

It may be suggested that their village sites on Government lands should be patented to the Indian bands who live in them, the same as town sites are patented for the whites who possess them, but, as to the Indians, with the usual restrictions against alienation. And Indians who desire to engage in agriculture outside of their villages should be allowed a reasonable time to select their homesteads on the reservations, as well as outside, under the act of the last session of Congress on that subject. It seems clear that it is only a question of time when the reservation system in Southern California will give place to Indian homesteads, and the sooner such homesteads can be secured the better it will be for the Indians as well as for the whites. In this view I shall try to have them take homesteads under the act referred to, and on their reservations, unless instructed to the contrary, as there is very little land left outside these reservations that would be suitable for the Indian homesteads. Unless such homesteads can be taken on the reservation, the recent act would not likely benefit these Indians. I would suggest that all the existing Executive orders making reserves for these Indians should be so modified as to expressly permit the Indians to take homesteads, and thus obtain title in severalty on the reservations, in all cases where no other Indian lives upon or has improvements on the land so applied for. There are numerout tracts of such lands upon the reservations, and but few outside of them, and these few so far apart that the Indians would not desire them for that reason. They dislike to reside outside of their villages, and in taking homesteads would seek to keep as near together as possible.

Furnishing liquor to Indians has been, and still is, the main obstacle to the civilization of that part of these Indians who indulge in intoxicating liquors, but a large proportion of them do not so indulge, and this proportion is evidently increasing.

Indian drunkenness is decreasing, owing in part to a better public sentiment, and in part to the successful prosecution, mainly in the local courts, under the State law, of those furnishing such liquors to these Indians in the past year. In this the agent had the co-operation of the local officers and juries and the aid of public sentiment, which were not formerly given, as it seems from the official reports that no conviction could be obtained (formerly) in the local courts. There were about fifteen convictions in this county alone in the last half of the year, with punishment averaging as high as that which was assessed in similar cases in the United States court, in which the cost to the Government was large, while the local prosecution was without such cost. Yet there are a few of the more serious offenses against saloon-keepers, and those repeatedly convicted in the local courts, which have to be prosecuted in the United States court at San Francisco, under the United States law, which prescribes a higher maximum penalty for such offenses than is prescribed by the State law. Such were about the only offenses by the whites against the Indians, except some trespasses upon the reservations.

I learn of very few offenses by the Indians against the whites, and these only of a trivial nature. Their offenses against each other have not been numerous, and were usually settled by their own tribunals; but the time has come when all such offenses should be subject to the jurisdiction of the State courts. The "rules governing the court of Indian offenses" have never been acted upon in this agency.

SANITARY.

There has been no epidemic among these Indians for several years, and their sanitary condition continues to improve; still among 3,000 Indians the necessity for a hospital for their sick is always apparent. No such provision has yet been made. The longevity of the Mission Indians is almost incredible. If what seems to be reliable data is such, they have the longest-lived people in the world; nearly 1 per cent. of them appear to be over one hundred years old. The most important event of the year to the Indians was the death of their oldest chief, Cabezon, a captain and chief among them for over one hundred years, and lived, as generally believed, to be one hundred and forty years old.

EDUCATION.

There were six day schools under this agency in the latter part of the year, a new school having been started April 1 at Rincon, where it was very much needed, as will be noticed by the large attendance there. The attendance at the schools generally was good until the remarkably heavy rains of the last rainy season caused the fall of two of the school-houses. Authority was granted during the last quarter to rebuild the fallen school-houses and to build three new ones, but the funds for those purposes were not received until the last day of the year, and were therefore not available in time. These authorities have all been renewed for this year, and material is now being prepared for all five of the new buildings. When completed two additional teachers will be employed, and there will then be eight schools under the supervision of this agency.

The boarding and day school started at San Diego the 1st of last March suspended after two months for want of pupils, the Indian parents not being willing that their children should go so far away from their homes. The advice of the agent, given as instructed by the Department, failed to make them willing. Nothing less than a peremptory order would avail. Yet such training schools are more needed than any of the day schools. To have the benefit of them it seems now that the children must either be removed to such schools at a great distance, or those schools must be established so near the Indian villages that the children will feel at home, as now in attending day schools. Although the Indians object to sending their children away, yet they evidently prefer such schools if located at or near their villages. Every day's experience confirms the view that above all other kinds of instruction these Indians need most to be taught to speak our language and such useful occupations as will enable them to provide for themselves.

The missionary work performed during the year was by the school teachers, with occasional, but few, church services by the Catholics. In view of the wrongs that these Indians suffered in the years past, they are evidently now more impressed with the religion of good works than of good professions. In later years their condition has been much improved in every respect. The teachers and other employés have generally performed their duties intelligently and faithfully, and have therefore been generally retained.

CITIZENSHIP.

Many of these Indians are of right citizens, although not yet recognized as such, for the laws of Mexico made no distinction among races as to citizenship. The Indians

who were in a condition of civilization when the treaty of 1848 was made were citizens of Mexico, and are, by the terms of that treaty, now citizens of the United States. The progress made in the last few years indicates that the Mission Indians generally will before long become a part of the people of this State having and exercising the rights of citizenship.

The annual statistics are forwarded herewith.

With acknowledgments for numerous courtesies received from the Department, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. McCALLUM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., September 10, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my seventh annual report for this agency.

Our lands, as I reported last year, "are still occupied by settlers and trespassers to such an extent as greatly to cripple our industries and discourage the Indians in their advance towards civilization."

During the past year the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal concerning the swamp and other lands, thus confirming the title of the settlers to 1,080 acres of the best valley land, and lying in such separated lots as to cut up our fields badly and deprive the Indians of a large part of their agricultural lands.

POPULATION.

There were 599 Indians who received issues during the past quarter, and 635 during the fourth quarter of 1883. There have been 23 deaths and 29 births. For the first time in the history of this agency, the births exceed the deaths, showing a gradual improvement.

AGRICULTURE.

As stated in former reports, it is impossible to give the Indians sufficient lands to raise all crops, on account of the occupancy of said lands by others under the shadow of law; yet all are furnished with sufficient land for gardens, and are required to raise their own vegetables, &c.

Many of them raise more than they need for their own use, and sell the surplus to others. Some have fields of grain, wheat, barley, and oats, but most of the cereals are raised by a "community of interest," *i. e.*, all able-bodied Indians are required to assist in the raising of these general crops for the benefit of the whole. The Indians are not paid wages for the work, but receive their rations of beef and flour, with such clothing as they need.

PRODUCTIONS.

The estimated productions for the year are as follows: For the general supply, 6,000 bushels of wheat, 4,500 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of barley, 1,250 bushels of corn, and 400 tons of hay; by the Indians for themselves, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley, and 80 tons of hay.

Six lots of hops were raised by the Indians, amounting to 6,139 pounds, which sold for $1,037.69, besides expenses of sale. This year the product of the agency field will probably be 28,000 pounds, and the Indians 20,000 pounds. They will also have about 500 bushels of corn, 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 pumpkins, 10,000 melons, 100 bushels of onions, 200 bushels of beans, and 50 bushels of turnips. The orchards are loaded down with apples.

STOCK.

There are 66 horses and mares, one-third of which are unserviceable on account of age and hard service. Of cattle we have 418, mostly cows and young stock. We have 10 yoke of cattle, used at the saw-mill and on the ranch. There are 334 hogs, old and young. The increase in stock has been 3 horse and 1 mule colts, 131 calves, 146 pigs.

MILLS.

The grist-mill has ground 214,010 pounds of grain for the agency, 11,724 pounds for the Indians, and 208,315 pounds for citizens, which has yielded a revenue to the

agency about sufficient to pay the miller's salary. The saw-mill has cut 278,000 feet of lumber. Much more could be cut if we had funds to pay running expenses, which we could easily obtain if permitted to sell lumber sufficient therefor.

APPRENTICES.

Apprentices have worked at the various trades, carpentering, blacksmithing, milling, herding, and office work, and have made some progress.

FINANCIAL.

The agency pays most of its own workmen (all except physician, clerk, and teachers) out of funds raised on the reservation or miscellaneous funds, Class II, and if the reservation could be cleared of all settlers and trespassers, could in few years be fully self-supporting.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is still improving, as shown by the excess of births over deaths the past year. There is still room for great improvement.

EDUCATIONAL.

During July of last year our boarding-school buildings were burned, and thus we were thrown back to our old day school, with a few boarders whom we wished to keep from the camps. It is our experience that but little progress can be made in their education while they are allowed to run in the camp, subject to the taunts and jeers of the old and the contaminations of the younger and middle aged. There is an increasing desire for education, but most parents are averse to sending their children away to school.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No missionary was sent to this people last year, and yet regular services have been maintained most of the year by the agent and employés. It is to be hoped that the church will send a good missionary who will care for the souls of this people.

CIVILIZATION.

Could these Indians have their lands in severalty, they would (most of them) gladly undertake to support themselves, with a little assistance in the way of stock and improvements. They already do a large share of the work that is done for the people of this vicinity, and, with the exception of skilled labor in the trades, are capable of doing most ordinary work under supervision, and some without.

Intoxicants are their bane. They will spend their "money for that which is not bread." I have only been able to get evidence against one liquor seller, whose case is now before the United States district court. By a decision of the superior judge of this county all Indians, except those under the care of an agent of the United States, are citizens of the United States, and entitled to purchase liquor or anything any other citizens can purchase, and having the liberty to purchase gives the liquor seller the right to sell to them. This decision is working terrible results in this county.

COURT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The court of Indian affairs was duly organized and has had a salutary effect upon the Indians of the agency, but needs to be supplemented by a good police.

FINAL.

This will be my last annual report, as I tendered my resignation the 1st day of May last, being unwilling longer to submit myself to the annoyances subject to this position. I have tried to serve the Government and the Indians for seven years to the best of my ability. Conscious that I have made mistakes, and have not done as well as others might, yet I have done the best I could under the circumstances.

With many thanks for the kind treatment I have received from your office, and with my best wishes for the prosperity and true civilization of this people, I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 12, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my ninth annual report for this agency.

There are within a radius of about 75 miles of this reserve some 600 or 700 Indians, all of whom could at an early day have been gathered on one reservation. While this might have incurred greater expense, it certainly would have been more humane and becoming a wise and Christian Government. This agency was not located until after the more desirable lands were occupied by whites; consequently could be nothing but a poor selection. Although it embraces an area of more than 75 square miles, only about 250 acres can be utilized for agricultural purposes. Quite a large portion of it is second-class grazing land, and about one-half entirely worthless.

The Indians, numbering 315 eight years ago, have decreased by death and removal until now there are only 143 on the census roll. We frequently have almost twice this number, but not as permanent residents. I have tried to discourage visiting both among my own Indians and those of the surrounding country; still I am frequently annoyed by the visits of dissolute characters who seem to have no permanent dwelling place.

Notwithstanding the embarrassment of a rocky and sterile reservation, these Indians have been gradually advancing, so that now many of their homes will compare favorably with their white neighbors. They all occupy board houses, and have their tillable land fenced, while some of them have vineyards and orchards, with sufficient fruit for their families.

AGRICULTURE.

The past season has been an exception to all the years of the last decade. During the spring and early summer we had so much rain that some of our grain land was rendered almost worthless. In fact, nearly all of the grain was so overrun with weeds and grass that it was only suitable for hay. Some of the crops have been gathered and some I will have to estimate. The yield will be about as follows: 200 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn, 100 bushels potatoes. 20 bushels onions, 200 bushels beans, 20 tons melons, 20 tons pumpkins, and 50 tons hay. The agency farm, used exclusively to produce forage for Government teams, yielded 30 tons hay. With our mild winters, the supply of forage is abundantly ample.

EDUCATION.

During the last fiscal year there has been a day school eight and one-half months. The average daily attendance during that time was 15¼. The largest attendance was during the months of October, November, and December, averaging 20. While this is an exceedingly difficult field, in connection with agency work on this reservation, I am satisfied it can be made a success. The school closed the 15th of March, with an average daily attendance for that fractional month of only six pupils. We know this is not a very "creditable showing," but there were very peculiar circumstances, not necessary now to explain, contributing to this result, which we hope in the future to avoid. We purpose opening the school again the first of next month.

MISSIONARY.

As stated in a previous report, all of the missionary work performed for the benefit of these Indians has been by the agent and employés, except an occasional visit of a Catholic priest. No class of persons are so hard to influence morally as those who think they are good enough already. That is precisely the condition of these Indians. By the example they have in the Mexican population of this country, they are led to believe that drunkenness is not incompatible with high Christian profession. This is their great weakness.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The most of these Indians are industrious; some of them are good models for their white neighbors. Every year I can discover more of an inclination toward industrial habits. Nearly all of the able-bodied Indians of the agency have for a month past been working in the harvest fields of the adjacent settlements for $2 per day.

The stock which was issued to them last year will in a short time contribute greatly to their support; that is, if they are not compelled to kill it to supply their immediate wants. I hope the Government will supply them with beef for a few more years, so that they will not be tempted in that direction.

SANITARY.

I can see a marked improvement in their sanitary condition over that of my first acquaintance with them, eight years since. Early marriages, insisted upon by the Catholic priest, though it has somewhat interfered with the interest of the school, has no doubt contributed to their sanitary benefit. To the credit of these Indians, it must be said no half-breed or illegitimate child can be found among them under ten years of age.

CIVILIZATION.

All that can truthfully be said upon this topic has perhaps been anticipated in the foregoing statements, and yet I wish to add that the results growing out of the "rules governing the court of Indian offenses" have been most salutary in begetting a conviction that any aberration, however trivial, is likely to be noticed, and that a perfectly upright, honest course is the only guarantee to true civilization.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AGENTS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
August 25, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

INDIANS.

The Southern Utes number 991. The reservation is situated in Southwestern Colorado, and embraces a strip of country 15 by 120 miles, well watered, and is well adapted for grazing purposes.

STOCK RAISING.

in the way of horses, is quite extensively carried on by some of the Indians. All have more or less. They take great pride in accumulating numbers. They take to sheep raising very well. However, the last year's results of this industry have been discouraging, but I do not nor cannot blame the Indians for their actions. In May, 1883, the Department furnished them with 4,800 ewes. They were well pleased with the gift, and showed marked interest in caring for them, but, owing to the limited supply of provisions fur ished them, they were compelled to subsist on the sheep or starve. They preferred the former, and the result is that not more than 1,500 of the sheep are now left.

AGRICULTURE.

This is the first time in the history of this agency that the agent could say anything on this subject. These Indians have always opposed any movement which was made in this direction until last spring, when I succeeded in getting four of the head men to engage in farming on a small scale. Their number was increased by volunteers until now there are some 15 Indians interested in farming. There are only four farms opened, but this is sufficient for the present year. They have 50 acres of wheat, 40 acres of oats, and 8 acres of potatoes. The prospects for a good crop is very gratifying. The wheat is estimated at 30 bushels per acre (1,500 bushels); oats at 40 bushels per acre (1,600 bushels); a large yield of potatoes is a certainty. It is my opinion that with proper assistance there can be at least 50 Indians farming next year.

WHISKY TRAFFIC.

This is carried on with the Indians, in violation of law, by certain white men in Durango, to such an extent that at times the situation becomes alarming. On one occasion this summer there were about 35 drunken Indians at the agency. Owing to the fact that I have no guard-house or place of confinement, they all went unpunished.

POLICE.

This branch of the service at this agency may be called a failure; not but what there is good material here for Indian police, but because they have no accommodations whatever at the agency. Could suitable quarters be provided, and a full ration be issued, which would insure their presence here at all times, discipline could be established and they would doubtless become efficient and be of great service to the agent.

EDUCATION.

Out of the 27 children sent to Albuquerque Indian school in May, 1883, 3 of that number have died from sickness. The remaining 24 are making satisfactory progress.

I am authorized to build a school-house here, with a view of establishing a day-school. This I consider a premature move, as I am certain it will be next to impossible to secure an attendance. My idea of educating an Indian is to learn him to work and earn his own living. By doing this he becomes located; you will know where to find him. You could take his children into a day-school then with some certainty of having a regular attendance. With the present condition of affairs I consider the establishment of a day-school will be a failure.

DEPREDATIONS.

Under this head there is a question whether these Indians are guilty or not. During the month of July there was an attack made on Indians by cattle-men about 20 miles west of the reservation line, the cattle-men claiming the Indians to be Southern Utes and having a large number of their horses. The Utes deny the statement, and say the thieves are renegade Indians, that belong to no agency, of which class of Indians about 400 live in Utah. However, it would not be surprising if some of the renegades belonging to this agency (of which there are always more or less in any tribe) were engaged in the trouble referred to.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished last year were largely deficient for the number of Indians who received rations. I have 991 Indians on this reservation. About 800 receive rations every week; the remaining 200 frequent the agency seldom, except to receive cash annuities or clothing. This visit is made about twice a year. For these 800 Indians during last year I was furnished 75,000 pounds of flour, 100,000 pounds of beef, 200 pounds of coffee, and 3,500 pounds of sugar, and am expected to keep them on a reservation where no game to speak of exists. The fact is simply this: it is impossible to keep starving Indians on a reservation when they can go into the mountains but a few miles and get plenty of game to subsist on. They will either do that or kill cattle, which graze on the reservation by the thousand, and the Indians receive no benefit for the same. The Indians say that before they sent their children to school and commenced farming they had plenty to eat. I consider the present action on the part of the Government a reward for depredations. Why? Because as soon as an Indian shows a disposition to become civilized the Government cuts off his rations, and he must either steal or starve.

LEASING LAND.

Last October these Indians leased a portion of their reservation to Mr. Edward Wheeler, of Fort Lewis, Colo., for grazing purposes, subject to the action of the Department, and were to receive $10,000 per year in advance for the privilege. This amount of money equally divided among the Indians, as it would have been had the lease been approved, would have gone far towards their support. The Department refused to recognize any agreement of this kind, and of course it went by default. At the same time there is, and has been since the establishment of this agency, cattle grazing on the reservation, for which the Indians receive no benefit.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

This part of my report has been referred to so often and by so many different inspectors, &c., I deem it hardly necessary to make mention of the situation. However, I will say that the buildings for the storage of supplies and the accommodation of the agent and his employés consist of two old log buildings, which are insufficient for accommodation and comfort of agent and employés and unsafe for the protection of supplies. The dwelling-house is overrun with vermin. After repeated efforts I

have been unable to renovate it. Special Agent Lueders and Inspector Gardner have both reported the situation to the Department. I was informed that if I would make a detailed statement of what was necessary action would be taken to remedy the evil. This I did last January, and since that time I have not heard from the Department on the subject. By another year the agent will be compelled to vacate the house, for reasons already stated. I inclose herewith statistical report.

Very respectfully,

WARREN PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
August 20, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter from the Office of Indian Affairs under date of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for 1884.

TRIBES AND POPULATION.

The Indians of this agency, comprising 753 families, aggregating 3,144 persons, are composed of the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux, and are classified respectively as follows, which classification embraces the number of children of school-going ages, tabulated in accordance with the recent provision of Congress:

Name of band.	Number of families.	Men.	Women.	School children between 6 and 16 years old.		Children under 6 years old.		Total.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Blackfeet	52	51	71	36	40	10	16	224
Sans Arc	200	214	273	105	108	41	47	788
Minneconjou	325	357	456	190	212	85	82	1 382
Two Kettle	176	190	273	115	91	44	37	750
Total	753	812	1,073	446	451	180	182	3,144

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of this agency are evincing a rapid and remarkably encouraging advancement in agricultural and civilized pursuits. Notwithstanding the grass is very thin and scarce this season, they have cut and stacked about 1,800 tons of hay for use of their stock during the coming winter. Corn, potatoes, turnips, onions, beans, and melons have been raised by them during the season with fair success. A large majority of them are cultivating claims and fields comprising from 1 to 15 acres, part of which is fenced and nearly all of which is in excellent condition.

The small farm of 8 acres attached to the boys boarding and industrial school has been cultivated by the older pupils, under the supervision of the agency farmer and other employés, with fair success. They have raised thereon this season corn, potatoes, turnips, beans, melons, and pumpkins. The large area of ground occupied by this agency, stretching from Antelope Creek on the south to the Moreau River on the north, a distance of about 150 miles, and west from the Missouri River about 125 miles, requires more attention on the part of instructors for the Indians in the method of farming and agricultural pursuits than the limited number of employés allowed me by the Government will admit. The employment of Indian district farmers, now authorized for the coming year, will materially advance the interests of Indian farmers, but practical white men engaged for this purpose would be much more advantageous to the Indian and satisfactory in its results.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians has been good and there has not been any epidemic among them during the year. During part of the past winter measles prevailed endemically in the boys' boarding and industrial school, and in the Saint John's

boarding school for girls, near the agency, but all the cases were of a very mild nature. Simple meningitis was observed in one or two camps last summer and the disease is making its appearance again at the date of this report. The cases treated by the agency physician have all recovered, but every one of them followed an essentially chronic course. The total number of cases treated during the year has been 1,725; number of births, 123; number of deaths, 72. Consumption and scrofula, as in years past, have prevailed largely among these Indians. Eye affections and eczema have been particularly prevalent. Bronchitis in its acute and chronic forms occupies a prominent place during the winter and early spring months.

But little success can attend the treatment of these diseases in the habitations of the Indian. What is needed at this agency is a suitable hospital, properly constructed and liberally supplied, wherein can be treated these cases and others so sadly in need of hospital accommodations. It is believed that a sum of money sufficient to construct and equip a hospital of twenty beds could not be otherwise better expended at this agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force now consists of one captain, one lieutenant, four sergeants, and sixteen privates, selected from the various bands located through the length of the agency reservation. They are active, vigilant, and prompt in the exercise of their position in maintaining order throughout the different Indian camps and in the protection of the interests of the Government in many ways. They realize fully their responsibility, merit the consideration and kind attention of the Government, and should be much better recompensed for their services than the small pittance of $5 per month now allowed them.

A police headquarters and guard-house is greatly needed at this agency for the better protection of Government property and punishment of disobedient Indians, in order to secure enforcement of Departmental and agency orders, and I sincerely trust that I may be authorized to erect the same at an early date.

TRANSFER OF INDIANS.

Among all Indian agencies there are a number of discontented and dissatisfied Indians whose indolent habits prompt a desire on their part continually to seek a change by constant roaming from one agency to another. In many instances they leave their home agencies surreptitiously, and upon arriving at another agency importune the agent to write, soliciting a transfer from their old agency to the one they have for the present selected as their home. This practice is a constant source of annoyance to an agent, and results detrimentally to the interests of the Indian and the service. It necessitates a continual change of the issue rolls, deranges the census reports on which estimates are based and by which supplies and annuity goods are purchased and distributed, and finally engenders a feeling of discontent among other Indians, rendering them less tractable and obedient. This pernicious practice of transfers should be discountenanced and peremptorily discontinued by Departmental orders.

CIVILIZATION.

In reviewing the progress made by the Indians at this agency during the past year, I find good cause for congratulation. The Indians have remained on the reservation quietly and peaceably. Nearly all have adopted, wholly or in part, the white men's dress; they are industrious, tractable, and apparently satisfied with their position. The rapid settlement of whites on the Government lands on the east side of the Missouri River, running parallel with the entire length of this reservation, has necessarily thrown the Indians and whites in closer relationship than is desirable. Numerous towns and villages have lately sprung up on the east side of the Missouri River in which there are always, as in all new settlements on the frontier, a few white men whose influence with the Indians cannot be otherwise than detrimental, viz, by the sale of liquor, arms, and fixed ammunition; by encouraging and hiring Indians to resume their wild dress and give dances for amusement of whites; by persuading them to sell annuity goods issued by the Government, and finally by prostituting their women. All these are great obstacles in the way of civilization, and require constant and careful watchfulness on the part of the agent.

An element of great evil is the residence of squawmen among the Indians. As a rule their influence with the Indian is bad and their example pernicious. During the present year I contemplate removing from this reservation several of this class whose past conduct has merited this action.

There are, I am led to believe, at all agencies a number of Indians who are more or less dissatisfied, and this agency is no exception to the general rule. Complaints

from this class are as frequent as they are trivial. Neither agent or employé is exempt from their accusations, and, at times, serious allegations, which, upon careful investigation by authorized Department officials, is found in nearly every case to be groundless and unworthy of consideration.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

Again I have to report the highly satisfactory condition of the schools at this agency. The boys' boarding and industrial school, under the supervision of Mrs. Emma C. Swan, has been conducted during the past year with most encouraging success. At Saint John's boarding and industrial school for girls, conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Mr. J. F. Kinney, jr., as principal teacher, assisted by his estimable wife, the progress made by the pupils during the past year has been most surprising. The management of these schools merits and receives the highest encomium, and it affords me gratification in thus according it.

Saint Stephen's mission day school for boys and girls, situated at Saint Stephen's mission, 60 miles north of the agency, with Mrs. Matilda A. Swift as teacher, and conducted under the immediate supervision of Rev. Henry Swift, missionary, is giving entire satisfaction and reflects credit on the management. In connection with the foregoing schools there is also the boys and girls' day school, situated 60 miles west of the agency, with Mrs. Cecilia Narcelle as teacher, which is doing well, together with five day schools, conducted under the supervision of Rev. T. L. Riggs, missionary, all of which are accomplishing much good among the Indian youth.

I herewith incorporate reports from Rev. Henry Swift, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. T. L. Riggs, missionary, which speak in eloquent terms of the advancement at this agency of education, Christian religion, and the earnest, noble work of the missionary.

SAINT STEPHEN'S MISSION,
Cheyenne River Agency, August 13, 1884.

SIR: About 700 Indians all told are under the influence of the Episcopal mission. Services are kept up regularly at three points. It is intended to begin a new work on Little Moreau Creek, where some twenty families have homesteaded. It is the constant effort of the church to break up Indian customs, encourage industry, educate, purify the marriage relation in conjunction with and as a part of its christianizing work. In the sphere of our influences dancing and conjuring have ceased. The majority have assumed the dress of white people, and almost all are living in houses. Of one hundred and ten families living in vicinity of Saint Stephen's, in a radius of 30 miles, almost all are scattered at distances from each other on homesteads, and the greater part have fields of their own ranging from one to fifteen acres, broken or plowed by themselves, under cultivation. The distance from the agency being so great they try to earn money and buy what provision they need from neighboring towns, finding it easier to do so than to go to the agency every fortnight. By cultivating a piece of land myself and taking considerable interest in their work, I think they have been spurred to greater efforts. Many of the women have learned to do housework at the mission, and greater cleanliness and order and neatness is found in their houses in consequence.

The boarding-school work at Saint John's mission and the day school at Saint Stephen's mission have been carried on for the past year with encouraging results. The instruction has been entirely in English. In connection with education I have felt the great need there is for systematic industrial teaching. Children trained in letters for three or five years and then returned to their homes will derive but little benefit and will be of little use to their people, unless in conjunction with their knowledge of books is united a thorough knowledge of every-day work. A girl should be able to wash, iron, sew, cook, make beds, and do the other parts of housekeeping well and without direction when she leaves school. A boy should be able to milk, take care of cattle, horses, poultry, plow, plant, cultivate, and harvest, besides being handy with tools, and be able to do such work without direction and at the proper time. A boarding-school of thirty, half boys and half girls, ranging from ten to sixteen years, with a farm of, say, 40 acres and a good-sized laundry and kitchen, with necessary appliances and competent instructors, would be an element of great good. I would advise that only about three or four hours be devoted to school and at least six hours be given up every day to work. In conjunction with the girls' instruction in labor there might be a cooking-school and a sewing-school held once a week for benefit of Indian women adjacent to school. I should like to undertake such an enterprise in connection with Saint Stephen's mission, and believe it could be made a success.

Bigamy has been pretty well checked. Indian marriages are, however, frequent; that is, a man taking a woman, with father's consent, but without any further ceremony, or any bond to hold the couple together, and, in many cases, after a while the parties may separate and contract new alliances. Fifty-three couple have been married by me in the church, and in every case the parties have remained true to each other. In the past year there have been 63 infant and 36 adult baptisms, and 36 have been confirmed. The aggregate attendance at the three stations on Sundays has averaged about one hundred and twenty. Offerings have amounted to $140.

Respectfully,

HENRY SWIFT.

WM. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

DAKOTA MISSION,
Cheyenne River Agency, August 13, 1884.

SIR: During the past year the educational and missionary work of the Dakota mission with the Indians of the Cheyenne River Agency has, I am happy to report, been hopeful and encouraging. We had planned to do more in some directions than has been accomplished, as, for example, we hoped to have established an industrial school at Peoria Bottom. The plan to do so, however, is still in hand, and will, I trust, be carried out at no distant day. We have, indeed, already made something of a beginning.

The Dakota mission schools are in connection with the Cheyenne River Agency, as follows: 1st. Industrial day school, located at Oahe, in Peoria Bottom, and taught by Miss Collins, of the mission. 2d. Chantier Bottom day school, on Chantier Bottom, taught by Mrs. Lee, a Teton Sioux, educated by our mission schools here and at Santee. This school has been in session but a few months of the year, and will probably be discontinued. 3d. Cheyenne River day school, No. 1, on the Cheyenne River, and taught by Rev. Isaac Renuville, a Sisseton Sioux, and native missionary of the Native Missionary Society. 4th. Cheyenne River day school, No. 2, also located on the Cheyenne River, and taught by Elizabeth Winyan, a Sisseton Sioux. This school has been in session but a few months the past year. We have recently built a neat school-house at this point. 5th. Cheyenne River day school, No. 4, located on the Cheyenne River, 60 miles from the agency, and taught by Clarance Ward, a Teton Sioux, educated at the mission schools here and at Santee.

There has also been occasional instruction given at the village near the site of old Fort Pierre by David Lee, a Teton Sioux, educated at our schools. We have provided at this village a substantial school-house, paid for in part by the Indians themselves, and a permanent school will be established at this point. There is also a movement at another and smaller village towards securing a school. I shall soon have a building erected for them and a school will follow. Moreover, I have also arranged for two additional schools on the Cheyenne River, Nos. 2½ and 3, for one of which the school-house is now ready. One of these additional schools will be taught by a native, already secured, and the other to be in charge of a white missionary. To summarize: We have had *five* schools in operation a part or all of the past year, and we expect to have *four* more taught during the year to come.

Progress in all our schools has been good, the teachers faithful, and the average attendance much better than for past years. Instruction given by the native teachers is chiefly in the vernacular, though at three schools English also has been taught. It is a marked fact that when a child can read in his own language he is usually far better able to master the difficulties of English speech.

Closely connected with school training we are carrying forward the religious and moral education of the people. We endeavor to teach them to *think*, and to think *pure* thoughts, as well as to read and write. Nor have our schools been lacking in effort to promote physical industry and training, if in nothing more than this—that every native teacher is obliged to plant and care for a small field at his station. We have furnished object lessons to enforce precept.

In conclusion I wish to express my hearty appreciation and acknowledgment of the universally kind and helpful support I have received from your office, and in the one suggestion I have to make I am assured I shall have your approval and action. My suggestion is this: It is time now to compel attendance at school. Not alone at Government schools, but with mission schools as well. That an Indian agent can do this effectually and yet quietly, if he will, requires no argument to prove. The ration system should be used as an educational lever. When a village has located within reach of a school affording opportunity, the children of that village should be made to attend or the ration be forfeited. This is not visionary; it is a fact at some agencies, and should be a fact with us. The time for fooling in this matter of education is past. We cannot afford to build and furnish schools and then depend on caprice and slender desire to fill them up. Attendance must be forced.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. L. RIGGS,
Missionary.

WM. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent, Cheyenne River Agency.

CONCLUSION.

I have no ambition to indulge in vague speculations and idle theories regarding the advancement and civilization of the Indian. Paid labor for the adults and generous education for the young is, in my opinion, the surest means of solving the problematical question of Indian civilization. The pauperization of Indians is the one great impediment to their advancement. All able-bodied Indians should be compelled to work for their subsistence; reasonable wages should be paid them for their labor, and, above all other requisites, good faith should be kept with them on the part of the Government in every particular.

Bearing testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of my employés, and thanking the Department for many official favors,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Crow Creek Agency, Dak., August 20, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter from your office, dated Washington, D. C., July 1, 1884, I have the honor herewith to transmit my second annual report for the consolidated agency of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé for the year ending July 31, 1884.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

The average number of Indians at this agency during the year is about 1,009; these consist almost entirely of the Lower Yanktonai band of Sioux, there being but a very few Santees, Brulés, and Yanktons incorporated with them. There are among them but 46 half-breeds, and only six white squaw-men.

The census taken in compliance with section 9, act of Congress approved July 4, 1884, is as follows:

Males (14 absent at schools)	489
Females (21 absent at schools)	609
Number of males above eighteen years of age	258
Number of females above fourteen years of age	359
Number of school children between six and sixteen years	149
Number of school-houses (1 unfit for use)	2
Number of schools in operation during past year	1
Average attendance at same during school session	30.33
Number of teachers, and salaries paid during past year	4
Mrs. E. C. Gasmann, superintendent and matron	$600
Miss N. A. King, teacher	600
Miss J. E. Johnson, assistant teacher	300
Mr. Z. Rencountre, assistant teacher	300
Miss H. Lonergan, cook	300

The conduct of these people during the past year has been, for Indians, very good; in fact, I question if a like number of white people can be found where so little crime has been committed, and where so little restraint of authority has been found necessary, circumstanced as these people are. Not a single case of drunkenness has been reported; no murders or manslaughters; no fighting or serious contentions; life and property as safe as among the best-regulated white communities. A few instances of theft have been reported and punished, and one single case of wife-beating.

Morality.

The Indians are simple children of nature, and many things condemned as immoral among whites are with them without offence. Vulgarity of speech is very common, and the presence of women and children seems to have but small restraining influence. Names are sometimes given that are not pleasant to the ears of polite people; and yet I believe I can truly say that these people are a moral people, and live more in accordance with the knowledge they have of right and wrong than many of their white neighbors.

Polygamy.

This evil yet exists to some extent among these people; I believe, however, that gradually it is diminishing, and will eventually disappear entirely. It is now principally confined to the old Indians, and will die with them. The influence of schools and churches will control the conduct of the rising generation.

Schools.

The school accommodation of this agency is entirely inadequate, there being room provided for only about 40 children, whereas there are at least 150 children of school age. About eight months ago I submitted estimates for enlargement of school, so that I should be able to take care of at least 100 children. No notice has as yet been taken of my estimates, and I shall be compelled again to open my schools with the same small number.* This is very discouraging. The hope of the Indian is in the schools. The old people we can do but little with—induce them to work on their claims, build houses and stables, take care of their cattle, &c.; this is about all; they are simply Indians, and will, as a general thing, remain what they are while they live. Their children, on the other hand, are left to us to train, and will be what we make them.

I am aware that great and good work is being done for them at such schools as Hampton, Carlisle, and others, but the great work is to be done at home, on the reservations. All the children of school age should be in school now, and should have at least three years of training in our home schools before being sent away. From these home or agency schools should be selected the brightest, strongest, and most promising children—boys and girls—for the institutions above referred to and others, and there be trained to become teachers in agency schools and shops. It seems to me a great waste of both money and opportunity to proceed as we are doing at the present time, viz, to take utterly untutored children from their Indian homes, transport them at great expense to far-off Eastern schools, and after keeping them there for, say, three years, return them to their parents, almost inevitably to relapse into their native condition. It takes more than three years to educate and train up our own children, who

* Since this report was written the agent has been authorized to enlarge the Crow Creek school buildings, and the work is now going on.

begin with a full knowledge of the language in which they are taught; how can we then expect, in this short time, to so educate and train an Indian child, who has no knowledge of the language in which instruction is to be conveyed to him, that he shall be able to withstand the influence of home, of tribe, and of his own natural taste and tendency? That Indian children are capable of training is beyond question. The results of the work at Carlisle and Hampton prove this. These institutions, however, are greatly hampered in their noble work because of the utterly unprepared materials that they have to work on. If, then, we are to look for any real permanent good results from these noble schools, we must begin at home. We must prepare and select the materials here. In other words, we must have schools here at the agencies large enough to accommodate all our children of school age and compel them to attend. In making the above statement I am simply recommending the carrying out of the treaty of 1868, which provides that for every 30 children there shall be a school house and teacher provided. This, of course, contemplates day schools. It is out of the question to provide boarding schools for all these children, nor is it desirable. The day school should be a feeder for the agency boarding school, that again for the institutions at the East, or such as are at a distance from the reservations. If such a system could be carried out vigorously the result would soon prove the wisdom of the plan.

Farming.

I am pleased to be able to report that this year I can see in this industry improvement over the last. More acres are cultivated, and, as a general thing, the work better done. It is no longer necessary to argue the benefits of this pursuit; all are ready to acknowledge the desirability of it, and many are making laudable efforts to follow the example of their white neighbors in this respect. The great difficulty with the Indian is, he seems unable to form habits of regular and persistent labor. He will work well for a time—plow, plant, and sow the seed—but the long, patient care of the crop, requiring months of hard work—in this he often fails. His old migratory habits, too, are hard to overcome and are great hindrances to his success as a farmer. At the very time when his fields require the greatest attention, perhaps some demon of unrest takes possession of him and he must go—go to see a dying friend or relative perfectly well at that very time; perhaps to get a pony or to dig some turnips—any excuse to get away from home and to have a little change. This spirit of unrest is very damaging to their farming interests and will continue until the home and farm interests shall be so great as to compel them to remain at home. As long as the Indians are without domestic animals—cattle, hogs, sheep, and domestic fowls—they will feel free to stay away for a week or two and think it no loss, if they can only get a worthless pony, though in their absence their fields have been destroyed by cattle and horses or their crops choked to death with weeds. These are some of the hindrances to contend with in trying to induce Indians to become farmers. They are serious and hard to overcome, and yet year by year we see a little progress. Individual cases exist here and there that are examples of what can be accomplished by regular, persistent labor.

Crops.

The yield this year of wheat and oats, owing to want of rain when most needed, will not equal that of last year, but as the acreage is greater, the crop, I think, will be as great at least. Our potato crop has suffered from the potato bug this year for the first time; this is greatly to be regretted, as this vegetable is of great value to the Indians, both as food and as a preventer of disease. The Indian farmer cannot expect, however, to remain exempt from the ills connected with farming all over the world; he must learn to wage war on these enemies of all farmers, and that the price of a good crop is not only much sweat of brow, but also "eternal vigilance."

Farming implements.

The question of what kind these should be is of great importance. No doubt there is much to be said in favor of the simplest kind—the old-fashioned scythe and cradle—in place of mowing machines, reapers, &c. But on the other hand we are met with the question, can the average Indian work with them? Is he physically able to handle the scythe and cradle? My observation of them, for the last ten years and over, leads me to the conclusion that he is not. Of all the work to be done on a farm there is nothing so wearisome as the work with cradle and scythe. For this work, in times when improved machinery had not come into use among white men, the strongest and most robust men were always chosen, and every farmer in the West will tell you how hard the work was, and how many men there are who now feel the effects of that kind of labor done in their youth. The suffering and hardship connected with

farming in the old way drove from that industry—the most important of all industries—the very best of our young men, and compelled the discovery of labor-saving machinery, as an absolute necessity, in order to develop the great resources of this wide country. Then, again, as a matter of economy, I believe the improved labor-saving machinery will prove the most desirable. The want of skill, and also the want of muscle, makes the breakage of light implements very great, and although there is also breakage of improved machinery, yet, taking into account the work accomplished, I believe the use of the latter to be the most economical. One thing is certain: with improved machinery, and all the labor-saving inventions of our day and country, to assist and encourage them, we may hope, in time, to make farmers of our Indians. Without these aids and encouragements we never can.

Manufacturing.

As yet but little has been done at this agency in the way of manufacturing. The work done in our shops by Indian apprentices, under the direction of white employés, to some extent comes properly under this head. Furniture for the use of the tribe, such as tables, cupboards, desks, and bedsteads, doors, window frames, &c., are made in large numbers, to supply the constant demand for them from Indians who are making an effort to improve their condition and manner of living. We should have a tin-shop, a harness-shop, a shoe-shop, and a grist-mill. A large number of boys from this agency are now being trained to these trades in eastern schools, who will soon return home. If they find here, on their return, employment in the trades they have spent years to learn, they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, and thus be kept from idleness and its inseparable companion, vice. The manufactories above referred to are also called for by the condition of these people. They have given up the old Indian way of living. The hunt and the war-path are of the past to them, and in their feeble way they are endeavoring to live like white men, and to live like white men necessitates the products of such industries as I have referred to above. Besides these, there should, in time, be established here a cloth manufactory, where by Indian labor should be fabricated most if not all of the clothing worn by the tribe. It may be objected to this plan, that most of the articles thus proposed to be manufactured on the agency can be purchased at a much less cost from eastern factories; this I grant, but when we take into consideration the value of all these industries to the Indian, it will readily be seen that the plan proposed is sound. In other words, if we desire permanently to advance and eventually civilize them, we must furnish them with industries enough to employ them all, and all the time.

Missionary work.

The Rev. Mr. Burt and Rev. David Tatiopa (Indian), under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal Church, have charge of the missionary work at this agency, and it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the good results of their labor. The Christian Indians are our very best people, both as regards general conduct and habits of cleanliness and industry. If day schools could be established in the localities where they are greatly needed and urgently called for by the Indians, they could also be used as houses of worship and other meetings during Sundays and week-day evenings, thus reaching, with the good influences of religion and education, all the settlements of the reservation, now so far removed from the churches that the people are unable to come to them often. In this connection see report of Rev. Mr. Burt, herewith.

Police.

The men constituting this body are among the best of the tribe, and are very useful in keeping order and doing such work as they may be called upon to do. Often they are called from their fields to be absent on duty for days together. Once every week three of them are sent a distance of 25 miles to bring in the beef-cattle for issue. Then, again, they are frequently compelled to travel for days together for the purpose of guarding the borders of the reservation from depredations by white men, wood thieves, hay-cutters, and cattle-herders, who, if not constantly watched, are sure to commit some lawless act. The force is at all times ready to answer the call of duty and are of great benefit to the tribe, and should be paid at least double what they now receive. The present rate of pay is so small that any good and industrious Indian can do far better by working on his farm or at one of the trades. It is difficult and at times dangerous work that they are compelled to do, and, as a general thing, by doing it thoroughly the ill-will of the multitude is sure to be their reward. I therefore most earnestly recommend an increase of their pay.

Reservation survey.

One thing, causing constant anxiety and complaint on the part of the Indians, is that they do not know where the boundary lines of the reservation are. They have been accustomed to look upon the whole surrounding country as their property, and now, when this is being rapidly taken up and settled upon by white men, the Indian, not knowing where the boundary lines are, is in constant fear lest all his reservation shall be thus, piece by piece, taken from him. If these boundaries are not soon plainly marked out, I fear serious trouble may arise between the Indians and the border settlers. I trust that it is now in the power of the Department to have this important work done at an early day.

Allotments.

Constant applications are made to me for allotments of land, by Indians who desire to settle upon claims of their own, make improvements, and become property-holders in severalty. Owing to the fact that I have no surveyor to do the work, I am compelled to put these applicants off indefinitely, to their great discouragement and injury, and to my own personal inconvenience and annoyance. If a surveyor is sent here for the purpose of defining the boundaries of the reservation, he should at the same time be authorized and instructed to locate all the Indians now desiring thus to settle themselves upon individual allotments in compliance with the treaty of 1868.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

The average number of Indians at this agency during the past year has been 1,432. They consist almost entirely of the Lower Brulé tribe of Sioux, with the exception of a few Yanktons and Yanktonais. There are very few half-breeds among them and no white squaw men. The census as called for by section 9, act of Congress approved July 4, 1884, is as follows:

Males		654
Females		770
Number of males above eighteen years of age		315
Number of females above fourteen years of age		389
Number of school children between six and sixteen years		200
Number of school houses (two unfit for service)		3
Number of schools in operation during past year		1
Average attendance at same during school session		28
Number of teachers and salaries paid during year		4
Mrs. J. E. Jacob, Mr. C. D. Bon,	principal and teacher	$720
Mrs. Scott, Miss H. B. Johnson, Mrs. I. Bon,	matrons	480
Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Williams, Miss Johnson,	laundresses	240
Miss J. E. Johnson, Miss H. B. Johnson,	cook	300

Conduct of the tribe.

As a general thing during the past year the people have been quiet and contented. The only disturbing influences have been the occasional introduction of liquor from the neighboring white towns and settlements, and the, to them, all absorbing question of removal to another reservation.

The former evil has not been of a serious nature, and as parties have been convicted for the sale of liquor to Indians, I trust in the future the cause of anxiety on this subject will be lessened. As long, however, as the Indians are so closely surrounded by white settlers the temptation will remain, and occasional instances will occur of liquor being smuggled in among them.

On the removal question they are, I think, somewhat divided, the old chiefs and their followers being the opposers to removal, and the younger ones in favor of it. In fact the old chiefs are opposed to almost every move proposed by the Government for the advancement of the tribe, being fearful of losing power with their people by following the advice of agents or commissioners. Unless these chiefs become more tractable and obedient I should advocate their displacement, and either the reduction of the number or advancement to their places of younger and more progressive men.

Arms and ammunition.

The universal carrying of arms, for which there is no earthly use, is an incentive to crime among Indians as among white men, and should be discontinued. It is a matter beyond the control of the agent, there being no law to prevent the sale of rifles, revolvers, and fixed ammunition to Indians by white men off the reservation.

It is almost impossible for the small force of police allowed this agency—ten men—to exercise any authority or make any arrests among people thus completely armed, and when they attempt to do so they do it at the risk of their lives. It is no unusual thing for an Indian to get a "bad heart," and if fully armed he is tempted to demonstrate his bravery by shooting at some one. For the sake of safety to white man and Indian, and particularly for the welfare of the latter, all such arms should be removed, and a law passed making it a serious crime to sell such arms and ammunition to them in the future. Considering the universal practice of going thus armed, it is a great wonder that so few acts of violence occur.

Farming.

No allotments of lands in severalty have been made among these Indians; the old chiefs here again opposing. Most of the people, however, have taken up claims of an irregular kind, and have built houses and made other improvements; but as no one can claim anything beyond his little inclosure, farming on a large scale is, therefore, not general.

This year, however, quite a number have broken lands and put in crops of wheat and oats, besides their usual corn and potato patches. Owing to the want of rain, however, in the early part of the season the crop will be small.

Unless these people can be located on lands in severalty no great advancement in agriculture can be looked for. The longer this is put off the more difficult it will be to do, no one being willing to give up his home and improvements. Should a removal be determined upon to a new locality, I would earnestly recommend that the entire tribe be located at once on their own individual lands.

Stock-raising.

This industry, for the same reasons as mentioned above, has been here greatly retarded. As long as the people live in camps, or closely huddled settlements, it is difficult for any one, no matter how well disposed, to make a success of stock-raising. Animals will constantly break into the little, poorly-fenced fields; destroy crops, and, as a consequence, get injured or killed by the parties who have suffered loss. On the contrary, where the Indian lives by himself, away from the thickly-settled portions of the reserve, as is the case with Bear with Long Claws, a chief, and Driving Hawk, they are reasonably successful in this work. These men have now a herd of at least 40 head of cattle each, raised from one or two cows given them by the Government years ago.

Government boarding schools.

I regret not to be able to report any great progress in this most important work. Great efforts were made at the opening of the year to fill the school and conduct it in such a manner as to make it a success. The necessity, however, of a change of principal and teacher in the latter part of the year caused much disturbance for a time; and the removal of a large number of the best pupils to other schools had a further depressing influence. The present principal I believe is both able and conscientious, and I trust that the next school year will make a great step in advance over the last.

Here, as at Crow Creek, the accommodations are entirely inadequate. I trust the estimates I am now making for enlargement will meet with the approval of the Department, and that before another year we shall have room for 100 pupils, at least in our boarding school. Day schools should also be established, at least two in remote parts of the reserve, where some practical man could be placed as a teacher, not only for the children attending school but also for the older people in their farming, building, and other like works. The influence of such a man, if of the right sort, would be for great good to the people and an aid to the agent in his work of super-

Missionary work.

The Rev. Luke C. Walker (Indian), whose report is herewith submitted, has charge, under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal church. During the year Mr. Walker, with the aid of his young men, made extensive improve-

ments and enlargement of his church building, so that it now presents a very pleasant appearance, externally and internally. Large congregations of Indians assemble here on every Lord's day for worship, while the children are also regularly taught in Sunday school. Mr. Walker, besides his Indian services, both in his church at the agency and in outlying settlements, conducts regularly an English service for agency employés and others. I believe much good has resulted from his work, and that eventually large numbers of the Indians—particularly of the young—will be directed in their lives and conduct by Christian principles.

Police.

Constant changes in the force have been made during the year, in hopes to find some parties who should be able to fulfill the duties devolving upon them as policemen. The present number are, generally speaking, the best I have had so far, and yet they are not what I could wish them to be. One thing, however, is to be said as their excuse, in part, for not coming up to the standard: the chiefs and entire tribe are very much opposed to them, and being but a small body, they are often overawed by the multitude. The small pay given them is another great hindrance to their effectiveness. The police force should be taken from among the best and most influential people on the reserve, and this cannot be done at present, owing to the utterly inadequate pay given. Men of character are usually also industrious men, and cannot afford to leave their farming, stock-raising, &c., for the paltry sum offered them as policemen.

EMPLOYÉS OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

Of these I can speak in the highest terms of approval. It requires men of great patience and tact to be useful employés at an Indian agency. The most of the men now engaged have been long in the service, and are accustomed to the peculiar people with whom they have to deal. Of good moral character themselves, their intercourse with Indians has upon the latter a constant influence for good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAK.,
August 19, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from you, I have the honor to submit this as my report of the condition of the Indians at this agency. As I assumed charge in April last, it cannot be expected that I should be able to say much, only touching upon such matters as have come under my observation. Upon my arrival I found the Indians busy putting in their crops, and a few had been induced to sow wheat and oats. I estimate that 500 acres were cultivated by them. Had the weather been favorable, I think the yield would have been good; but the last two months it has been extremely dry, and the drought has, to a certain degree, injured all the crops, more especially the wheat and oats. I regret this, as those who sowed feel discouraged.

During the spring and summer quite a number of the Indians from the different camps on White River moved to the Little Bend and Medicine Creek, and located on separate pieces of land, and commenced building houses for themselves. A few of these have broken some land, and I had one of the agency teams engaged in plowing for these Indians as long as it could be spared from the agency proper. I have endeavored to encourage any Indian leaving the camps and settling on a separate tract of land, never mind how small it was, believing that it would, in the end, better his condition and induce others to follow his example, and in this way break up the old Indian camps and the custom of planting in common.

During the past year 50 acres of land have been broken by the Government for these Indians, and 60 acres broken by themselves. The 10 yoke of oxen purchased by the Department arrived here too late to do much in the way of plowing this summer. I have already asked you to obtain authority to issue these to such Indians as are willing to use them, and until such authority is granted I shall loan them to any Indian who will pledge himself to break a certain amount of land.

Thirty-five log-houses have been erected during the year by our Indians, they doing all the work, excepting the making of the doors and windows, which were made by the agency carpenter, this being the only expense incurred by the Government.

The school at the agency was maintained ten months during the past year, with an average attendance of 28 pupils. The Indians for a time seemed to be very reluctant to send their children to school, which accounts for the small attendance, but of late they have shown a better disposition in this respect, and I trust that when school opens in September we shall have no difficulty in obtaining pupils enough to fill it. The present capacity is only 36, which should, in my opinion, be increased, and the children should be compelled to attend. Under the management of the present principal, Mr. Carroll D. Bon, the discipline has been good, and the school has improved in every respect, and I think I am justified in saying that it is now in better condition than it has ever before been.

Last May seven young men returned from school at Hampton, Va., where they had been for a year or more. Four of these have been employed in the agency, in the different shops, and I have had application from others for work, but the funds allowed by the Department being limited, it has not been within my power to employ any more. It seems a great pity that no provision is made by the Government, so that young men and women returning from school in the East can in some way be employed, and prevented from falling back into the Indian ways. Those who have been taught trades find it very difficult to obtain work among the Indians, certainly not enough to furnish them any support, and the consequence is that, with the exception of the few employed in the agency, they finally drift back to their old ways.

The police force at this agency consisted of 1 captain, 2 sergeants, and 16 privates, but by a recent order from the Department I regret to say it has been reduced to 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 8 privates; this I regard as being too small a force for an agency like this where the Indians are so scattered. As now constituted I am unable to place a policeman in each of the different camps. With one or two exceptions I have found the police always willing to do such duties as were required of them.

The mission is under the charge of the Rev. Luke C. Walker, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who holds services in the church located at the agency every Sunday morning in the Dakota language, and in the evening in English; besides these services he visits the camps each week. There is no school connected with the mission. Mr. Walker, who is a full-blood Santee-Sioux Indian, has done much good among these people, not only in preaching but in the example he sets to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. GREGORY,
Clerk in charge.

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the affairs of the Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain Reservations.

DEVIL'S LAKE.

THE RESERVATION.

The Devil's Lake Indian Reservation is situated on the south of Devil's Lake, or Lake Minnewakan, and is described in the treaty with the Indians as follows:

> Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's Lake, thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne River, thence down said river to a point opposite the lowest end of "Aspen Island," and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

A portion of this reservation is set apart for the use of the military post of Fort Totten.

The reservation contains 230,400 acres of land, divided as follows: 150,000 of good farm land, 20,000 timber, and the balance hills, small lakes, and alkaline flats. The average rainfall for the last ten years is about 18½ inches. The number of Indians on the reservation is 864, who, up to June 30, 1884, drew a small ration. Provisions have since been issued to the old and destitute only, and will not be issued to able-bodied Indians in the future.

AGRICULTURE AND INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

There are now 195 heads of families located on individual claims cultivating in the aggregate 2,480 acres of land, viz, 1,262 acres of wheat, 393 of oats, 69 of corn, 65 of

potatoes, besides about 300 acres of peas, beans, squash, pumpkins, cabbage, turnips, &c. Six hundred and eighty-three acres of new land have been broken this year, principally on that portion of the reservation lately relinquished by the military under General Orders No. 49 of 1883, from the headquarters of the Army, reducing the Fort Totten Military Reservation. The season has been good for both grain and vegetables, and the approximated yield per acre is as follows: Wheat, 20 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; corn, 60 bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels. Beans, peas, turnips, onions, and other vegetables are in good yield.

We commenced our harvest, which is not yet finished, with 7 Government self-raking reapers, and 12 self-raking (McCormick's Advance) reapers and 3 self-binders; the 12 McCormick's Advance and 3 self-binders were purchased by the Indians out of money paid to them by the Government for wood delivered at the schools, and for wheat purchased of them by the Government to be made into flour for the Turtle Mountain Chippewas; of the total amount paid them, viz, $1,813, $1,370 was spent in the purchase of these machines. "Sipto," our best farmer, purchased a self-raker himself. At my suggestion the Indians formed clubs, and thus Icahtake and his two sons purchased one; Insnusapa, his son and neighbor, one, and so on, the largest contributor having charge of the machine, and the preference of first use. Three Indians, Wahacankato, Hehakamanza, and Eampehamani also purchased a McCormick self-binder and have done good work with it both for themselves and neighbors since harvesting commenced, charging their neighbors 1½ bushels of wheat per acre for cutting and binding. The Indians are straining every nerve to cut their grain before it becomes too ripe, but I am afraid some will be wasted by over-ripening. We could use 10 or 12 more machines to good advantage, as the grain all ripens at once. It is my intention to have every four or five men own an interest in a machine, and clubs are already formed to purchase about 20 from the sale of wheat and down timber.

The Indians are very anxious to know if the Great Father intends to purchase their wheat again this year for making flour to feed the Chippewas. The Sioux and Chippewas have been enemies from time immemorial, until a few years ago, and the Sioux feel proud that they are now able to raise grain to feed their old enemies, and often speak of it. They informed Inspector Gardner, when here a short time ago, in proof of their civilization and advancement, that "instead of going on the war-path to procure Chippewa scalps, we stay at home and till the soil, and furnish, from our surplus, bread for the Chippewa, for we are instructed by our missionaries of the black gown to forgive our enemies and love one another, so you can see with your own eyes that we are farmers and trying to be Christians also."

The down timber of the reservation and dry buffalo bones have furnished the Indians quite a source of revenue during the past year, which has been especially acceptable to those who have not flour enough to last them until their new crop is ground. The wood is cut at intervals of leisure from farm work, and the bones gathered principally by the women and children and disposed of to the traders when they come to the store to trade. The amount paid these Indians by the trader during the past year for sundries is as follows: Wood, $1,750; freighting, $415; hauling hay, $562.50; 150 tons of buffalo bones, $1,050; peltries, $470; grain, $250; bran, $70; making a total of $4,567.50. The amount paid them for freighting agency supplies was $1,570.88.

Each Indian, who has work cattle, is taxed two cords of wood for the use of the engine at the grist-mill, and as each man delivers his wood the name is taken down and his grain ground in the order and rotation as the name appears on the list; thus, 10 bushels each until all are served once round, then 20 bushels, and the third time round all the grain not wanted by the Indians for seed or to dispose of. There is no provision or funds allowed to pay a miller, which necessitates the tolling of the grain at the mill, which has been at the rate of 10 per cent.; the toll is afterwards ground and disposed of to the best advantage, and the expense of running the mill paid from the proceeds. The total receipts from the sale of toll and a little custom work (grinding grain for citizens) amounted during the year to $573.66. A miller was employed 134 days at $3 per day, so, after paying for his services, we had a balance of $17.66 to be carried to "miscellaneous funds account." With another wheat stone for the first reduction of the grain the capacity of the mill will be doubled, which will reduce our running expenses nearly one-half. Under instructions from the Indian Office, I have requested authority to make certain improvements in the mill, including the purchase of this wheat stone, and I trust the authority will be received in time to have the improvements made and the stone put in place, so as to be available for use this fall when the mill is started up.

To provide a home market for the surplus grain of the reservation, I induced Mr. Palmer, the trader, to bid for the contract to furnish the flour for the agency and schools for the present year, which contract he secured, and will purchase the wheat from those Indians who may have it to spare. The wheat will be ground at the agency mill, Mr. Palmer paying the usual price per bushel for grinding. This will

secure a better quality of flour for less money than it is possible to get under any ordinary contract, as a first-class quality of flour can be made at our mill at a cost of not more than $2.50 per hundred. There is no good reason why, in a year or so, we cannot furnish the flour required by the post commissary for the use of troops at the garrison. The engine at the mill is run by a young Indian who lives close by, and has charge of the mill the year round; he has worked in the blacksmith's shop and at the mill sawing, until he has learned the business pretty thoroughly. We had one Indian employed in the carpenter shop for some time, but for lack of funds could not keep him the full year. We have also had a blacksmith's apprentice (Indian), an assistant farmer (Indian), and a teamster and laborer (Indian). Carpenters are very much needed to roof Indian houses, but there appears to be no money to pay them.

In the month of June I distributed 10 spans of working mares and 10 yoke of oxen supplied by the Department. The mares were issued to the most deserving and who were likely to use them to the best advantage and benefit, both to themselves and neighbors. The oxen were issued to young men who have been expecting cattle for some time, but could not be supplied. Ten more yoke would about supply our need for oxen, as mares are more profitable and desirable, especially for issue to men who have from 50 to 60 acres broken. The seasons are so short that work must be done in a hurry, and cattle are too slow. Ten or fifteen spans of mares issued every year would stimulate the Indians greatly by issuing to those who have or may have the largest number of acres under cultivation. There are about 15 more farmers on the prairie to whom mares should be issued next season, as their farms are sufficiently large to use horses to good advantage and profit.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

There are no quarters at this agency fit for an employé to live in. All the buildings used as quarters, shops, office and store rooms, except the agent's dwelling and a small log-house, were put up in 1867 by the military out of logs as temporary quarters until the present brick buildings at the garrison were completed. The old log buildings were afterwards turned over to the Indian Department for the use of the agency and have been roofed and patched up year after year until they are now in such a state of decay and dilapidation that it is impossible to make them habitable or safe, and some are likely to tumble down any time, especially the storehouse, blacksmith and carpenter shops, office, and one set of quarters occupied by the Indian assistant farmer. The side walls are liable to cave in or out at any time, and some accident may be the result. Many of the logs are so rotten that they can be kicked to pieces. Plans and estimates were submitted to the Indian Office last year for the number and description of buildings for employés and shops, and I am now informed that but $4,000 can be allowed during this fiscal year for the construction and repairs at this agency. I am making efforts so as to make the money go as far as possible, but I shall only be able to get one set of quarters, office, and probably the carpenter's and blacksmith's shops built with this small amount. I am afraid, however, that it is too late now to commence building, and that we will have to be content by getting the material on the spot to be able to make an early start in the spring.

INDIAN POLICE.

There is nothing new to say on this subject, as the question of an increase of pay, has been urged and discussed in all its bearings. There is no doubt that the efficiency of the police force would be improved if the pay was any object, but $5 a month is not much of an object, and to discharge a man for neglect of duty who only receives this small remuneration for his services would not be much of a punishment; however, the members of this agency force perform their duties as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

INDIAN JUDGES.

These men are of great assistance to the agent in keeping the Indians under proper restraint and enforcing the laws published by the Department for the punishment of offenses, for without their assistance the facts in the cases would never be got at. "It takes a thief to catch a thief," and it requires an Indian lawyer to sift an Indian's statement and the evidence of Indian witnesses. Crimes and much petty trouble are prevented because the Indians know that the true facts in the case will be understood and learned by the Indian judges, whereas a white man could be fooled, as they express it. The system also relieves the agent of much disagreeable work and odium in connection with the duty of imposing fines or imprisonment upon offenders.

I have divided the reservation into three school districts, and the judge residing in such district is responsible for the attendance at school of the children in that district. If these men were under pay the task of keeping children at school would be a less

arduous one. During the year the judges have tried forty-two cases, and passed sentence of imprisonment or fine upon thirty-four offenders; none of the cases were of a serious nature, but principally arising from disputed claim boundaries and woodlands, damages by cattle to crops, illicit courtship, and other minor offenses.

MORALS.

The morals of the people are fast improving under the teaching and example of our missionaries and sisters. Rev. Jerome Hunt, of the Order of St. Benedict, is an eloquent preacher in the Sioux language, and under his management a society of St. Joseph has been organized; the members provided themselves with scarfs, which they wear when, on their monthly meetings, they proceed to the church in a body to receive holy communion. Mrs. Cramsie purchased material and made a banner for the society, to be used on these occasions, on which is inscribed in the Dakota language "St. Joseph's Wica Okoda ku ci ye." On these monthly meetings it is truly an edifying and encouraging sight to see men, young and old, who have promised to discard and abandon all Indian habits and customs, banded together with the avowed purpose of mutual help and brotherly love, and, under the banner of the cross, struggling to elevate themselves and people to a higher and Christian civilization. It is said by one of the heathen philosophers that the gods can see no sight so sublime as a poor man struggling with adversity, and may we not hope that the God of Love will smile in approval and bless and strengthen them in their good purpose and work?

MISSIONARY WORK.

The following is the report of the missionary in charge:

The greater number of the Indians on the reservation belong to the Catholic church. The mission is intrusted to the care of the Benedictine Fathers and the Sisters of Charity, or Gray Nuns of Montreal. If missionaries have been successful in truly christianizing the Indians, it has been done to a great extent on this agency. The tribe of Sioux living here, having formerly been addicted to idolatrous worship, superstition, and fantastic dancing, have entirely given up those abominable practices. They now adhere to the practices of the Christian religion with greater tenacity than they did to their former mode of worship.

Polygamy is done away with; marriages are solemnized in the presence of the whole congregation. Since July, 1883, the marriage ceremonies of the church have been performed over 25 couples: in the year before 22 marriages were solemnly contracted. The baptisms since last July amount to 94.

The new church now in use was erected last spring at a cost of $800, all the savings of the mission being used towards its erection and furnishing. The young men, and some of the old, have formed themselves into a society, the aim of which is to show by example and good conduct that they lead a good, Christian life, to go around and instruct the ignorant, to visit and help the sick, and from the funds of their small treasury procure all necessaries for those who are in need, and the aim of said society is also to stand united in overthrowing all the old Indian practices and rooting out the last remnants of the traditions of their forefathers.

The Sundays are kept here as the Lord's day should be kept. Even during the severe winter months the native worshipers come in from a distance of twelve or fourteen miles in conveyances, many being the slow ox team. No profane language is heard, no enmities seem to exist, drunkenness is something that is not heard of here. All live in mutual harmony, and show the beneficial fruits of a good, Christian influence.

I inclose also the missionary report of a native missionary, who is laboring with earnest and commendable zeal for the material and spiritual welfare of his people.

SURVEY OF THE RESERVATION.

We are now making arrangements with a view to having a portion of the reservation subdivided into 40-acre tracts where portions of timber and claim boundaries are in dispute. This will prevent much trouble and annoyance for the agent and at the same time satisfy the Indians that the Great Father intends to keep faith with them by giving each man his own piece of land for himself.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The necessity for a new building to take the place of the one destroyed by fire has been so often urged and brought to the notice of the Department by myself and others in special reports that nothing new can be said on the subject.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Following is the report of Rev. Jerome Hunt, principal teacher of this school:

On September 1, 1883, our school commenced with 24 scholars, but during the month 11 boys were transferred to an industrial boarding school for boys at Feehanville, Ill., and 4 boys from the sisters' school to my school. The farm attached to our school consists of 20 acres which is worked by boys under the direction of the industrial teacher, who instructs and explains the different manners of

planting and tending such varieties of vegetables and grain as is usually raised on a farm or garden in this country. Sufficient vegetables of good quality have been raised for the use of the school during the coming winter; the amount and kind of each variety will be found in the accompanying statistical report. During the months when farm work is in progress the pupils are principally employed in the fields and gardens, three hours a day being devoted to study. In the winter six hours are spent in the school-room (except by those whose turn it is to do out-door work), and the evening devoted to exercises in vocal and instrumental music and recitations. Nearly all have made good progress in learning to read and write English, it being the only language taught or allowed in the school. No questions are answered or privileges allowed to any scholar unless English is used in making the request. All the pupils take regular turns in attending the stock, cutting and hauling wood and water for both schools, and if better school accommodations were had there is no reason that the Indian youths attending this school, should not, in a few years, have learned the English language, and be as industrious and regular in their habits as white children of the same ages in similar institutions.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.

This school is for children of both sexes, viz, girls of all school-going ages, and boys who are yet too young to be sent to the boys' school. It is under the management of the Sisterhood of the Order of Grey Nuns of Montreal. The report of the principal of the school is herewith inclosed.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians are beginning to see and understand the necessity for, and independence accruing to, themselves by labor, and are doing all in their power, as far as they know and understand, to better their condition, and if they are not successful it is through ignorance and not for want of the disposition. They are now in the most critical period of their existence, being thrown upon their own resources and industry to gain a livelihood. That they do double the amount of work necessary to accomplish this end, is a fact, but owing to their ignorance and inexperience in many important details of farming, and in which, with the limited number of white employés (farmers), it has been impossible to give them the proper and necessary instructions, a good deal of their labor is thrown away.

There should be allowed a good, practical, experienced white farmer to every 25 Indian farmers at least. If this could be done a reservation could be conducted as an extensive Government farm, using the superabundance of Indian muscle intelligently and with as good results as the other extensive and bonanza wheat and stock farms of Dakota. I wonder if Mr. Dalrymple, or other managers of large farms in Dakota, having a thousand people to clothe and feed, would send them into his fields without first assuring himself that there were good and competent men to see that the work was done and done properly. Not until an agent can use his own judgment and have a voice in selecting the number and description of employés required at his agency, which he alone knows are most needed and useful, will the advancement of the Indians be otherwise than slow and up-hill work. The chances are that they will exist for a time in extreme poverty, with all its entailing vices, especially as we are now surrounded by settlements and the intercourse with whites will daily increase, and experience has proven that Indian morals and character are not always elevated by the association.

Profitable employment on the reservation farms will keep the Indians at home, and instead of idleness, the mother of sin and crime, industry, prosperity, content and virtue will be the result. It is often said reproachfully that an Indian is lazy and improvident, and it is so from a white man's standpoint. Our civilization, with its innumerable branches of industries and honors, stimulates a white man and creates an ambition which is natural and inbred by his education and inheritance. Hundreds of years have elapsed in making this progress, step by step, and the same years have rolled by and made the Indian, under different circumstances and surroundings, of necessity appear improvident. The actual causes that have produced the improvident Indian have ceased to exist, and circumstances render it necessary that the Indian, in order to live, shall adopt the habits and customs of civilized man. At best civilization will be slow and success will depend ultimately upon the amount of instruction imparted in the schools and on the farm.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

The Turtle Mountain Reservation consists of two townships which form the southeastern portion of the mountain, and contain sufficient arable land and also sufficient timber for the use of the Indians and mixed-bloods. Thirty-one families of renegade Chippewa Indians are located on the reservation and vicinity; they are from the reservations in Minnesota and Dakota. There are also about 1,200 mixed-bloods so located who claim and imagine the Government should feed, clothe, and supply all their wants. Ten thousand dollars have been expended during the past year for the benefit of these Indians and half-breeds, in provisions and agricultural implements,

including 20 yoke of work-oxen. A warehouse, at a cost of $400, has been erected, and a farmer's services engaged for a year to instruct them in farming and care for the provisions and Government property on the reservation.

If poverty and ignorance in an abject form is to be found in this world, I know of no better place to seek it than among the half-breeds of Turtle Mountain. With but few exceptions the half-breeds have lived on the buffalo all their lives, and now that their means of subsistence have all disappeared, I cannot tell how they are to make a living without having assistance in the beginning. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock and farming implements would hardly supply their wants, and without it they will starve or be compelled to steal. Unless generous aid and instruction are furnished these people, the near future will see our jails and penitentiaries filled to overflowing with their prolific rising generation.

Mixed as the half-breeds and Indians are on the same reservation and locality, I can see no prospect of doing any great good for the Indians. Liquor the half-breeds will and can get, and the liquor might just as well be sold to the Indian, for he can procure it from the half-breed, and the officials of the Government will be smart indeed if they find out how the Indian obtains it or who furnishes it. As the matter now stands, I can see no other solution of the complicated troubles than by placing the Indians on the reservations where they belong, in Minnesota, and issuing the necessary animals and implements to the half-breeds to enable them to make their own living, and throw open the reservation to settlement; they must then take their chances with the white man and his laws by "hoeing their own row," every man for himself.

Father Malo, a missionary priest, has labored hard under great privations and want to procure assistance for these people. During the last year he has conducted a day school, under contract with the Department, but what arrangements have been made for schools there this season I have not been officially informed. I understand, however, that a contract has been let for a boarding-school, and four Sisters of Mercy from Rochester, N. Y., engaged to take charge and teach.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota, August 5, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in letter from the honorable Commissioner, under date of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit this my annual report in reference to the affairs pertaining to this agency. From the fact of my assuming charge of the affairs of this agency on May 1 last, I do not consider that my short experience warrants my giving an extended recapitulation of the year's work, but will endeavor to note that which has come under my immediate notice for the short time I have been here.

This reservation was set apart by an Executive order as the home of the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandan Indians. It is handsomely situated, with the Missouri River almost equally dividing it, and is composed of some of the most productive land in Dakota. This area comprises both hills and prairie land, which renders it particularly adaptable for stock-raising and farming pursuits in general.

There are now 1,202 Indians on the agency records, regularly drawing weekly rations as follows:

Arickarees	544
Gros Ventres	347
Mandans	311
Total	1,202

In addition to this number, I am informed that there are some 200 Gros Ventres and Mandan Indians belonging to this agency at Fort Buford, distant 120 miles west from here, to which place they seceded owing to some difficulty regarding chieftainship. I am told, also, that they are desirous of returning and resuming the same relations as before.

The Indians this year have had several councils rejoicing over the plenteous crops, which is due to copious rains which have fallen since planting season, an increase over last year of 4.22 inches, and which has given them crops never before experienced on this reservation. The total number of acres actually under cultivation, will, I think (if actually surveyed), reach 900. During this season 95 Indians have sown

wheat, and 66 have sown oats, showing an increased desire over last year on their part to be independent and possess grain for themselves. They have sown some 400 acres of wheat, 150 acres of oats, 300 acres of corn and potatoes, 25 acres of beans, which, estimated, will yield some 8,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels oats, 7,500 bushels potatoes, 6,250 bushels corn, and 375 bushels beans. From reports brought to us by visitors to, and passers through, the reservation, we have reason to be pleased and encouraged, for it is their universal expression that our crops are the finest they have seen. The fact of this year of abundant crops has awakened a desire in the minds of many of those who have thus far shown no evidence of work, and they are applying for allotments, that they too may reap the fruits of labor.

Of the three tribes here, the Arickarees I consider the most progressive from what I have seen, and seem to have a clear idea of what the future will be for those who pursue an industrious course, and, taking them as a tribe, they are much more industrious than the others, and more faithful to their work. This fact produces more or less of a strife between the tribes, and the industrious disposition on the part of the Rees has been very beneficial in bringing the others to see results and benefits of labor.

While it is a fact that there are many young Gros Ventres roaming about the camp costumed in the original Indian style, yet I think I can see a healthy growing disposition to become, as they say, "white men," anxious to learn and assume their ways. Were it not for constant fear of the Canadian Chippewas, who have avowed themselves their deadly enemies, and who frequently make raids upon them, stealing their ponies, and otherwise plundering them in a wholesale manner, they would feel much more inclined to break away from their close tribal relations and take land in severalty, and become independent farmers, but they still cling to the instructions of their ancestors, and are huddled together at the village, feeling safe and protected. Noticing this development, we have broken 200 acres of prairie land, which will be allotted to them in 5-acre lots, next spring, which will add forty farmers to our list.

During the month of June we sawed for Indian use and repairs 18,041 feet cottonwood lumber, and ground 34,020 pounds wheat flour from agency grain, and 20,871 pounds flour raised by Indians.

The boarding-school connected with this agency was opened for the reception of pupils December 17 last with 24 names on the rolls, preparations having been made for 48. On July 1 we reported 52 pupils, being an excess of 4 of the original preparations, and has made the quarters rather crowded. We are hoping, however, every day to be authorized to so enlarge our school building as to accommodate 150; in this event I apprehend no trouble in filling the full complement before another year.

The boys at the school are instructed in farming in all its branches, as well as the use of carpenter's tools. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, and household duties in general, and during the short time they have been under instructions show signs of marked progress. Besides these of our own school, we have two at Hampton Normal Institute and three at the mission school at Santee, Nebr.

The missionary work here seems progressive. Rev. C. L. Hall, resident missionary, seems indefatigable in his efforts, and I should think much good must be the result of his labors. The average attendance at chapel each Sabbath I am told is 53. The audience is composed of a few whites. The exercises are in both the Indian and English language.

I hope at the time for submitting my next annual report to be better enabled to give a more concise and intelligent idea of the affairs under my charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRAM J. GIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report as agent for the Indians of Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.

There has been an average of 8,300 Indians present and carried on the rolls of the agency during the past twelve months, of which 7,800 were of the Ogalalla and mixed Sioux bands, and 500 of the Northern Cheyennes, these latter Indians having been increased in numbers by the arrival, in September, 1883, of about 360 men, women, and children from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency in the Indian Territory, which was the last remnant of the Northern Cheyennes—about 1,000 in number—originally transferred to the Indian Territory from Northern Nebraska, after their capture in the Sitting Bull campaign in 1876–'77.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

These Indians remain in the non-progressive condition peculiar to them for several years past. They do not build or live in houses, farm, or send their children to school, considering themselves in their aboriginal egotism superior to the white man who works for a living. I have been associated with them more or less for the past eight years, and can observe no change in them since they surrendered from the war-path in 1877. During the few years they lived with their southern brethren in the Indian Territory they were a positive detriment to the latter, and now transferred north, with the hope that they might settle down and change their ways, they prove just as much of a detriment to the Sioux of Pine Ridge, or the settlers of Montana, killing cattle when game is scarce, setting fire to the prairie for amusement or mischief, and showing an utter disregard for past promises of effort on their part to improve their condition. As a floating population they are here to-day and off for the Yellowstone region in Montana to-morrow, where, after awhile, tiring of the precarious living to be picked up hunting or stealing cattle, they return for a time to their Great Father's store-houses at the agency. Thus they will continue until a forcible expulsion from Montana no longer affords them asylum there, and a curtailment of rations on the part of the Government may by stern necessity force them to perform some labor for their subsistence; for, reason and theorize as we may, the average Indian requires a more solid argument than mere talk and advice to make him realize the necessity of working for a living. To the above there are, of course, a few exceptions, and they are entirely among the younger men.

THE SIOUX.

In marked contrast to the Cheyennes, the Sioux have progressed in a ratio comparing favorably with that of the immediately preceding years, rapidly abandoning the congregated manner of building their houses in villages, and scattering the same up and down on the arable lands in the creek bottoms, so that they now occupy about 100 miles of creek bottoms. They have also made great progress in abandoning many of their old customs, noticeably that of

THE SUN DANCE,

which for the first time in the history of the Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyennes was not held. The abandonment of such a barbarous and demoralizing ceremony, antagonistic to civilization and progress, as it has been proved, is a bright and promising event in the tribe's struggle toward advancement in the white man's ways, and for this credit and thanks are due the younger element among the tribe, having encountered in so doing the opposition of the old and non-progressive Indians. It is to be hoped that a firm stand on the part of the Government in the future will prevent the reappearance of the sun dance.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

This important industry has kept pace with other improvements, and having built 100 new houses in 1882–'83, the Indians have built a corresponding number in 1883–'84, and they now occupy over 700 comfortable and substantial log buildings, and in addition to this many of the Indians have torn down, rebuilt, and enlarged the houses which were the first efforts of constructing white men's habitations; also, in many instances, adding comfortable stables and outbuildings, and all of this by their own individual labor.

STOCK-RAISING.

Stock-raising has succeeded as well as could be expected, many of the better class of Indians now owning respectable sized herds, breaking in steers for work purposes, and occasionally selling the increase to neighboring settlers, when in the opinion of the agent the same is advisable.

There have been a few instances where evil-disposed Indians have, out of spite or revenge, maimed or killed their neighbors' cattle, but a prompt incarceration in the agency guard-house at hard labor is rapidly teaching them a respect for other people's property. On the annual "round up," or gathering of cattle, the Pine Ridge Indian now works in company with the stockmen of Nebraska and the Black Hills, assisting each other in gathering and returning their strays, so that where a few years ago each party preyed on the others' horses and cattle, now the most amicable feeling prevails, and the Indian is welcome in the settler's house, while the settler is welcomed when visiting the reservation on business or pleasure. As the future of

the Indian will be his gradual adoption of the white man's ways and absorption into the general mixed population of the country, their friendly and neighborly intercourse should be encouraged.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians' attempts at farming have succeeded better the past year than ever before, there having been double the acreage under cultivation, and the return in produce of all kinds has been such as to encourage the hope that in the future, under more systematic and enlarged efforts, this may prove a valuable and bountiful agricultural region, and the Sioux in farming and stock-raising attain a successful result in his efforts at self-support.

DISTRICTING THE RESERVATION.

The recent liberality of the Government in appointing three special farmers for this agency will enable me to adopt a scheme which I have long desired, that of dividing the reservation into districts, under individual farmers, who will act practically as subagents in superintending farming, stock-raising, and all improvements in their separate districts.

Consultation of the accompanying map will show the reservation to be of a nature and shape very favorable for such arrangement, the settled portion for 40 miles to the northeast being equally and naturally divided up by the four streams traversing the region in a northwesterly direction and running parallel to each other, thus forming the four districts of White Clay Creek, Wounded Knee Creek, Porcupine Creek, and Medicine Root Creek, with a population of about 2,000 Indians in each, and with two day-schools in the White Clay, two in the Wounded Knee, one in the Porcupine, and one in the Medicine Root district. The farmers residing on and supervising the work in their respective portions should work great improvement as compared with the past, where the Indians, through lack of proper instruction, had, to a great extent, to work out their own salvation.

FREIGHTING.

This industry, as conducted by the Indians, has been equally successful as compared with the past, there having been over 500 wagons employed in freighting from the railroad terminus at Valentine, Nebr., from which point they transported about 3,000,000 pounds of Government and traders' freight, earning in cash about $40,000; and, in addition to the above, our Indians have tried the experiment of

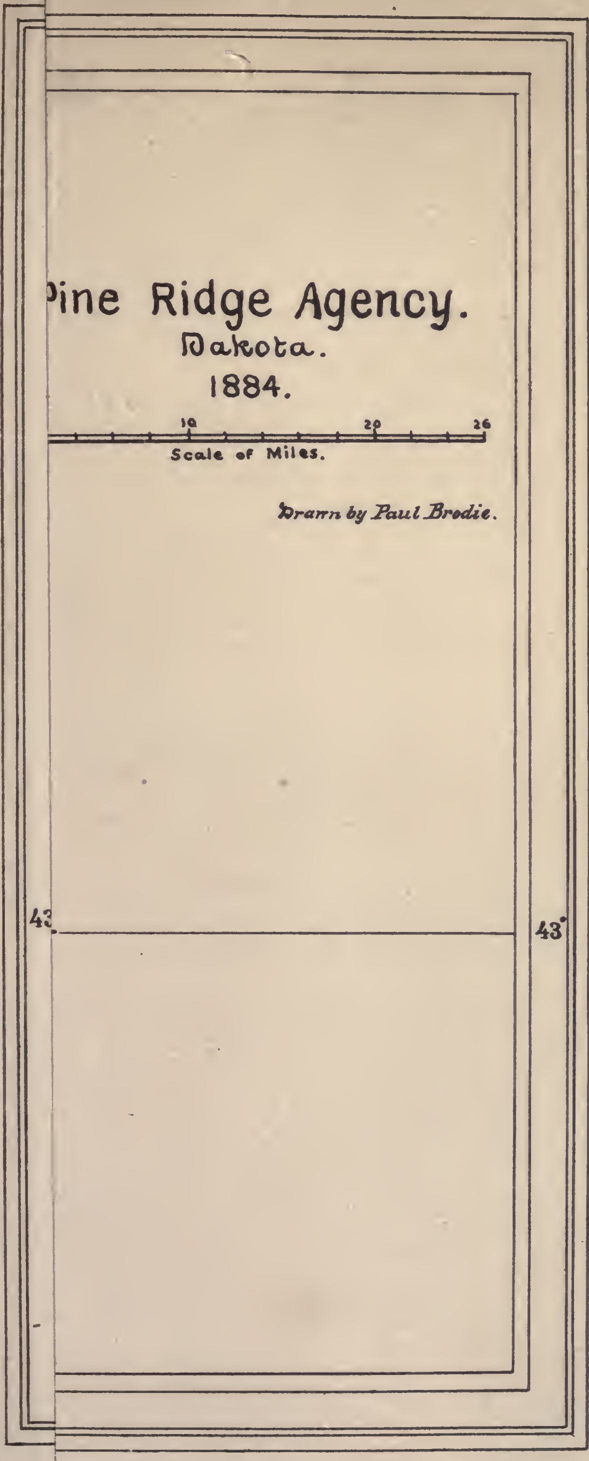
FREIGHTING WHITE MEN'S SUPPLIES

to Custer and other towns in the Black Hills, a distance of 200 miles from Valentine, Nebr., and have succeeded in hauling about 100,000 pounds through, for which they were paid $2 per hundred, and are now *en route* to Valentine for a like amount, with the promise of more in the future. It is gratifying to know that these very Indians, who but a few years ago desolated the homes of the Black Hills settler, killing their women and children, are now trusted in hauling in their own wagons valuable supplies for these same settlers, with animals that in former times were war ponies and are now broken in as draft-horses.

As an instance of the working ability and celerity of these Indians as teamsters, I will state that on Thursday morning two weeks ago I left the agency with twenty-five mounted police as a pioneer party and 100 Indian freight wagons, to open up a new and direct road to Rapid City, in the Black Hills, about 100 miles distant, which town has lately been selected as a flour-delivery point under the new contract. Striking an old Indian trial, the Indians, by the use of pick and shovels, made a good road, reaching Rapid City on Saturday evening. We rested over Sunday, loaded up 215,000 pounds of flour on Monday, and leaving Rapid City Tuesday afternoon, arrived with the loaded train of 100 wagons back at the agency Friday morning. I question whether white men could do better.

SUPPLIES.

The subsistence supplies have been excellent and compare favorably with those used in the Army, and the prices paid have been low compared with market quotations. The clothing and miscellaneous supplies have been good considering the low prices paid. Under the contract system a cheap price purchases a cheap article. Patriotism and "the love of the poor heathen" will not induce the contractor to furnish a better article than the market can afford for the price.


ine Ridge Agency.
Dakota.
1884.
10
20
26
Scale of Miles.
Drawn by Paul Brodie.
43
43°

CHURCH AND MISSIONARY.

The Episcopal Church, under the supervision of its able and experienced bishop, the Right Rev. William H. Hare, and the immediate management of the Rev. John Robinson, has made such progress and so increased its converts that an immediate enlargement of the church edifice has become imperative and will soon be carried out. The Ogalallas, in their rapidly-changing condition, probably present to-day one of the most promising fields for missionary labor to be found anywhere, but the difficulty of securing not only the requisite funds, but people adapted for the work, forms a great drawback. It is not every Christian who imagines he hears a call to go and teach and Christianize the aborigines that will make success of the undertaking.

EDUCATION.

During the past year five day-schools have been kept in active operation. The sixth one, located at the agency, having been discontinued on the opening of the boarding-school, but as the necessity for increased school facilities immediately at the agency is great, the day-school will be reopened. The five day schools in operation kept up an average attendance of from 30 to 40 children each, and their progress was good.

As soon as the other important work will allow time to attend to the matter five additional day schools will be erected, as there is a greater demand for them, the only drawback being the securing of reliable and competent teachers.

To be a successful day-school teacher requires a white person peculiarly adapted for the position, isolated as their life is in an Indian village, comparatively remote from other white people, with the task of instructing children in a language of which they are entirely ignorant, the teacher at the same time ignorant of the language of the people he is located with, and in addition the race prejudices to overcome on the part of the older people.

The question will be asked, Why not employ Indian graduates of our Eastern schools, educated in the English language, to instruct their benighted people at the agencies? The answer is, simply for the reason that up to date I have failed to find an educated Indian or half-breed possessing the requisite amount of backbone, discipline, and judgment in his composition to fit him to fill successfully the independent position of teacher in charge of a day-school remote from the agency, and I have tried several of them. These Indian graduates do well in subordinate positions in boarding-schools, in shops, and in outdoor industrial work instructing their people.

The fault is not entirely with them, but largely with their own people, who, imbued with the "Dennis Kearney" feeling prevalent among the uneducated among all nations, and particularly noticeable with the colored and Indian races, immediately become jealous of one of their fellows who by his individual efforts and perseverance has risen above them in their condition of ignorance, and in consequence they will not submit to the same control or instructions from him as they would from a white person.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Our boarding-school opened in December last with 80 children, equally divided between the sexes, and to date has been a most decided success, under the able and efficient management of the ladies in charge of the different departments.

In the school no servants have been employed, the entire labor in conducting the same having been performed by the children, directed and assisted by the ladies in charge. The teachers and assistants consist of one principal teacher, one assistant teacher, one matron, one cook or housekeeper, one seamstress, and one laundress. The above employés were selected in Chicago with special reference to their having education sufficient to instruct and direct, and at the same time health and willingness to also labor, and although their work was hard and continuous at the beginning, it is now very much lightened by the children's acquired ability to perform the various household duties. In connection with the boarding-school a large garden has been conducted during the summer, where the boys have been engaged in outdoor labor, much to their advantage, also the care of stock.

The school has from the very first, however, proved entirely inadequate in size and outside appurtenances for industrial work, the extreme limit of the accommodations being but 80 children, whereas on opening the school over 200 applicants for admittance presented themselves. In consequence of this condition of affairs the department has very liberally allowed funds sufficient for an enlargement of the building to a capacity of 250, and the work is now under contract and being performed, to be completed January next.

In addition to the above, instructions have been received from the department to make up plans and estimates for industrial shops in connection with the school, to

instruct the boys in shoe and harness making, tailoring, wheelwright, blacksmith, carpenter, and tin-shop work, which instructions are now being attended to. Considering the above facts, the school system at Pine Ridge should be a success in the future, and the only hope for the survival of the Ogalalla Sioux made a certainty by their rising generation being educated and trained in the road of the white man.

A matter quite noticeable in the diet of the boarding-school was the large amount of meat required at first to satisfy the naturally carniverous appetites of the children and the small amount of flour that sufficed them, and the fact that after a few weeks' sojourn in the school and study the amount of beef required diminished, and the amount of beans, flour, and articles of vegetable diet increased. Does the unaccustomed mental labor act as cause and effect in a meat-eating people?

MEDICINE.

Much good has resulted from the skill and energy of the agency physician, of whose interesting subreport I would invite a perusal.

In this connection I would strongly urge as aids in the civilization of these people the appointment of at least two assistant physicians, as it is not to be expected that the physician with over 8,000 Indians to care for can give them any kind of attention in their villages scattered out for 40 miles, his whole time being occupied in office practice or attending the wants of those in the immediate vicinity of the agency.

With the American Indian, as with other savage nations, the native medicine-man combines the calling of physician, priest, and prophet. He is, above all others, barbarism personified, and is through his influence over a superstitious following, one of the principal obstacles in the way of civilization. Therefore no effort or means should be neglected to destroy his influence and himself in his peculiar capacity.

TRADERS.

We have now on the reservation seven white and three full-blood Indian trading stores, with a probable increase in the future in the number in distant villages.

PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

There was opened during the past year, under the Sioux agreement of 1876, a public road through the center of the reservation, running northwest from Valentine, Nebr., the railroad terminus, down Porcupine Creek to the Black Hills. The opening of the road naturally met the strong opposition of some of the Indians, but as the agreement signed by the Indians provided for it, there was no way of preventing. There are no doubt objections to the road, but on the other hand it tends to bring the Indians more or less in contact with civilization and intercourse with the outside world; a thing they will soon have to come to in any event, and up to date I have seen no evil resulting.

POLICE.

The Indian police, 50 in number, have been a credit to the agency, and have, if anything, increased their efficiency over that of former years, and I have yet to note a case where officer or private has been neglectful of his duty or insubordinate. Of the 50, one of the non-commissioned officers, acting as sergeant of the guard, with four privates, is on duty at the agency guard-house day and night for a week, and is then relieved by a fresh detail, the balance of the force being scattered out on duty at the villages, each of which is provided with a sergeant in charge.

With this distribution of police over the reserve it is impossible for any conspiracy to be concocted or trouble arise which cannot be "nipped in the bud," as it is possible in an emergency to throw the whole force into any district on a day's notice. The police are simply invaluable; they could not be efficiently replaced by troops, and the reservation, in the changing condition toward civilization, with an increasing amount of property at stake, could not be managed without them. The Indian policeman carries out his orders to a dot, and, unlike many of his white models East, he is no respecter of persons. The Eastern "philanthropist" or Western cowboy, the Indian chief or ordinary "buck," is all the same to him in the line of his duty. "Poor Lo," as a guardian of the peace, feels that the agent will assume all responsibility. *And all of this he does for the munificent allowance of* $5 *per month.*

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I regret to report that the court of itself has been a failure, and not from any opposition on the part of the majority of these Indians to law and order, but from an

inherent defect in the proposed composition of the court, which, in the absence of funds to employ regular Indian judges, provides that the three senior officers of the police shall act in that capacity without extra compensation. As a reply to the proposition I will but quote the words of Standing Soldier, first lieutenant of police:

Father, we have served the Government and our people faithfully for five years. In protecting life and property and adopting the white man's ways we have risked our lives and incurred the enmity of many of our people, and for that service we, as commissioned officers of the police receive but $8 per month and furnish our own horse, while the enlisted *private* white soldier is paid $15 per month and is supplied with a horse. Now, to act as judges over our people and condemn them to punishment when necessary will still further endanger our lives and increase their enmity, and we will be paid nothing in addition therefor, and we do not think that it is well to have the same man that acts as judge also act as policeman and perform the punishment. They tell me that is not the way the white man manages his own court. We are still willing to remain as policemen, hoping the Great Father will some time give us more pay for our service.

The police declining to serve as judges, no court has been appointed, but in the absence of same, the more progressive Indians have organized what they term "a permanent board of councilmen," made up of delegates from the different villages, electing by regular ballot "Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses" president, with additional officers. The board propose to assume general supervision and management for their people, try and condemn offenders, &c. The scheme has been in operation but a few weeks. They meet regularly every fortnight, and oftener if necessary. I have already in the agency safe $10 deposited to the credit of the board by a young Indian, who abandoned his wife for a handsome girl. He having been found guilty, was fined $10, or thirty days in the house of correction at hard labor. I expect much good from the movement.

"PROTECTION OF PROPERTY, PERSON, AND LIFE."

In this connection I will invite attention to the following article of the Sioux agreement made between the Sioux tribe of Indians and the United States, September 26, 1876, and ratified by act of Congress February 28, 1877.

ART. 8. The provisions of the said treaty of 1868, except as herein modified, shall continue in full force, and with the provisions of this agreement, shall apply to any country which may hereafter be occupied by the said Indians as a home, and Congress shall, by appropriate legislation, secure to them an orderly government; they shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and each individual shall be protected in his rights of property, person, and life.

Also the two following sections, Rev. U. S. Statutes:

SECT. 2145. Except as to crimes, the punishment of which is expressly provided for in this title, the general laws of the United States as to crimes committed in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, shall extend to the Indian country.

SECT. 2146. The preceding section shall not be construed to extend to [crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor to] any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country who has been punished by the local laws of his tribe, or any case where, by treaty stipulations, the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses, is, or may be, secured to the Indian tribes respectively.

About three years ago, at this agency, a young Indian named Spotted Elk, shot another Indian named White Cow Walking down in cold blood. The latter Indian was unarmed. It was undoubtedly a case of unprovoked murder, and so acknowledged by the Indians. A short time after, Crow Dog killed Spotted Tail at the neighboring Rosebud agency, and other Indians have murdered each other since at that agency. The offenders were tried and "punished by the local laws of the tribe," fined a few head of ponies each, according to the custom of the tribe, and liberated.

The United States marshal, under treaty of 1868 and article 8 of the Sioux agreement of 1876, arrested Crow Dog and Spotted Elk, and brought them before the United States court at Deadwood, Dak., for trial. Crow Dog was found guilty of murder, and condemned to be hung. As a test, the case of Crow Dog was carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington, and last winter that tribunal ordered his liberation, as, under the above quoted section 2146, Revised Statutes, the court at Deadwood had no jurisdiction. The two murderers were set free and permitted to return to the reservation.

As a consequence, the Brule Sioux chief, White Thunder, the best friend the Government had at Rosebud Agency, was, at that agency, murdered last June by Young Spotted Tail and Thunder Hawk, and nothing can be done with them, they having been "punished by the local laws of the tribe," and paid their ponies. More murders will necessarily follow, there being no fear of the law to prevent the same. An educated and civilized man, a missionary or teacher, who may have spent years of his life in the east, acquiring an education to become useful as an instructor to his people, can, if he be so unfortunate as to have Sioux blood, even in part, in his veins, be murdered on the reservation any time, and the affair settled with a few ponies, because, forsooth, it would be a "crime committed by one Indian against another." The above facts form a sad commentary on our solemn promise of protection to life, person, and property under article 8, agreement of 1876, ratified by act of

Congress in February, 1877. Advance in civilization and protection under the law should go hand in hand.

The reservation generally has been remarkably free from crime, and notwithstanding the opening of the public highway and the rapid settling up of the neighboring State of Nebraska, intoxication is a thing unknown.

I extend thanks to the employés generally for assistance rendered and labor performed.

Appreciating the firm support extended to me by the Department, and sincerely hoping the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the next administration may be as practically successful in the management of the "problem" as the present incumbents,

I am, very respectfully,

V. T. McGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the past year in accordance with your instructions.

I am gratified to be able to say that the desire to progress and advance in white man's ways and follow the wishes of the Great Father, as expressed to me at the time of my assuming charge two years ago by the chiefs and headmen of the different bands of Indians at this agency, has been fulfilled to a commendable degree; certainly not all that could be desired or perhaps expected from Indians in localities where the surroundings would have an influence, but under all circumstances considering previous condition, with the strong influences in the contrary direction, not disappointing. There is an increased inclination to citizens' clothing, more industry, and a more quiet and respectful demeanor at and about the agency than formerly; if not less objectionable practices, they are at least kept more private, showing the knowledge of wrong and the desire to keep them from public view. How far this extends outside among the camps and villages it would be difficult to say. From personal observation, with other evidence, I am inclined to believe civilization is making proress among this people, if but by slow degrees.

FARMS AND AGRICULTURE.

In speaking of the progress in agricultural work, it is not to be supposed that farms among the Indians are referred to or from the white man's standpoint. While there are some few farms of from 10 to 80 acres each, part of which are cultivated in a creditable manner by Indians of full blood (one at least having 25 acres, and others of 10 acres each of corn that would do credit to white men), with these exceptions the so-called "farms" of the Indian vary from one-half an acre to 5 acres each. But, however small, it is a step forward; from these small beginnings larger efforts may be hoped for. Many of these "farms" have been commenced the past spring with the aid and instruction of the agency farmer; also, in some cases the assistance of agency teams in plowing for those unprovided with teams and tools. Many have been induced to move from sand-hills and unproductive localities, where much the larger portion of the Indians of this agency are still located, for the only reason that it is near to wood and water, and not very distant from the commissary or base of supplies. My effort has been to induce them to change to more desirable locations, in a few instances with success. New camps have been formed, new "farms" commenced, where some houses have been built, with a promise of permanency. Corn, potatoes, and garden-seeds were received and distributed, care being taken to guard against an improper use being made of them; it is not expected that all were planted, but it is known that most were.

Fencing wire to the amount of 30,000 pounds was received and issued to those having land under cultivation and posts set ready to make the fence, inclosing 1,075 acres. The insufficiency of quantity disappointed many applicants. It is hoped that an additional supply may be received to fill the wants of all deserving applicants. Much discouragement occurs to the Indian who is not over careful in protecting his field, when the crop is destroyed by roving cattle or ponies. Wire for a two-wire fence was issued; three wires would be more effectual, and in the end economical.

The services of the agency farmer have been appreciated and beneficial, he has visited the various camps as much as possible, and at all times a welcome visitor; many have profited by his instruction. The long distance from the agency and the

camps from each other, with one farmer, necessarily make these visits less frequent, and the sojourn at the camps shorter than desirable or advantageous. I am recently advised that three additional farmers are to be appointed for this agency for practical work and instruction. I consider this a movement in the right direction; with men adapted to the duty, who will take an interest in the work, good results may be hoped for. I have no doubt of the Indians appreciating these efforts in their behalf and profiting thereby.

Crop returns to the Indians last year were generally good, encouraging many to enlarge their efforts and others to follow the example. The dry weather of midsummer with severe hail-storms in parts of the reservation, have injured the growing crop in some sections, causing some discouragement, though not general. Although this can never be claimed as an agricultural country, as stated in my last report, there are redeeming qualities in the many small creeks on the bottoms of which good arable land is found, and is being settled upon by the most enterprising and progressive. There is a growing inclination to locate and take lands in severalty. Several have made application and received certificates, an example which many seem inclined to follow.

In renewing here the suggestions I had the honor to submit in my letter of February 4 last, I am satisfied that no better plan or inducement can be made to these people for permanent settlement on the lands at long distances from the agency, and if followed hope may be entertained for their becoming self-sustaining to some extent at no very remote period. The great obstacle to overcome with these people is their roving, unsettled disposition. An Indian will build for himself a log house, plow and fence a small tract of land. At the expiration of the season, if not before, he will take the house down, or leave it and everything else, to go to or with his relatives to another locality, and do all the work over again for another season. Few retain the same tract of land for more than a single year, breaking the sod for each crop. To overcome this roving inclination and induce them to become permanent, taking lands in severalty, I would respectfully recommend the following plan: Select for a band of these Indians lands in localities on the different creeks (of which there are several in the country available for cultivation); build from two to three good, comfortable houses for the chiefs or headmen (conforming with article 6 of articles of agreement with Sioux Indians September 26, 1876: * * * "The Government shall, with his aid, erect a comfortable house on such allotment"), and furnish lumber to others to enable them to copy from these; select and allot to and fence for each family a tract of land; furnish oxen to cultivate the same, and cows for stocking *at this camp;* build a school-house, with teacher's residence (as stipulated for in article 5 of above agreement and treaty of 1868), and attach thereto a storehouse, the teacher to be superintendent of the district in instructing the young in school and the elders in farming and all other work, under supervision of the agency farmer, reporting their wants to the agent.

As an inducement to permanent settlement at these camps at long distances from the agency, I would recommend that the Indians should be permitted to draw rations for such period as the distance should warrant; otherwise that supplies be sent in bulk to the camps and issued from the storehouse there by the teacher, in weekly issues, same as now at the agency, informing the Indians located at such camps that they will be recognized by their homes at that camp, their rations issued to them there and not elsewhere; that a removal will forfeit their rights at that locality, and rations, if issued to them after removal at all, will be at the agency only. By this plan I am assured Indians can be induced to go from barren localities, where it is impossible to help themselves in the way of cultivating the soil or herding stock, and where at present the largest number of those belonging to this agency are living.

Since writing the foregoing letter I am more than ever convinced of the practicability and success of the plan, if put into execution, being daily told that the Indians will go to farming in permanent camps if they can have their rations so as not to have to spend all their time coming to the agency for them. Three new camps have been made at from 25 to 65 miles distant. Many have moved to camps already established. All want rations for longer time than one week, and ask that their beef may be given to them alive for from one to thrree months, each camp to herd their cattle till such time as they require them. The only objection that can be raised to the proposition would be that, having their wants supplied, they might wander over or off the reservation, or that, being notedly improvident, they would consume what they had and importune for more before the time had expired for which they had been supplied. Discretion would have to be used in both cases. The objects and inducements to go away do not exist as formerly. If improvidence led them to waste or consume their substance it would not be practiced a second time when they found the supply would not be renewed till the proper time, so teaching providence for the future, a lesson much needed, and when practiced will prove one of their greatest benefits.

Agency removal has been spoken of and advised. A location for an Indian agency could not easily be selected less appropriate, or desirable, than this one. This is the

expressed opinion and surprise of all who visit it; but it is here, and the mistake, if any, made. Much money has been spent in the construction of buildings and improvements, which must be lost, and as much more expended in a new locality, if changed. While a change of location would be desirable, and certainly pleasant for all connected therewith, much more good could be accomplished for the Indians by adopting the plan I have suggested, and by expending the money necessary for removal in the proposed improvements. It would be of little consequence, except as to convenience, where the agency was situated, if the Indians were located in distant camps, and were not required to come to the agency for supplies.

STOCK RAISING.

These Indians are giving more attention to stock raising than formerly. Quite a number now have small herds, a few numbering from 50 to 100 head of cattle; several have saved their beef issues, broken them to work, and have now good-looking oxen from this saving.

The agency herd of beef cattle, as also those belonging to the Indians, fared well during the past winter, it being favorable weather till about April, when the most severe storm of the season prevailed and large numbers of stock died. While our loss in stock cattle was heavy, it was not so severe as in surrounding herds, which in some instances were almost annihilated.

Fifty yoke of work oxen were recently issued among the Indians who had made permanent settlements. More could have been distributed to very good advantage. It was a small number to distribute among so many, and inclined to create dissatisfaction when they knew so many more were given, with wagons, to their neighbors.

The Indians are at all times anxious and ready to earn what they can by freighting. They would be well pleased to be kept constantly at this work. There are five applications at the office for every load of freight to be hauled. They do this work faithfully and well. If furnished with the means, and there was the freighting to be done, the road would show a steady stream of Indian teams. The freight from all sources (agency and traders) at this agency for the past year has been 2,003,000 pounds, and the earnings therefrom $10,050.

SUPPLIES,

Both subsistence and annuity, have been ample and good. The flour might have been better; it is hoped the new supply will be. The new contract price is lower, but this should not imply a poorer quality. Savings in supplies have been made, whenever practicable, with a proper regard to economy and actual wants. All such are taken up at intervals and reported in the regular schedules, conforming with receipts taken for the same. Were these savings itemized, an aggregate large amount could be shown. So long as returns are made thereof in proper schedules it is not thought necessary to enumerate the items or value. Five hundred thousand pounds of beef cattle, value about $20,000, was transferred to Pine Ridge Agency, from my supply on hand, which will necessitate my calling on the new contract earlier than I otherwise would. The Indians have had their wants amply provided for until recently. The receipt of new contract supplies being later than usual, has left me without several articles of constant demand and necessity; they are now arriving in time to prevent dissension.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements completed during the past year are the enlargement of the physican's quarters, giving him convenient and comfortable rooms for his family. A new blacksmith shop has been built, detached from other buildings. This was taken out of the building in which is the carpenter shop and agency stores, so giving more security from accident by fire, and at the same time increased storage for tools, implements, &c., in the shop vacated. A new and commodious cattle corral, with scale and weigh house, has been constructed—a much needed improvement, appreciated by all. The machinery of the agency saw-mill was sent east, overhauled and thoroughly repaired, and in part renewed. A wire fence some 30 miles long, at the forks of Little and Big White Rivers, has been built, forming one side of a cattle range; has proven very satisfactory and serviceable. Two school-houses, with teachers' residences, have been erected at outside camps; these are convenient and well adapted to their purpose. The general appearance of the agency proper is improved by needed repairs.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

The old dispensary building, converted into a school-house at the agency, was ready for opening September, 1, 1883. Some delay was occasioned by the teachers engaged declining, from different reasons, when notified. The opening was further delayed by the arrival of Captain Pratt to obtain scholars for the Carlisle, Pa., industrial school. On his departure with 48 pupils this school was opened, on November 5, 1883, with fair prospects. The room prepared was more than filled with 40 scholars, and the second room prepared to accommodate 40. This was completed to within one hour's work on the 29th December, to be occupied on the 31st, when, by the overheating of the stove-pipe by a young Indian mechanic working there at the time, the ceiling boards caught fire. Prompt means were used, and, with little damage, the fire supposed to be entirely extinguished. Very early next morning the building was discovered to be in flames beyond control with the means at command; the building was soon in ruins. It was the oldest and least valuable building on the agency; was originally brought from Ponca; had been converted into and used for various purposes. It is hoped that a new building will soon replace this one destroyed, in time to commence school at the regular term, or very soon thereafter. Temporary quarters were prepared in the house of the employés, with such furniture as was on hand, and the school continued with fair success till Col. S. F. Tappan, superintendent of the Genoa, Nebr., Indian industrial school (who had been here for pupils for about six weeks), was ready to leave for his school, on February 15, when most of the scholars joined his company of 73 boys and girls and went with him. This so far depleted our agency school that few scholars were left. It was some time before the number was recruited again to a respectable attendance. The number attending the agency school varied, as stated, from 40 to an average of 20. The irregularity in attendance at agency day schools is proverbial; this one has not been an exception; but if left free from outside influence, I have no hesitancy in saying it would be successful and satisfactory.

The mission school of the Catholic Church was opened about January 1, by Rev. F. M. Craft, who reported an aggregate of 79 scholars; his three reports averaging 76, daily attendence averaging 21. When this school closed, February 20, none of the children were allowed to attend the agency school. Certainly some corrective influence should be used to prevent a continuance of this practice; otherwise agency day schools given entirely into this control. There has been one mission school at Little Oak Creek, under control of the Episcopal Church, with an attendance of 25, the teacher holding regular church services; another at Black Pipe Creek lately commenced with 29 scholars. Both of these promise to be good sites for camp schools.

Oak Creek Camp school was opened February 25, with an attendance of 32, daily average 25, almost every one of school age within a radius of 3 miles having attended quite regularly. Night school, three nights per week, has also been held here for older scholars, with an attendance of 20, certainly showing some interest in education in this vicinity. Another school-house and teacher's residence has been erected at a new camp, which is to be opened September 1 next. The expressed desire of the Indians at the different camps to have schools in their vicinity, the attendance of young and old, as well as the number sent away to various schools off the reservation, does credit to these people, who, if left to themselves and their own volition on this subject, would quite ignore education; but when the advantages to their children are pressed upon them, and persuasion used, they will comply and send.

There is a decided reluctance to send away to school for many reasons, sickness and death not the least, and the labor is great necessary to induce them to do so. The invariable answer to the request to send away is, "We have been promised for a long time by the Great Father that we should have a boarding-school at this agency. Why do we not have it? Have such a one built here as at other agencies and we will send our children. We do not want to send our children from home." What answer can be made to this? I cannot make any, knowing that such promise has been made and repeated, but not kept. The nearest to its fulfillment is the purchase of part of the material three years ago, and which is still held for that purpose; the holding, as I was told at the Indian Office, of $15,000 for the building; the repeated plans (the latest very elaborate); the selection of a site by a special agent sent expressly for that purpose; the advertising for bids for building, and the day fixed for letting the contract—where the matter has rested. Why are the Indians not right in asking, "Why has not this building been built?" and "Why has not the oft-repeated promise been fulfilled?" I am advised that this is the only agency in the service not provided with a boarding-school, though it is one of the largest. Why?

Notwithstanding this reluctance to send their children away, and the difficulty in persuading them to do so, the record of those sent to the different schools is commendable, especially as compared with former years. During my administration of affairs at this agency, there have been sent off the reservation to various schools as follows: industrial school, Carlisle, Pa., 82; industrial school, Genoa, Nebr., 120; Lincoln In-

stitute, Philadelphia, 11; Catholic school, Yankton, Dak., 20; mission schools, 36; O'Neil, Nebr., 4; making a total of those sent away of 273. Add those attending school on the reservation, making a total of 450 at school during the past two years.

It is expected that authority will be received to build four new camp schools, for which application has been made, when the number of scholars in attendance at school it is expected will be largely increased. Could board and lodging be furnished in the vicinity of the schools, many would attend who are now prevented by distance of residence. Many such applications have been made.

HOUSE BUILDING,

to a commendable degree, has continued. Many of the poorer houses have been rebuilt, others improved, and new ones erected. There is a notable improvement in the construction of new houses; many old ones are but poor apologies, while some new ones would do credit to the early settlers of our Western country. The sawing and issue of lumber has been an incentive, and made a marked improvement in building. One hundred thousand feet of lumber has been made at Government expense and distributed. In addition to this the Indians have cut, hauled, and had sawed for their own use over 1,000 logs, largely more than ever before, making over 100,000 feet of lumber, showing industry and a desire for improvement and comfort in their dwellings. There have been 200 houses improved and built during the past year, and at present there is a total of 650 houses on this reservation. The aggregate quantity of lumber sawed at the agency saw-mill this year, including that for Indians from Indian logs, is 240,000 feet.

WATER SUPPLY.

No change has been made in supplying the agency with water. I consider the present mode as not only expensive, but very unsatisfactory.

At the recent burning of the school building, but for the stillness of the wind materially greater loss would have been sustained than would cover the expense of permanent water works and give ample protection to all buildings and property. The building adjacent to the school-house destroyed was in great danger, exciting my anxiety, without means to protect it or all buildings in the near vicinity, which, with the high winds prevalent here, might and probably would endanger all buildings on the agency; as it was, the situation was critical. I consider it my duty to impress upon the authorities the necessity of better protection and security.

DEATH OF WHITE THUNDER.

The quietude and monotony of affairs at the agency were broken on the evening of May 29 by the killing of chief White Thunder by Spotted Tail (son of the late chief Spotted Tail) and an Indian named Thunder Hawk. This was the culmination of an old feud or jealousy between White Thunder and Spotted Tail. Both parties had been in my office during the forenoon of the day of the killing. I had no reason to suspect any hostile intention on the part of either. My information, obtained principally from Spotted Tail after the fracas, is that White Thunder, feeling aggrieved, went to Spotted Tail's camp and took therefrom seven horses and other property. Spotted Tail going to his camp and seeing some of his horses dead on the road, he, with two others, Thunder Hawk and Long Pumpkin, went to and commenced firing into the camp of White Thunder's friends, during which White Thunder received two rifle shots, one from Spotted Tail, in the leg, and another from Thunder Hawk, in the breast, from which he soon died. Long Pumpkin was thought to be mortally wounded. He has progressed till the present time, with prospects of final recovery. The father of White Thunder was less seriously wounded, but, on account of extreme age, may not recover. Six horses were killed in the affray. The next morning Spotted Tail and Thunder Hawk answered my summons and appeared before me for examination. The above is in substance the result of my investigation. To guard against further hostilities and bloodshed I deemed it prudent and proper that these two should be removed from the vicinity of the agency and the antagonism of the friends or band of White Thunder (who had not yet reported at the agency). I sent them to Fort Niobrara, with a request to the commanding officer that they might be detained in safe-keeping, subject to instructions from the Department. They have been kept prisoners at the fort since that time, and are still there, on instructions received through the Indian Office from the War Department "to be detained till further notice."

Since the time of the killing of White Thunder the bands of these antagonistic chiefs have met and in their way settled the differences between them, come to amicable terms, and, as they report to me, made peace. True, no more hostile feeling has been made

manifest, and these men might return without causing further hostilities; but if there is no law to punish or detain offenders of such character in durance, they should not be returned to the place of their crimes, where the friends and relatives of the murdered reside, and who stand ready, whenever afflicted with "bad hearts" or "mourning," to avenge the offense, endangering the lives of many and good government of all.

I look upon this trouble as an outgrowth of the return to this agency of Crow Dog (the murderer of Chief Spotted Tail, August, 1881), imprisoned, tried, convicted, and condemned for his crime. Afterwards on the decision of the United States Supreme Court "that the court had no jurisdiction over Indian offenders against Indians," he was released and returned here, feeling of more importance than the highest chief of the nation. His presence from the time of his return has been the cause of jealousy and heart-burnings. It has at different times appeared as though trouble would result from this cause. White Thunder had become one of the progressive men among the Indians, had recently induced a number of his band to leave the vicinity of the agency, to form a new camp where good farms could be made, and, by his example, induced them to go to work. His death will be a loss to his people, as also to the whites, to whom he was a good friend. His influence was on the side of good government, law, and order.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The reasons given in my last report for not nominating judges for a court of Indian offenses exist now as then. Suitable persons to fulfill such duties as are called for in the requirements would be difficult, if not impossible, to find among these Indians.

TELEGRAPH.

The circumstances, and the possibility of the repetition, with the excitement inseparable from such cases as the death of White Thunder, impress the importance of telegraphic communication. The hope entertained a year ago, from conversation with the authorities at Washington, that authority would be received for the construction of a line of telegraph connecting the agency with Fort Niobrara and Valentine, Nebr. (terminus of Sioux City and Pacific Railroad), there with the Western Union line, so with Washington and all other points, has so far not been realized. The importance of such a line cannot be overestimated, and in my opinion it should be built.

INDIAN POLICE.

The number of this force, reduced a year ago by office orders to 25, has now, by same authority and my request, been increased to 40 (within 10 of the original number at this agency). This will add much to their authority and efficiency; they have retained their reputation for attention to duty.

The guard-house built a year ago has served a good purpose for our people. It has been the preventive more than the cure, without being put to practical use. For outsiders it has served an excellent refuge for those coming laden internally or externally with whisky; on one or two such occasions it has made its existence known and felt.

MEDICINE.

Dr. F. Grinnell, the agency physician, has fully sustained the reputation brought with him somewhat over a year ago. He is ever ready to the call of the needy, able and efficient at all times. Dr. Grinnell reports to me that he has treated 2,143 patients for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, medical and surgical, with 21 deaths. Among these are a number of very interesting cases, one struck with lightning. He reports:

> A young woman while sitting in her lodge, the bolt taking effect on the left side of the head, burning the hair for a space of two inches. The track of the bolt, extending down the left side as far as the knee, was marked by severe contusion, the scars now remaining resembling those of deep burns. The woman was prostrated by the stroke and considered dead by her friends, but soon exhibited signs of life; for some weeks she suffered from paralysis of the left side, but is now convalescent.
>
> A hospital is very much needed. The old, infirm, and many with chronic diseases would be especially benefited by such provision. A man with gunshot wound, producing comminuted fracture of the femur, is now lying in a "tepee," with the hot sun pouring in, making it exceedingly uncomfortable to remain the short time needed to examine the wound. No nurse is provided, and the man is at the mercy of the few Indians, who cannot be depended upon to wash the wound or wait upon the patient. It must be evident that such treatment of cases cannot result satisfactorily.
>
> At Fort Niobrara, 35 miles distant, there are provided for a mere handful of soldiers a hospital

nurse, hospital steward, and two physicians, while here, with nearly 8,000 Indians, the Government provides one physician, who is expected to be his own janitor, nurse, steward, attend his dispensary, and visit the sick in camp. It is clear, with a sufficient medical service to supply all demands, the Indians would much more readily forsake their old notions of medicine and adopt those used in civilized life. Especially would this be the case if they could see their sick properly cared for in a hospital.

I fully concur in Dr. Grinnell's recommendation for a hospital, and consider it would be one of the best and surest means of bringing the Indians under the management and treatment of the agency physician, and in cases of epidemic diseases (liable at any time) indispensable.

MISSIONARY AND CHURCH WORK.

The missionary work of this agency has continued to progress favorably, under the able and untiring efforts of the Rev. William J. Cleveland, of the Episcopal Church, who has labored long and acceptably with these Indians, whose patient efforts in their behalf are shown by constant appeals from all, whether professedly identified with his church or not. In addition to his church and Sunday-school work at the agency he has mission stations at Oak Creek and Little Oak Creek, where lay-readers are located, who have regular services, with Sunday schools. Church buildings at one or both of these stations are contemplated.

The Roman Catholic Church established a mission at this agency somewhat over a year ago, under charge of Rev. F. M. Craft, who was subsequently joined by Rev. J. A. Bushman. Both of these gentlemen have been energetic in their labors, and erected a building to serve as school-room or chapel until such time as the extended plan of their building is carried out. It was my painful duty to report to the Department some of the teachings and sayings to the Indians of the Rev. Mr. Craft, wherein he held himself and his church above all civil law or the authority, wishes, or instructions of the President, honorable Secretary of the Interior, or any other constituted authority. Such pernicious doctrine inculcated into the minds of these people could not but be subversive of all law and order, setting at defiance and ignoring the authority of the agent. Reports of other acts of Rev. Mr. Craft had previously been made to the Department by parties in official position visiting the agency, stating wherein he had used his influence with the Indians to prevent them sending children to the Indian industrial schools. Upon these reports the order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior was received, through the Office of Indian Affairs, that he (Rev. Craft) should be expelled from the reservation and Indian country, which was executed, and Rev. Mr. Craft ordered away, leaving February 20 last. It is to be hoped his successor, should one be sent, will entertain different views of civil law, be possessed of that Christian virtue "charity," entertain and teach more catholic views on all subjects, religion included. This has been one of the most unpleasant duties of my experience at this agency, preferring to see and aid every effort in the direction of Christianity and advancement, and not even in appearance impede any effort from minister, priest, or layman, whose special duty this is or should be.

CONCLUSION.

While all efforts fall short of what is hoped for or perhaps expected, there is a little satisfaction in realizing some advancement is made and is apparent. People are judged, and should be, from the advantages they have enjoyed and the means used for their advancement, and not from their actual condition alone. The Indians of this agency should not be an exception to this rule. From the means used for their improvement, compared with those of other localities during the past, in the way of schools, instruction in agriculture, &c. (all of which is stipulated for by treaty, but which they have not had), they will compare in advancement with others more favored.

The aboriginal festival of the sun dance was not held here this year. By a strenuous adherence to my decision of last year (when I told the Indians the one then held must be the last), it was reluctantly yielded. I do not expect it will again be revived. Other objectionable customs will take time and patience to overcome.

Without the aid and assistance of willing, capable, and honest employés an Indian agent would have a most unenviable position. To those connected with this agency my acknowledgments are due and are hereby tendered.

For the courtesies and support received at all times from the Office of Indian Affairs, I beg to return my thanks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 20, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

This reservation is a triangle of land, lying upon the eastern border of Dakota between parallels 45° and 46° north latitude, having Lake Traverse as a part of its eastern boundary, and its southern point touching Lake Kampeska. It contains 918,780 acres. The Coteaux de Prairie, a fine range of hills, run from the northwest corner southeasterly through the reservation. The eastern slope of these hills is gashed with not less than fifty ravines, each having a stream of spring water in it. The bottom and sides are generally covered with a growth of oak, cottonwood, linden, box-elder, and ash trees. The prairie east of the Coteaux is a body of very excellent farming land, as is also the valley of the Little Sioux River near the south end. The lakes upon the reservation and bordering it abound in excellent food fishes.

The tribes residing at this agency are parts of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Dakotas or Sioux. They are very nearly civilized. They all wear clothing like the white people and have abandoned almost all the customs of savage life. They are entirely self-supporting; most of them make their living from their farms. Some that live around the lakes subsist principally on fish, and do very little farming. One excellent mark of progress is that a large part of the farm labor is performed by men. There are a few who persist in the nomadic habits of their wilder state, but the number is decreasing. Quite a proportion of the people are the opposite of industrious, and perform the minimum of labor that will secure a living; in this, however, they may not differ materially from white men, except perhaps in degree.

The births (63) outnumber the deaths (42) for the year, and the general health of the people has been good.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Their lands were allotted in severalty in 1876. At that time the larger part of the people were really incapable of making a proper selection of lands for farming purposes. They sought fuel, water, and shelter, and hence huddled into the ravines along the Coteaux or in the fringes of timber around the lakes. A large number of these allotments do not contain arable lands enough to enable the allottee to cultivate the fifty acres required before he can receive a patent. Hence the agents have been trying to induce them to change their locations and, retaining 40 acres of timber, take 120 acres of the rich prairie for cultivation. This movement has been partially successful, and quite a number have pushed out from the hills. Several of these have already received patents and at least twenty more have complied with the condition and are awaiting surveys to put their applications in form to forward. The stakes marking the subdivisions have been burned away by prairie fires, and it is necessary that the settled parts should be restaked in order to enable me to define those new locations and properly verify the applications for allotments and patents. There have been six patents issued to members of this tribe during the fiscal year.

LAND AND CROPS.

I estimate the number of acres broken upon the reservation at 5,600. Of this amount 350 acres have been broken this year. The aggregate amount under cultivation this year will not exceed 4,500 acres. The crops of wheat and oats have been good and are all now in stack. Threshing has begun. The amount of wheat raised is less proportionately than the oats, because it has been customary to issue seed wheat to many of the Indians each spring. Finding that a promise had been given not to ask for it this year, I did not ask for nor issue any seed wheat. I assisted them in some other ways to earn the money to buy it with, but many were content to sow oats instead because the seed cost less. All of the more thrifty farmers will save their seed this year.

FARM MACHINERY.

There is a disposition among some of the farmers to imitate one of the failings of the white farmers around them, viz, to buy expensive farm machinery on credit far beyond their needs. The result is bad, of course. The rates of interest are ruinous, and their crops go largely to pay machine notes.

EDUCATION.

The preparations for the education of the children of this tribe are commensurate with the work to be done; and with the faithful performance of their duties by the employés in that department, and a willingness on the part of the people to permit their children to enjoy the great advantages open to them, the entire school population should be reached. During the fiscal year the Manual Labor Boarding School

building has been doubled in size, adding a fine school-room, a commodious dining hall, rooms for the girls, play rooms, teachers' rooms, and a hospital ward. The new part is heated by steam, which in economy of fuel, comfort of the inmates, and reduced danger from fire, is a great improvement over the wood-burning furnace and stoves used in the old part. The old part, which was very much out of repair, has been refitted, the broken walls patched and papered, the floors repaired, and the wood-work inside and out painted, so that the whole building is now clean and new. The laundry and bakery building is inclosed, and with the completion of this, the building of a suitable wood-shed and other out-buildings, authorized by your office, the establishment will be well equipped. Authority was granted in October last for putting down an artesian well to supply the school with water. Water was found late in December at a depth of 135 feet, and later a pump was put in, but the history of the well has been a chapter of accidents, and it is not yet in working order. The cost of the above improvements has been as follows:

New part Manual Labor Boarding School building	$8,074 90
Repairs on old part Manual Labor Boarding School building	593 12
Laundry and bakery to date	428 97
Artesian well and pump	312 61
Steam-heating apparatus	1,936 00

The Manual Labor Boarding School began its session on the 25th of October, 1883, and closed June 27, 1884. There were 103 different scholars attending the school. The average for the whole session was 68½ pupils. The new part of the building was not occupied until the middle of December. The cramped quarters up to that time, and some defects in administration, which were subsequently remedied, detracted somewhat from the success of the school in the first four months, but later the scholars improved rapidly and the results of the year were very satisfactory.

The trades of harness and shoe making and tailoring were carried on, and seventeen boys were taught. In the harness and shoe shop, owing to an omission in the annual estimate, quite a delay occurred on account of a lack of materials. These were subsequently furnished, and the boys showed fair progress at the close of the year. The girls were duly instructed in making and repairing their own clothing, and were regularly detailed for service in the kitchen, dining room, and laundry. Prizes were offered for the best kept rooms, both boys and girls, and the progress in personal cleanliness and the tidy appearance of their rooms was gratifying.

The other schools on the reservation are the Goodwill Mission boarding school and the Ascension Girls' Boarding School. The Goodwill Mission school had forty-five boarders and four day scholars in attendance, and an average of forty boarding and three day scholars during the year. This school is conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions under a contract with your office. It has been supplied with a new building for a boarding house and girls' dormitory, a large addition to the boys' dormitory, and a recitation room to the school-house. The school is well equipped, and does good work in the educational department. During the past year the manual labor for boys was confined principally to working in the garden, cutting wood, and carrying water. It would be an improvement if more extended farming operations could be added to the labor department.

The Ascension Girls' boarding school is held in the house of Rev. John B. Renville, a native pastor, about 6 miles south of the agency. The space is limited, only accommodating fourteen scholars, but the care of the scholars and their development in all branches of education, manual, mental, and moral, is such as to fully justify the continuance of the school. The average attendance for the year was 13¾ pupils. A small outlay to assist this worthy man and his very capable wife in enlarging their house would enable them to teach a larger number of scholars with but slight additional expense to the Government.

BROWN EARTH DAY SCHOOL.

During the year a day school has been supported at the colony of homesteaders in Grant County, Dakota, known as Brown Earth. The result was an entire failure to secure any attendance worthy the name of school. I have recently visited the colony and urged upon them the propriety of sending their children to the boarding schools upon the reservation.

SCHOLARS FROM CARLISLE.

Six scholars returned from Carlisle at the end of the school year, three boys and three girls. One of the boys, Moses Livingstone, has since died.

CHURCHES.

There are seven church organizations within the reservation and one at Brown Earth settlement. Six Presbyterian churches served by native pastors, numbering

366 communicants. An increase of 1 church and 32 communicants during the year. One Protestant Episcopal church served by Rev. Edward Ashley, missionary, with catechists holding service at two out-stations. This church numbers 38 communicants; number of baptisms during year, 36. A young man's guild has been organized this year.

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

In January of this year I approved the constitution and laws enacted by this people as permitted by article 10 of the treaty concluded with them May 2, 1867, copies of which were duly furnished to your office. The code is simple and fragmentary, but experience will doubtless suggest improvements to their minds. The organization provides a justice of the peace and constable for each district, a central court of five judges, a chief. assistant chief, secretary, treasurer, and attorney. The law-making power is vested in two bodies—the council, composed of the recognized head men of the tribe, whose office expires and becomes elective at the end of four years, and the house of representatives, composed of two delegates from each district, one of which is elected annually to serve two years. All laws require the approval of the chief and the agent before they can become operative.

The legislative bodies convened in February last, and added several statutes to their code. These laws for the most part had reference to the support and duties of their newly elected officers, and some municipal regulations. Some which touched upon white men and their property did not receive the sanction of the agent. The operation of these laws has been in the main beneficial. Several arrests have been made and punishments inflicted for drunkenness and bringing intoxicating liquors upon the reservation. A license from the legal authorities is made a prerequisite to marriage, and divorce is legally defined and granted only for adultery, desertion, and cruelty. The action of the court in some of these cases has been praiseworthy and the effect upon the people good.

A district constable assisted by a squad of three men captured and delivered to me, on the 30th of June, William Bailey, one of the most desperate horse-thieves infesting this part of the country, with two stolen horses in his possession. The Indian police retained him in custody, although his friends and accomplices were watchful to procure his escape, until I turned him over to the sheriff of Ransom County, Dakota Territory, who had a warrant for his arrest. The Indian police accompanied the sheriff some 30 miles on his return with the prisoner and he made no effort to escape while they were present. He subsequently disarmed the sheriff and escaped with one of the stolen horses to the British Possessions. I mention this case in this connection as showing the value of organization and authority. These horse-thieves have made this reservation a place of rendezvous for many years, and the Indians have been afraid to meddle with them.

TRADER.

On the second day of April, 1884, John W. Hines was licensed as trader for this agency. This being the first trader which the people have had in many years, and some prejudices existing among them on the subject, certain persons endeavored to raise an excitement, and if possible frighten all parties into their measures. A firm and quiet course at the agency soon set the matter at rest, and the store is patronized freely by all parties.

SIOUX COMMISSIONERS.

On the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of May last the Sioux Commissioners, Hon. Newton Edmunds, Hon. P. C. Shannon, and Hon. James H. Teller, met the Indians in council, and presented to them some proposals for purchasing a part of this reservation. The people, after considering the propositions, decided unanimously, not to sell any part of their land at present. The reasons for their action, so far as I have been able to gather them since that time, are: First, and mainly, because they had a short time before this been informed that their petition to Congress for payment of certain services as scouts and for relief from the confiscation act had not been successful. They say that until the United States pays what it owes them, they do not wish to make the debt larger. Second, because in the plan of reducing the reservation presented to them fully two-thirds of their people would be left out among the whites.

TREE PLANTING.

The annual arbor day appointed by the governor of this Territory was observed by planting about two hundred trees at the Manual Labor Boarding School and the agency.

BROWN EARTH HOMESTEADERS.

Upon a recent visit to the Brown Earth settlement I found thirty families of Sisseton and Wahpeton people living upon their homestead claims. These claims were

very badly chosen at first and have been almost entirely neglected. Few of them have more than five acres of land broken, and many of them have not that much under cultivation. They exist by fishing, hunting, trapping, and selling the wood off of their claims to white settlers. They are falling behind the Indians of the reservation in many respects, and I fear are not free from the vice of intemperance.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

The experience of a year has served to confirm my earlier impression that the location of the agency is unfortunate in being so far from the Manual Labor Boarding School. The education of this people seems to me to be the paramount duty of the Department and its representatives, and the care and interest of the agent ought to be increasingly directed to this important part of the service. The carpenter and blacksmith shops should be filled with school apprentices. These trades are even more important than those already introduced into the school. But the shops are so far away as to make it impracticable at present to have the scholars work there. If the school were so located that the agent could readily visit it in his daily rounds his presence would be of service, if he is at all a proper man for his office.

If the change of location were approved and made gradually, it would be accomplished in a few years without great expense and with small loss. The warehouse, two dwelling-houses, and one smith shop are all the agency buildings that have any money value worth considering. Several of the remaining houses are old log cabins, totally unfit for human habitations in this severe climate.

INDIAN DWELLINGS.

During the fiscal year I have issued 40,000 feet of boards, 10,000 feet of flooring, 6,000 feet of siding, 3,000 feet of scantling, 85,000 shingles, 27 doors, and 65 windows, for the repair and completion of 77 Indian houses at a cost of about $1,700. An improvement of the dwellings of this people is one of their greatest physical needs. They are mainly housed in small log cabins with earth roofs. During the dry cold winters these answer the purpose very well; but as soon as the rains come they are very little protection. The water runs down into the houses in muddy streams, defiling all their clothing and bedding, and rendering the cabins damp and unhealthy. This state of things drives the people to their lodges and this seems to recall all their, old roving habits. The issue of lumber should be continued until every family has a good roof over their head.

SHEEP.

Near the close of the year, 1,470 sheep were received for issue to this tribe. They are in process of issue now.

WISHKY SELLERS.

Three cases have been prosecuted against whisky sellers during the year. One man was fined $300 and his place entirely broken up. The other cases failed of conviction. With small towns and numerous saloons now surrounding the reservation it is next to impossible to control the evil entirely, but I am pleased to be able to report a decided temperance sentiment among our best people and a nearly unanimous feeling among our white neighbors that liquor selling to the Indians must not be tolerated. I do not, however, lose sight of the fact that "eternal vigilance is the price" of sobriety among these people.

With many thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown to me from your office,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. W. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for 1884, covering the twelve months from August 1, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and I am pleased to be able to report that the past year has been one of peace and prosperity among the Indians and of much satisfaction to myself for the good-will manifested by those under my charge. The general contentment and steady improvement of the Indians has been very gratifying, and although my duties as agent have been very arduous and salary inadequate, which fact our national legislators fail to recognize, yet the satisfactory condition of affairs at the agency have a soothing influence, which recompense only a laborer in the field among the Indians can fully appreciate.

TRIBES AND POPULATION.

The Indians of this agency, comprising 1,170 families, number 4,721 persons, and are composed of the Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of Sioux, and, as required by section 9 of the act approved July 4, 1884, making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the classification hereinafter given of the respective bands, taken from the census rolls, carefully revised up to and including the 31st ultimo, is an accurate census of the Indians attached to this agency; and, as also required by same section, the number of schools in operation and attendance at each, together with the names of teachers employed and salaries paid, is given under the head of "schools and educational," which data is also contained in the statistical reports herewith. The intermarrying and frequent changes from one band to another make it difficult to determine their true status in this respect, but the present classification is from the enrollment made July 31, 1884, and is as follows:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.	Total school-going ages.
Upper Yanktonais	152	158	223	138	112	631	71	64	135
Lower Yanktonais	363	357	452	290	248	1,347	130	115	245
Hunkpapa	475	483	689	417	387	1,976	218	246	464
Blackfeet	160	173	232	132	117	654	71	86	157
Mixed blood	20	26	29	28	30	113	16	17	33
Total	1,170	1,197	1,625	1,005	894	4,721	506	528	1,034

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of this agency occupy what is said to be the best agricultural portion of the "Great Sioux Reservation," and in seasons such as the present, when there is sufficient moisture, barley, oats, peas, and wheat, together with corn of early flint varieties and vegetables of an excellent quality, can be successfully grown. This section of country, however, is subject to drought, with occasional hot, dry winds, somewhat similar to the simooms of Arabia, which are here usually of three days' duration, and which parch everything in their course, and when coming early in the season, before the crops are matured, as was the case last year, destroy all cereal and root crops. The present summer, however, has been free from such blighting winds or drought and the season has been all that could be desired; there has been an abundance of rain throughout the summer, and crops that have been properly cared for promise bountifully.

Every family of the agency is engaged in cultivating individual fields or garden patches, and nothing is held in common by them, but it is difficult to have them persist in properly caring for their fields throughout the growing season. They usually start in very well, but it exhausts our persuasive powers to have them continue to give the growing crops the care and attention requisite, and with all that could be done in this direction a number of fields have been neglected by the owners. This careless indifference, so peculiar to the Indian, is perpetuated by the "free-ration system," and can only be remedied by compelling all able-bodied Indians to render an equivalent in labor for the subsistence and clothing issued to them.

The patches and fields, ranging in extent from half an acre to 20 acres each, will aggregate 1,900 acres planted by Indians, which, with about 100 acres at the boarding-schools and agency farm, will approximate 2,000 acres cultivated and in crop this year, proportioned about as follows: Corn, 1,400 acres; oats, 200 acres; wheat, 40 acres; potatoes, 100 acres; rutabagas, turnips, onions, squash, and other vegetables, 260 acres; which is an increase of about 25 per cent. over last year's cultivation. Having not yet completed our harvesting, approximate figures of the amount of products raised can therefore only be given; but an excellent yield is promised, and I believe the following to be a moderate and fair estimate: Wheat, 550 bushels; corn, 10,800 bushels; oats, 7,500 bushels; potatoes, 10,750 bushels; turnips, 5,150 bushels; onions, 565 bushels; beans, 515 bushels; together with a large quantity of melons, pumpkins, squash, &c.; and the hay cut will approximate 2,600 tons.

The late hostiles or followers of "Sitting Bull" have been quite industrious, and have performed their proportionate share of all work done at this agency during the past year.

CIVILIZATION.

Indians are proverbially slow to abandon their time-honored customs and superstitions or to adopt the white man's civilization, and the Indians of this agency are no exception to the rule. They are, however, making steady progress, which I believe will be lasting, as every step is being made a permanent gain. Three years ago the "tom-tom" (drum) was in constant use, and the sun dance, scalp dance, buffalo dance, kiss dance, and grass dance, together with a number of feast and spirit dances, were practiced in all their barbaric grandeur; but all these are now "things of the past," the grass dance alone excepted, which dance is their simplest amusement and the least objectionable of any, and this is only tolerated on Saturday afternoon of each week. A majority of the Indians have adopted the white man's dress, and in fact all of them would if they could afford it; but a blanket and "breech-cloth" is less expensive and more easily obtained. During the present summer over two hundred of the leading young men came into the agency and had their hair cut, which, from an Indian standpoint, is quite a step towards civilization when they part with their long hair braids.

A large majority of the Indians of this agency are really anxious to better their condition. They are not lazy, and only need proper assistance to advance more rapidly. In this connection I will quote from office circular No. 127, dated May 15, 1884, wherein the honorable Secretary of the Interior says that—

> "The boy that has seen his father plow, mow, and gather the fruits of the field will do it without special instruction. Not so with an Indian; he must be taught to hold the plow, how to prepare and keep in order his scythe, when to put in and when to harvest his crop, and a thousand things acquired by farmers' sons by observation must be taught specially to an Indian youth."

This applies directly to every Indian commencing an agricultural life, and to expect him to succeed without such instructions is absurd, and with the inadequate help at the disposal of an agent, and the absolute necessity for such practical and skilled instructors, is it any wonder that the work of civilization and advancement of the Indians is being prolonged? In an interview with the honorable Senate committee, when they visited this agency in August, 1883, I had the honor to set forth my views as to the best means of advancing the Indians, and also in several subsequent communications on the same subject to prominent Eastern gentlemen who are interested in Indian civilization, and I will here repeat what I then stated and what I know to be practical; that in order to give the Indians comfortable homes in the shortest possible time, and place them on the sure road to prosperity, the best means is to locate a practical farmer in each Indian settlement, who should have charge of from 50 to 100 families, such instructors to reside in the respective districts, and be with the Indians daily to instruct and direct them; and it is but reasonable to believe that five years of such practical instruction would do more towards the agricultural and pastoral advancement of the Indians, by bringing about better order and method in their work, than twenty years of the present "hap-hazard" system can possibly effect. The Government would thus be the sooner relieved of the burden of taxation, and humanity would be correspondingly benefited. The advancement of Indians in agriculture and stock-raising, with their inherent indifference, is a work of such magnitude that the ingrafting and leavening process must necessarily be slow, and it is therefore essential that they be started on the right road and encouraged by such assistance as will make their labor remunerative. This can only be profitably done, however, by constant surveillance and patient teaching at their respective homes in their every-day life, and with 1,170 families (nearly 5,000 Indians), scattered over a territory 70 miles in length, as at this agency, and with only sufficient employé help to conduct the Government affairs of the agency, so seldom are we enabled to do anything in assisting those who are attempting to become agriculturists or stock-raisers, that it results in their progress being very slow, *and unprofitable to themselves as well as to the Government.* I am therefore confident that the employment of practical instructors to reside among the Indians would be the most economical and humane means by which the Indians could be benefited, and, owing to the existing need for such instructors, I would recommend a reduction of the present ration, if necessary, in order to secure them. And furthermore, in order to compel the indolent and indifferent to assist in their own support, I would advise the gradual diminution of the "established ration" until no more would be required; but where Indians are by treaty stipulations entitled to certain subsistence I would substitute something more lasting and beneficial, by giving the Indians practical instructors, agricultural implements and necessary tools, and stock cattle as they would learn to use and properly care for them. It may appear as too unqualified what I here state, but I fully believe that with a practical farmer residing in each Indian settlement, together with a sufficient number of schools and school teachers, with education made compulsory, the rising generation would in ten years become producers, instead of remaining consumers, as the present pauperizing system is calculated to perpetuate.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL.

There are 1,034 children between the ages of six and sixteen years at this agency, and there have been two Government boarding-schools and one mission day school conducted during the past year, as follows:

Industrial farm school, located on the west bank of the Missouri River, 16 miles south of the agency, which school has a farm of 50 acres under cultivation connected with it, and the building has a capacity of 60 pupils. Boys of twelve years of age and upwards are admitted to this school, and are instructed in general farm work, the care of stock, and carpentering. The farm school has been maintained throughout the year with a full attendance of 68 pupils and an average attendance of 37 for the entire 12 months, and the progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory. There were 14 boys from this school and 16 from the Indian camps transferred to the St. Mary's Training School at Fehanville, Ill., on September 26 last, and 14 more boys from this school to Fehanville on July 5, and very favorable reports are being received from them. There have been 7 teachers employed at the farm school, the names and salaries being as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Annual salary.
Henry Hug	Principal teacher	$600 00
E. P. McFadden	Assistant teacher	500 00
John Apke	Industrial teacher	480 00
Jonaur Huber	Mechanical instructor	480 00
Placida Schaefer	Cook	360 00
Frances Olenger	Laundress	360 00
A. V. Lariviere	Seamstress	360 00

The industrial boarding school, located at the agency, has a capacity of 100 pupils, where girls of all ages and boys up to twelve years of age are admitted. This school has also been maintained throughout the entire year, and has done an excellent work, with a full attendance of 131 pupils and an average attendance of 93 for the past twelve months. There are 8 teachers employed at this school, their names and salaries being as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Annual salary.
Gertrude McDermott	Principal teacher	$600 00
Mary Schoule	Assistant teacher	500 00
Rhabama Staub	......do	500 00
Scholastica Kundig	Industrial teacher	420 00
Matilde Catany	Matron	480 00
Rose Widour	Cook	360 00
Anselmina Arc	Seamstress	360 00
Adele Engster	Laundress	360 00

The American Board of Foreign Missions, under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota Mission, have conducted a day school at Antelopes Settlement, on Grand River, which school is 32 miles southwest from the agency, where Mr. Riggs erected a new log building last autumn, at a cost of about $500, and has a native teacher, Mr. Edwin Phelps, stationed there, who receives a salary of $25 per month from the Board for his services. All instructions in this school are in the Sioux language, and the teacher, a full-blood Sioux Indian, is an excellent man and is doing a good work. There has been a full attendance at this school of 67 pupils, with an average attendance of 25 during the eight months in which it was in operation; making a total of 266 children that have attended school on the reservation attached to this agency during the year, with an average attendance of 155 for the time which the schools were maintained.

I have recently built a new day school at the Cannon-ball Settlement, 25 miles north of agency, which building has a capacity of 60 pupils, with teachers' rooms, kitchen, and dining room, and which will be opened with two teachers on September 1. It is my intention to give the children attending this school the mid-day meal, the girls to prepare the meal under the direction of the female teacher, and the boys to prepare the fuel, and in the summer cultivate a garden, under the direction of the male teacher, and hope to have at least 300 children in schools the coming year.

My experience is that it is difficult to get Indian children to attend school, and that

they cannot be kept either by love of study or moral suasion, and that compulsion is necessary, at least until after they have been at school for some months; also that parents do not enforce attendance or assist in having their children placed in school, the majority of parents only consenting from fear of the displeasure they may incur by withholding their children. In conversing with Indians upon the advantages of education and the necessity for their children to be placed in schools, they usually coincide, and through policy, when talking with strangers, on or off their reservation, they always profess a strong desire to have their children educated, but when school children are called for, each Indian invariably prefers to see some other person's children entered upon the school register, and will try to influence his neighbor to send his children in order to escape sending his own. When our industrial boarding-school was opened last year, the capacity being one hundred pupils, I found it necessary, in order to fill the school, to withhold rations from all children of school-going ages, of certain bands whose required quota was not furnished; I was only obliged, however, to withhold the first ration (fourteen days) until there were twenty-three more children presented than the building could accommodate, which number we were compelled to turn away, but I afterwards learned that there was not an *orphan child* over five years of age left in the camps after this "conscription," as they were all sent from the respective bands to which they belonged in order to make up the quota called for. The system worked well, however, and the children have been constant in attendance and as diligent as could be wished for.

On June 2 there were four Indian girls returned to their homes at this agency from a three-years' course at the Hampton Normal Institute, and their improvement was pleasing to their friends and most creditable to the school from which they graduated. They converse readily in the English language and seem to prefer using it to their mother tongue, and since returning their deportment has been all that could be desired. Rev. H. B. Frissell, of Hampton Normal Institute, who accompanied the returned pupils to their homes, took back with him from this agency eight boys and three girls, which, with four boys and one girl already there, makes 16 pupils from this agency now at that school; but as the three-years' term of the latter five will expire in October next, they are shortly expected to return to their homes.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the year, and the births have exceeded the deaths; yet the number of deaths has been unusually large, there having been 132 deaths and 167 births. A large percentage of the deaths was of children under five years of age, and the others were, principally, old and infirm or scrofulous and consumptive persons. The treatment of the sick at their homes is very unsatisfactory to a physician and prejudicial to the service, as medicines are rarely ever administered by the Indians as prescribed. This can only be remedied by having a hospital where the sick can be brought for proper care and treatment, and I would again recommend, as in my former annual reports, the early construction of a suitable building for that purpose at this agency.

MISSIONARY.

The missionary work at this agency is mainly conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, under the direction and auspices of Right Rev. M. Marty, bishop of Dakota, who, at an expense of about $2,000 annually, maintains the mission here, and who, exclusive of the sisters employed in the agency schools, has two priests, two Benedictine sisters, and one man-servant engaged in the work. The mission is under the immediate charge of Rev. Claude Ebner, O. S. B., who resides at the agency, and who, having been a missionary among the Sioux for the past seven years and a man of excellent judgment, is well fitted for the work. There are two neat and commodious chapels on the reservation where services are regularly held, which are usually well attended, and the pastors report 225 Indian baptisms during the year, of whom 18 were adults. There is also a mission station, conducted at the Grand River by Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota mission, who has a native catechist, Mr. Edwin Phelps, stationed there. Mr. Phelps is a full blood Sisseton Sioux, and an energetic young man, who is zealously laboring among the Indians of that settlement. The christianization of the adult Indians of this agency, with their pagan superstitions so deeply rooted, is but very slow, and, notwithstanding that some of them have been under missionary influences and religious instructions for several years past, yet it will require some additional years of patient missionary labor to convince the middle-aged and older persons of the absurdity of their early beliefs, or to bring them to accept the teachings of Christianity.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I organized the court of Indian offenses in October last by appointing the captain, lieutenant, and a private of the United States Indian police force (all full-blood In-

dians) as judges, and I am pleased to state that it has given entire satisfaction. The judges are good men who command respect and have the confidence of the Indians, and their decisions have been just and impartial, and have in every case been sustained by public sentiment. I was obliged in the beginning to guard against the severity of punishment imposed, as they were certain to order some punishment for every person arrested, going upon the principle that they would not have been arrested if not guilty of some offense. They now, however, understand this better, and feel that a responsibility rests upon them, and are more dignified in court, and very particular to ascertain facts, as also in arriving at conclusions. Sessions of this court are held every alternate Saturday, and it aids very materially in administering the affairs of the agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency, consisting of two officers and thirty privates, are an excellent body of trustworthy men. They are reliable and attentive to duty, and exercise a wholesome influence over the reservation. I only regret that they are not better remunerated for the valuable services which they are rendering the Government.

MIGRATORY HABITS.

A great obstacle to the advancement of Indians is their natural propensity to roam. With the opening of spring every year the desire of many Indians is to be on the move and to either make a new location or to try some other agency, and the large tract of country held in common by the Indians of the Sioux reservation, comprising five distinct agencies and all claiming close relationship, affords an excuse for absenting themselves from their respective agencies from time to time, and such visits are seldom productive of any good, but, on the contrary, detrimental to both visitors and visited. I would recommend that strict measures be adopted by the Department to break up this pernicious migratory habit of the Indians.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agent's residence and agency storehouses are in good condition, but suitable workshops and new quarters for employés are very much needed; in fact, dwellings for the employés are absolutely necessary, and I would recommend that at least four set of suitable quarters be erected at the earliest date practicable for the better comfort and health of employés and their families.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to state that while the Indians under my charge have not made the "forward march" that I would wish, yet a retrospective glance shows considerable progress, and when it is considered that there are nearly 5,000 Indians at this agency, many of whom are new beginners (the late hostiles or followers of Sitting Bull), and undoubtedly the least domesticated of the Sioux bands, and that the most friendly relations have been maintained throughout the year with both Government and individuals, I cannot but feel satisfied with the past and encouraged for the future.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the liberal support that I have received from the Department in my administration of affairs of this agency.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 26, 1884.

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report, I must be allowed to say in advance that it will fall far short of what an annual report should be, from the fact that it is not yet four weeks since I relieved Agent Ridpath, by whom, under instructions addressed to him July 1, 1884, the report more properly should have been made.

I arrived at the agency on the 31st day of July last, and took possession of the office on the 1st day of August. A new agent, judging from my short experience, is always an object of curiosity when he first appears among his Indians. Visits and talks must be tolerated to a reasonable extent, even at the sacrifice of much valuable time.

In traveling across the reservation overland, a distance of 15 miles, I was particularly impressed with two things; first, the excellent condition of the crops, the wheat, oats, and corn, and the general thrifty appearance of Indian farming; and, second, in marked contrast, the teepees, and miserable log huts with their dirt roofs. The crops show commendable progress, but the teepees and huts which the Indians inhabit in this rigorous climate prove that but little advance has been made towards a higher civilization. While an Indian readily learns to cultivate the soil, he is slow in learning how to build; clings with pertinacity to the "lodge" of his ancestors, and not until he is taught by contact with the whites does he realize the advantages of a house, and the still higher blessings of a home. Nor is this strange when we consider the wild roaming life he and his ancestors have led in the unforgotten past; the wilderness his home; the teepee his shelter; game his subsistence; war with hereditary enemies his occupation; deeds of heroic valor his ambition.

The first step towards civilization has at last been taken by the Government, by concentrating the Indians upon reservations. The next step is teaching them the art of cultivating the soil—and the next one, the allotment of land in severalty. Not until the Indians are assured that the identical piece of land on which they are located is not only allotted to them, but that the title is secured by a written paper or document from Washington, will they feel much interest in building a house and providing for home comforts. On this reservation the allotment and title is the absorbing thought among the Indians. They fully understand the importance to them of owning the land they cultivate and improve. Naturally suspicious and distrustful, by repeated wrongs and false promises, they are not certain of anything until they are in full possession of that which they crave. Nor can they comprehend, or be made to understand, why it should require so long a time to put in their possession the evidence that they own the land on which they live. This reservation has been surveyed into township, section, and subdivision lines, but, unfortunately, many of the mounds, marking the corners, were so imperfectly built that they cannot be found. This is all that is in the way of issuing allotment certificates. I would respectfully suggest that a surveyor be employed to rebuild these mounds, and that each section and quarter-section corner be plainly and permanently marked with a stone. The lines clearly defined, I would recommend that only such as are located and have some land in cultivation be allowed certificates. Others should receive them when they make a location and break, say, at least five acres. In no case, in my judgment, should any one person hold more than one hundred and sixty acres in fee, nor should he have a title to all of this except upon condition of having a certain number of acres in cultivation. The Indian, like the white man, except to a greater extent, works better when stimulated by the hope of reward. Our county and State agricultural societies offer rewards to the farmer for the products of the soil, the best horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and no one who has observed the great good which has resulted from this comparatively modern method for stimulating husbandry will question the improvements it has wrought in our agricultural districts. This is not at present practicable upon an Indian reservation. But the principle can be adopted. Among the Indians on this reservation, as expressed by the head chief "Strike," a strong title to the land is what every Indian farmer wants. I would therefore respectfully suggest that when an Indian has twenty acres in cultivation a title be made to him to forty acres, to include the land in cultivation; and when he has forty acres in cultivation then a title to another forty acres; and when he has eighty acres in cultivation then a title to his remaining eighty acres. Such time as might seem just and equitable to the Indian for making these improvements could be prescribed, with such reasonable penalty in forfeiture as not to work a hardship upon those who were honestly endeavoring to comply with the conditions.

But, I would further most respectfully suggest, in addition to this incentive to cultivate the soil, that the Government add another inducement. To all Indians on this reservation who shall *hereafter* plow, and raise a crop of not less than 10 acres, there shall be issued to him one mower, a most important agricultural implement to the Indian. When he shall have 20 acres in cultivation there shall be issued to him a yoke of cattle, and when he has 40 acres in cultivation there shall be issued to him a wagon, when he has 80 acres in cultivation there shall be issued to him a reaper, and when he has 160 acres in cultivation there shall be issued to him a pair of horses and harness.

The question arises right here, from what fund is all of this property to be purchased for the farmers of the Yaukton Indians? This question I will now answer. But first, I desire to say that the only hope for the Indians of this reservation is that they be made self-sustaining, and this can only be done through the cultivation of the soil. The soil is well adapted to successful farming; corn, wheat, oats, and all of the vegetables raised in the Western States are grown in Southern Dakota in yields which invite and encourage the cultivation of the soil. The climate is healthful, the rainfall increasing with cultivation, so that now a failure of crops from drought is a thing of the past. Less rations for the Indians and more farming, more self-reliance, less dependence,

with more manhood, must be the lesson which they must learn, and this lesson must the agent continually teach, and his teachings, to be successful, must be supplemented by the Government.

THE RESERVATION.

By treaty made at Washington between the United States and the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dakota Indians, April 19, 1858, and ratified by the Senate February 16, 1859, the present or Yankton Indian reservation of 400,000 acres, by certain defined boundaries, was set apart for the future home of the Yankton Indians. This reservation lies for 30 miles along the Missouri River, which here runs nearly east, is watered by the Choteau River and other small streams, is nearly all arable land, and in all respects for farming purposes and stock raising is not surpassed by any equal number of acres in Dakota.

By actual accurate survey the reservation contains 431,049 acres. The number of Indians on the reservation in 1876 was 1,992; in 1877, 2,182; in 1878, 2,112; in 1879, 2,008; in 1880, 2,019; in 1881, 1,998; in 1882, 1,977; in 1883, 1,950, and in 1884, 1,786. I give the population of each year for the last eight years to show that the Indians are not materially increasing nor diminishing, but are about the same each year, the mortality varying but little from the births. My object in this is to show that there never can be, judging from the past, any such increase in population as will ever require for farming purposes the use of the entire reservation. It is safe to average the heads of families, and men over eighteen years of age, at 500. If each one were to receive a location ticket, and eventually a patent to 160 acres of land, there would only be 80,000 acres of land appropriated for farming. I will add 20,000 acres to make the estimate entirely on the side of the Indians, and we have but 100,000 acres absorbed in this way, leaving 331,049 acres unappropriated, lying idle, yielding no revenue to the Indians. It must not be supposed that the 160 acres to each Indian, under the most favorable view, will all be cultivated. Nor should it be, as 80 acres well cultivated will yield a larger return than 160 acres poorly tilled. Large farms with poor cultivation should be discouraged. Hence, at least half or more of the 160 acres could be used for pasture and hay land.

The question then arises regarding only the best interests of the Indians of this reservation, how much if any of the remaining 331,049 acres of the reservation should be sold for their benefit? Save as a part of the reservation for future contingencies and pastoral purposes, another 100,000 acres. The remaining 231,049 acres, if sold, could be taken from along the north line of the reservation without in any manner interfering with improvements already made, leaving to the reservation the entire river front, and the advantages afforded by Choteau Creek. This 231,049 acres, at the low price of $3 an acre, would yield to the Indians the handsome sum of $693,147; $600,000 of this should be put at interest at 6 per cent. payable annually, and the revenue thus secured should go to building school-houses, and sustaining district schools. Who can estimate the great good that $36,000 would accomplish annually expended in educating the children in books, trades, and useful industries? This fund should be saved for this purpose. There still remains $93,147. This could be used in the purchase of the machinery and stock heretofore mentioned as the reward to be paid to the Indians for bringing their land into cultivation, and in employing teachers to instruct them in farming. At least five active young men skilled in practical farming should be employed on this reservation for six months during the year, who should stay with the Indians and teach them how to plow, sow, harvest, and thresh. I do not mean by this that these young men should do the work that the Indians ought to do, but that they should show them *how* to do, and how to take care of their implements. There has been more time and money spent since I have been at the agency in the repairs of broken mowers, reapers, and threshing machines, used and nearly ruined by the Indians through their ignorance in not knowing how to use them, than it would have cost to employ competent men to run these machines for them. With these considerations I cannot but think that a sale of a portion of the reservation for the benefit of the Indians would advance greatly their present and future welfare. Property, which is, and must remain if retained as part of the reservation, utterly unproductive, would be made to yield a revenue whereby the people would be advanced in agriculture, their ambition stimulated, their self-reliance assured, their children educated, and their capacity for self-government and citizenship greatly improved. The country thrown open for settlement by the sale of a part of the reservation would soon be covered with cultivated fields, and the Indian would soon learn, from the example set him by his more prosperous white brother, not only how to farm, but also the advantages which thrifty tillage brings to the farmer. If the Department thinks it for the best interest of the Indians on the reservation that a portion of the land be sold (notwithstanding there is some opposition among the old and less progressive ones), it could probably be done with the consent of a large majority of the Indians on the reservation. I have made this matter, and the allotments and title

to lands, perhaps, too prominent in this report, but hope to be excused on the ground that these are the leading subjects in the minds of the thinking Indians of this reservation.

CITIZENSHIP.

It becomes a serious question as to what qualifications, if any, should be attached before the Indian should be invested with the right of citizenship. Many of the Yanktons, and of full blood, are to-day better qualified to exercise this prerogative than scores of white men who enjoy the right. Here there is no intemperance, and if the Indians were allowed to vote, the ballot would not be polluted by that worst of all evils, drunkenness. Certainly the ægis of law should be extended over the reservation, and the Indians should come under the protection of the local government. Criminals should be punished; and if so, it seems but right that the Indians should have a voice in electing the men who frame the laws for their protection. In 1867, as special Indian commissioner appointed by the President to visit the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Phil Kearney, and to counsel with them under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, in the report I had the honor to submit, I used the following language in speaking of the hostile Indians who were then at war with us:

> When these are humbled and subdued, let the terms of peace be based upon the condition that they go upon a reservation, where, until they become self-sustaining, a liberal support should be provided; in addition, the Government should furnish them with teachers, farmers, and mechanics, whose duty it should be to instruct them in Christianity, husbandry, and trade. When sufficiently civilized, *confer upon them all the privileges of citizenship.*

Seventeen years have passed since this then startling recommendation was made, but they have been years of amelioration and progress, with a steady approach to a higher plane, a better destiny for the "red man." With seventeen years more of like progress he will become our brother in religion, our equal in political enjoyments.

THE AGENCY INDIANS.

In person the men of my agency are of good physique, rather tall in stature, and well formed. As a nation they are renowned in history for their deeds of valor in their numerous wars with other tribes, but boast that they never shed the blood of the white man. They are peaceable among themselves, seldom have disputes with each other, and most of them readily conform to the rules prescribed for their government. As among white men, all are not good, but I unhesitatingly say, based upon close observation and daily contact with them, that there are less idle, worthless men among them than are found in one of our villages of equal population. Some of my Indian farmers have inspired me with great respect. In personal dress and appearance, as also in good sense and pleasant manners, they are the equal of some of our prominent Western white farmers.

The example of these men is doing much towards abolishing former customs and bringing their neighbors up to a higher standard. There are a few who still cling to the blanket, disguise their faces with paint, and adorn their heads with feathers; but these men are the leaders and advocates of the Indian dance. My predecessor says he found Indian dancing a common recreation on the reservation, and, in order to curtail it, allowed them to meet every Saturday night in a house near the agency, where they regularly hold their weekly orgies. Here, in feathers and paint, with the jingling of bells and beating of drums, the men dance, recounting their deeds of valor in speech and song. At last, carried away by frenzied excitement, they at times give away their property, and occasionally their wives. While the dance is in progress the squaws are busily engaged outside in preparing the dog feast, which towards morning is eaten with much relish, being considered the most toothsome delicacy that can be set before the uncivilized Indians. These dances are not only opposed to, but stand in the way of progress. There are comparatively but few who indulge in this old custom. In my opinion strong measures, if necessary, should be adopted to break up a custom which is so entirely at variance with progressive industry and civilization.

TRIBAL RELATIONS.

These are fast disappearing. Fealty to chiefs no longer exists among the Yankton Indians of this reservation. While they are divided into bands with nominal heads or chiefs, but little attention is paid to their *quasi* authority. These divisions ought not to exist, and, if wiped out, another step would be gained for civilization. Farming is fast individualizing the Indians. Some of the older men of the tribe who have been prominent chiefs yield a reluctant obedience to the results of agricultural industry. In proportion as Indians cultivate the soil, gather property, they learn to think and act for themselves. Their former chiefs, however valuable in war, have neither the disposition nor knowledge to aid them in farming. Each man must depend upon his own efforts in planting and raising his crop, and this self-reliance changes

the subservient Indian into an independent man. The most notable chief among the Yanktons is he whose name stands at the head of those who signed the treaty of 1858, and who is recognized as head chief—Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe, "the man that was struck by the Ree." Old Strike, as he is familiarly called, is supposed to be eighty-four years old, quite deaf, and nearly blind. In his day he was a great warrior and orator. Now, bowed down with age and infirmities, he is scarcely the shadow of the once famous chief. He still manifests a deep interest in the welfare of his people. Commissioners and agents have experienced the force of his logic and acknowledged the power of his eloquence. Strike dresses in citizen's clothes, and although he does not belong to the school of progress he has a good heart. His few remaining days ought to be made as comfortable as possible. This can be done by giving him plenty to eat and wear.

THE POLICE.

This force consists of fifteen men, selected from among the younger Indians. They are officered by one captain and two sergeants. They are to the agent what the sheriff and his deputies are to the court. White men or Indians accused of crime or misdemeanor on the reservation are brought in by the police and the matter investigated. They are quite indispensable in the administration of the duties of the office of Indian agent.

During the less than four weeks of my official life the police arrested and brought before me one white man for stealing a horse which was ridden through the agency, and at once detected and pursued by one of the police—thief captured and by me turned over to the proper officer, and horse returned to the owner.

At this agency no increase of pay is needed. Four on duty at a time makes the pay of $5 per month equal to $20 per month each. This with his rations and clothing is ample compensation.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indian farming this year is encouraging. The season has been favorable, and the yield all that could have been anticipated. The Yanktons are slowly but surely learning the art of cultivation. Herein lies the solution of the problem of Indian civilization. Industrial schools for the young, practical farming for those of riper years, is the only road to success. A number of the farms on the reservation I have visited are worthy of all commendation. Some corn-fields show good tillage, are free from weeds, and stacks of wheat and oats built by Indians are equal to those built by our white farmers. It must not be inferred that all of the Indians are good farmers. Some of the corn-fields show neglect and poor tillage. The weeds have been allowed to grow, the corn making an unsuccessful struggle in its efforts for supremacy against its natural enemy. Indians inclined to be lazy, as too many of them are, should be often visited by the Government farmer and encouraged to work. The reward of a good crop as the result of persevering labor, and a certain failure as the result of idleness, cannot be too often nor too forcibly impressed upon them. Under the treaty, self-support must soon be reached by the Yankton Indians. This is only possible through agricultural industry, yet largely to be learned. How to plow, to plant, to cultivate, to sow, to harvest, to save, so as to produce the largest results, are lessons which must be taught the Indian by the farmer provided by the Government. In this view this employé becomes the most important factor in agency work.

The statistics gathered by the Government farmer and on file in this office show: Acres of wheat this season, 889; corn, 1,287 acres; oats, 261 acres; potatoes, 78¼ acres; garden, 201 acres. This acreage should be received with many grains of allowance. My Indians have but a very imperfect idea of what constitutes an acre of land; the farmer passing over the reservation could only form a crude estimate of the quantity of land in cultivation, found in patches and irregularly shaped fields. His average of 30 bushels of corn to the acre, and 15 bushels of wheat, I am well satisfied is entirely too high. If these statistics can be relied upon, they establish one thing, which is, that the time is near at hand whan no more flour should be issued to the Indians of this reservatisn except to the aged, the sick, and infirm. It is also worthy of serious consideration, whether in the near future rations should not be confined to beef only. It will be many years before the Indians will raise sufficient cattle to supply themselves with meat, which is their chief food.

I cannot too strongly recommend to the Department as a leading feature in the work of the agent at this agency, *first*, to make the Government school here more of an industrial school than a school for learning that which is taught from books, beyond the simplest rudiments. The boys should be taught all kinds of farm, garden, and barn work; how to handle and use the tools with which work is done, and the girls how to cook, to wash, iron, clean house, and make their own clothing; *second*, the agent should pay frequent visits to the Indians who are farming, and, through his interpreter, give them instructions in their work, stimulate them by his presence and personal interest in their welfare to better cultivation, and make them understand

that they must learn to provide for themselves and families or go hungry. The agent should be something more than a mere office man to deal out rations, write orders, and decide petty quarrels.

At this agency there never has been any settled policy for any length of time. During the last seven years an agent's official life has only averaged about eighteen months. While these frequent changes have undoubtedly been for good cause, they have been unfortunate for the Indians, the schools, and progressive agriculture. Each new agent has his own peculiar ideas for governing Indians, managing the schools, and conducting Indian farming. No two probably have the same system for either. Those who never saw an Indian until they met him on the reservation are generally the most confident that their plan is the only correct one for their government. The result is that fatal errors have crept into the service. Frequent changes of agents are attended with radical changes in management. Promises are made which ought not to be and can never be fulfilled. These the new agent is expected to carry out. He cannot do it, and confidence is lost. This is one of the embarrassing features of this agency.

SCHOOLS.

The Government industrial boarding school at the agency was reasonably well patronized during the last fiscal year. The highest attendance for any month was 85, of which 53 were males and 32 females. Average attendance for the year, 64$\frac{1}{12}$. There were eight teachers and employés engaged in conducting the school. The industrial teacher, with the help of his Indian boys, cultivated thirty acres of land. The tillage and vegetable garden are worthy of praise. Coming to the agency during vacation, I am not able to speak of the management of the school, nor the qualifications of the teachers for their respective places. The school building is large and commodious; located on an elevation fronting the river, it makes a fine appearance, and cannot fail to impress the stranger as being a noble contribution by the Government to the cause of Indian education.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This work among the Indians is full of interest to the Christian and philanthropist. Indolent, dirty children are gathered into day and Sunday schools, taught to read Dakota and English, and molded into civilized, Christian boys and girls. The Bible has been translated into the Dakota language, as have other books adapted to the understanding of the children and youth. These are taught in day and Sunday schools. The result has been that quite a number of young men and women have been turned out of these mission schools who can read and write, and who lead Christian lives. St. Paul's boarding school, under the general supervision of Bishop Hare of the Episcopal Church, with Rev. W. E. Jacob as superintendent, and the Agency Mission day school and White Swan Mission day school, under the care of Rev. John P. Williamson of the Presbyterian Church, are the three mission schools at this agency. Each of these denominations have religious services on Sabbath, so arranged as not to conflict in time. In each of these churches there is religious instruction in both English and Dakota languages, Rev. Joseph W. Cook as rector of the Episcopal church, and Rev. John P. Williamson as pastor of the Presbyterian church. Both these reverend gentlemen speak the Dakota language fluently. There is no conflict in their work, but both labor in harmony for the present and future welfare of the Yankton Indians. Supplemented by the good influences of these devoted men, the agent is greatly aided in managing the turbulent spirits of his agency. The reports of the mission work here show an average attendance of Indian children and youths for the last fiscal year of 59. Teachers and employés, 9. The reports also show that there are 344 Yankton Indians, communicants of the two churches, of which 198 belong to the Episcopal Church, and 146 to the Presbyterian Church. In the Episcopal Church, males 84, females 114. In the report from the Rev. Mr. Williamson the members are not classified, but it is presumed they are in about the same ratio as to sex.

Saint Paul's boarding school and chapel, where the mission work by the Episcopal Church is done, are models of neatness. The school building and grounds are all inclosed, trees planted, which, with lawns, walks, and drive-ways, make it the most attractive feature of the agency. The Presbyterian building, used for school purposes and divine service, is a plain wooden structure, which with its coat of pure white paint and tidy interior is a good example for Christian and heathen to follow. The plain preacher and pure man who holds service in this humble chapel was, as was his father, a pioneer in Indian missionary work.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The health of the Indians is generally good. Owing to exposure, poor houses, and a stupid indifference to the laws of health, there are more pulmonary diseases among

them than are found in the same latitude among the whites. The disease from which they suffer most is of a scrofulous character.

During the last fiscal year there were 53 deaths reported, of which 30 were males and 23 females; over 5 years of age, 27 males and 22 females; under 5, 3 males and 1 female. It is with great difficulty that the exact number of deaths can be ascertained; so difficult, in fact, that these figures cannot be relied upon. Many Indians carefully conceal the deaths of their children, as when ascertained there is one less in the family to draw rations. It can hardly be supposed that not more than four children died during the last year in a population of 1,786. There were 96 births during the year, of which 55 were males and 41 females.

CENSUS AND SCHOOLS.

There are Indians at this agency, as shown by the census just completed, as follows: Number of males above 18 years of age 456; number of females above 14 years of age, 591: school children between the ages of 6 and 16, 375; total number, including all ages, 1,786. About 1,000 of these wear citizens' dress.

Number of school-houses at and connected with the agency, 5. Number of schools in operation, 5. Number of pupils who have attended the White Swan Mission day school one month or more during the year, 43; Agency Mission day school, 42. Number of pupils attending Saint Paul's boarding school one month or more during the year, 45. The Selwyn day school was in operation but 20 days during the entire year. Total attendance during that time, 17. During its session W. T. Selwyn was employed as teacher, at a salary of $420 per annum. The Ree day school was in operation 7½ months, with a total attendance one month or more of 24. Alfred Smith was employed as teacher, at a salary of $420 per annum. The industrial boarding school has been in operation during the entire year, with a total attendance for one month or more of 85. There were employed in this school during the year:

Name.	Occupation.	Annual salary.
C. D. Bon (resigned)	Superintendent	$900
Ed. K. Dawes	do	900
Anna E. Boone	Teacher	600
Ella V. Oviatt	do	600
John R. Winters	Industrial teacher	480
Ella Simpson	Seamstress	420
Sarah J. Ridpath (resigned)	Matron	500
Sarah Bereman	do	500
Alice Congleton (resigned)	Cook	360
Rachel Hornstra	do	360
Lizzie Whitelatch (resigned)	Laundress	360
Alice Congleton (resigned)	do	360
Minnie Bonen	do	360

The total number attending the schools at this agency for one month or more during the year is 239.

The Government schools, in consideration of the number of teachers and cost, do not show as large attendance as they should. More effort will be made in the future to impress upon the Indians the obligations they are under by virtue of their treaty stipulations to send their children to school. The boarding and day schools should be well filled for nine months in the year, and as the Indians have obligated themselves to send their children for this length of time each year, it is believed if they are properly urged that they will do so. The educational provisions of the treaty should be enforced.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. KINNEY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY.
Ross Fork, Idaho, August 20, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for 1884:

This reservation is located in the southeastern part of Idaho Territory, and extends from Blackfoot River south 60 miles, averaging nearly 40 miles wide. It contains 1,202,330 acres. By treaty dated May 14, 1880, the Indians agreed to cede the southern portion of the reservation, containing about 325,000 acres, to the United States.

This treaty has not been ratified by Congress. The portion ceded has never been occupied by the Indians and is not needed by them, except perhaps the northern part of Marsh Valley, which is claimed by them for farming land. The boundary line of the part ceded has not been surveyed, and, as described in the treaty in a zigzag course across the reservation, is not satisfactory to the whites nor Indians. Where this line would cross Marsh Valley seems to be a disputed point, varying from 2 to 5 miles, and this uncertainty is the cause of a good deal of anxiety and dissatisfaction. This valley contains about all of the tillable land on the ceded portion of the reservation. Over 50 families of whites have settled in it during the past 15 years. It is claimed that the ceded portion would include all these families but 6. A point in this valley could easily be determined for the boundary line, and a straight line east and west from that point to the east and west boundary of the reservation would be satisfactory to the whites and Indians, and include all the white settlers in the ceded portion, which would be very desirable. The Indians would agree, I believe, to this alteration of the treaty. It would cede 100,000 acres more land which is not needed by them. I earnestly recommend that a new treaty be made that will be more satisfactory to the parties concerned. This would leave about 800,000 acres of land on the reservation, most of it grazing land. There would be 7,000 acres woodland, located in the ravines in the mountains, and about 5,000 acres of tillable land that can be irrigated by the Indians at small expense.

In the treaty above mentioned the Indians were promised land in severalty. Most of the Indians are prepared for this and anxious to have allotments made; but before this can be done the reservation should be surveyed. Each Indian could then be furnished with a homestead. They are frequently told by white men that they will soon have to leave the reservation to give place to white settlers, and they need the assurance that the allotment of farms and title to the same from the Government would give them. Greater progress will then be made in agriculture and other civilizing pursuits. I earnestly recommend that the reservation be surveyed and allotments made soon as practicable.

Their progress in farming from year to year is apparent to all who visit this agency. The prospect of having a new flouring-mill and the fine appearance of the crops this season pleased and encouraged the Indians; but on July 13 the agency was visited by the most severe hail-storm ever known here. It destroyed over 100 acres of wheat and oats belonging to Indians. The crops not injured look well and promise a good yield. The amount under cultivation is 593 acres, as follows: Wheat, 230 acres; oats, 265 acres; barley, 22 acres; and potatoes, 76 acres. Over 200 acres of this is new land broken last spring. Not much wheat was sown on old land this season on account of its liability to smut. New-land wheat is not so liable. The amount of the crop this year is estimated at 18,650 bushels, as follows: Wheat, 3,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; barley, 650 bushels; potatoes, 5,000 bushels; and turnips, 2,000 bushels. One thousand tons or more of hay will be put up by the Indians this season. They sell their hay in stack at $5 per ton. Part of it is hauled off of the reservation by the purchasers; the balance is fed to stock from the stacks. Their herds of cattle are not increasing, except in a few individual cases. They number about 580 head of cattle, mostly cows. No sheep nor hogs are owned by the Indians. They have 2,800 ponies, more or less. They are moderately supplied with farming tools, which have been furnished by the Government from time to time, except wagons. Twelve mowing machines and one reaper have been purchased and paid for by Indians during the past three years, and many are manifesting considerable desire to acquire property. Sixteen Indians are building log houses or have built this season.

There is but one school here, which is located at Fort Hall, 18 miles from the agency. It is an industrial boarding-school. Thirty-eight different pupils have attended the past year. Thirty-two was the largest attendance for one month. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography were taught in the school-room. Under the supervision of the teacher, the boys cultivated 8 acres of land; 6 acres of this was in vegetables. They were also instructed in harness-making and other kinds of manual labor. The girls were instructed in household work, in mending, cutting, and making clothes, and seemed to acquire a fair knowledge of their work. Most of the pupils made good progress during the year. Their deportment was good. There were but few runaways, very little sickness, and no deaths. Indians are averse to sending their children to school, particularly the Shoshones, because their medicine-men have told them that the school was "bad medicine, that those who attended it would die;" and most of them seem to believe this. I have, however, induced one of the medicine-men to send to school; another has promised to send, and the prospect of a large school the coming year is more encouraging.

I have not been able to organize the court for the trial of Indian offenses, as no Indian would accept the position of judge without pay. But with the assistance of the Indian police I have been able to prevent and break up most of the practices mentioned in the rules, particularly plural marriages and the war and scalp dances among

the Bannacks. The influence of the medicine-men against reforms is considerable, although decreasing.

The Indian police, consisting of eight men, have done good work in arresting horse-thieves and recovering stolen property, and in assisting in changing the practices and customs that have prevailed among these Indians.

But few crimes are committed, and I can again report the general good conduct of these Indians another year. There has been no drunkenness or quarreling or fighting. They are peaceable and well disposed. Gambling, however, has been almost universal among them and is not easily broken up, though I am able to report some progress in that direction.

I regret to report that no missionary work has been done among these poor red men, except that performed by ministers making occasional visits to the agency. I believe that the efforts of a missionary stationed among them would soon produce good results. The Indians are religiously inclined and need to be elevated and Christianized as much as the people of foreign lands. Most of them seem to have a faint idea of some standard of morals, and they strive to live as near to that standard as many white communities do.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. L. COOK,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 29, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The Lemhi Reservation is situated in the Lemhi Valley, midway between two ends. It is supposed to contain 100 square miles, but until it is proven by actual survey that it does contain that amount it will remain, as it always has in the minds of those who are acquainted with the locality, as being considerably overestimated. The executive order dated February 12, 1875, concerning this reservation, is as follows:

> It is hereby ordered that the tract of country lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing at a point on the Lemhi River that is due west of a point one mile due south of Fort Lemhi; thence due east about 3 miles to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about 12 miles to a point due east of Yeanum (Yearian) Bridge on the Lemhi River; thence west across said bridge and Lemhi River to the crest of the mountain on the west side of the river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the exclusive use of the mixed tribes of Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater Indians to be known as the Lemhi Valley Indian Reservation. Said tract of country is estimated to contain about 100 square miles, and is in lieu of the tract provided for in the third article of an unratified treaty made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the 24th of September, 1868.

The above has a nice, flowing sound when read aloud; but as it was intended more especially for the information of the public, I would suggest that the order be amended in such a way as to make the reservation lines perfectly clear, and not as they are, at present, indefinite, imperfect, and with the exception of the starting point and Yeanum (Yearian) Bridge, impossible to find. Take for instance the 3 miles east of the starting point to the crest of the mountain. Now, on the east of the starting point there is a small ridge of mountains, and a little beyond that is the main range of the Rockies. The 3-mile line going due east, passing through a narrow cañon, will end about midway between these two ridges of mountains. Then, again, on the line southward, if it stops at a point due east of Yeanum Bridge it will stop considerably short of 12 miles. The other points are just about as definite as the ones stated. And now unless something is done the reservation will dwindle down to about 64 square miles. The valley on the north and south ends of the reservation has been surveyed, the latter during last spring, and in both instances the survey was carried on to what is supposed by many to be a part of the reservation. In regard to the reservation being surveyed, that has been suggested and urged so often as to become rather monotonous. I am, however, hopeful that it will be done some time during the present century.

The land inclosed by the above limits (?) may be divided into two parts, viz, mountain land and farming land, of which the former has considerably the advantage, being in the proportion of about 3½ to 1. Where the land is suitable for farming the soil is good and the supply of water amply sufficient for irrigating purposes. The Indian farms are located on the banks of the Lemhi River and McDevitt and Old Agency Creeks, and they are worked by the Indian farmers equally as well and quite as profitably as the same acreage would be by white men. The amount of land under cultivation has been largely increased this season. Several of our Indians have newly started in, and are succeeding very well indeed. With more encouragement they will be stimulated to go on with their farming operations, to enlarge their fields, to

heighten the point of their ambition and gradually throw off their indolence, indifference, and ignorance, and thus by short but firm strides press steadily forward until they can fully realize the benefits, if not the dignity, of labor.

We have under cultivation on the reservation about 205 acres of oats, wheat, hay, potatoes, turnips, and smaller vegetables. The crops are not yet gathered. I estimate them as follows: Oats, 4,200 bushels; wheat, 460 bushels; hay, 33 tons; potatoes, 230 bushels; turnips, 120 bushels; and smaller vegetables, 87 bushels.

Four years ago these Indians began to farm, and now there are 33 families engaged in cultivating 171 acres. This is a very decided gain. They are also much more civilized as regards dress. The number of those who have adopted citizens' dress instead of the blanket for daily wear is steadily increasing.

I have no police at this agency. The whole force was discharged June 30, 1883, for incompetency. I believe that these Indians get along better without them, as there have been fewer depredations committed during the past twelve months than in any previous year.

There have been no offenses committed by whites against Indians. Two offenses by Indians against whites, viz, killing young calves out on the range and attempting to rob the stage. The former case was disposed of by the Indians in council, when it was decided that the guilty parties (three young "bucks") should remunerate the owners of the calves, which was immediately done. The latter case occurred about 30 miles from the agency. Jack Grouse, while under the influence of whisky supplied to him at Spring Mountain, attempted to imitate some of his white brethren, who had robbed the stage a few days previous. He stopped the stage and struck at the driver, but was scared off before any robbery was committed. He was arrested by the county officers next day and sent to the county jail to amuse himself with a buck-saw and wood-pile for two months. The white man who supplied him with whisky was also arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for six months in the county jail. Another white man was sentenced to thirty days for a similar offense. A colored teamster in the service of a rancher in the valley, who persists in employing him in spite of the mischief he has wrought among the Indians, has been furnishing the Indians with whisky occasionally during the last seven years. He was arrested last fall, and although the evidence was strong it was not *considered* conclusive, and he was discharged with a caution "not to do it again." Although the more respectable white men in this valley are anxious to stamp out the cursed liquor traffic as regards the Indians, still the Chinamen continue to supply them secretly, and so far this year have managed to do so without detection.

There was one case of horse-stealing this spring. The thief was a young Indian from Wind River who was visiting here at the time. He started for home taking with him a horse belonging to a member of this tribe, but was overtaken at Eagle Rock and the horse recovered. These cases are getting fewer every year, and I think we may in the near future be able to show a clean record for the year.

The vice of gambling prevails among these Indians to a great extent. They have a natural craving for excitement, which they find means of satisfying either in card-playing, stick-hiding, or horse-racing. One matter that is doing much to retard the progress of these Indians is the visit every summer of parties of Flathead and Nez Percés Indians, who come solely for the purpose of gambling.

The Indians who own wagons are always willing to freight the supplies from Red Rock, Mont., to the agency. They make the round trip of 140 miles in about five days over a bad road, and generally with loads averaging 1,050 pounds.

These Indians during the past year have been blessed with very good health. Number of births, 27; deaths, 13.

It is frequently asked, "What are the various religious bodies doing towards the civilization of the Indians?" I very much fear that in this matter 'tis "Distance lends enchantment to the view", and so the far-away African, Japanese, or Chinaman stands a better chance of being converted than the Indian whose country we inhabit and for whose future as well a present condition we are unmistakably responsible. If the several religious denominations do not feel like taking hold in right earnest of what is evidently their duty in regard to this conquered race, I would respectfully urge, in the interest of the Indians, that missionaries be sent in large numbers to work *in the neighborhood* of the several agencies, their efforts to be especially directed to christianizing the bad white element, whose low moral status acts as a perpetual barrier to the progress of our Indian population.

I am thankful to be able to record the fact that I have just been authorized by the Department to make arrangements for starting a boarding-school for the Indian children of this reservation, and sincerely hope that it may prove a lasting benefit to them.

In conclusion I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the Department for the prompt and vigorous help afforded me in my efforts to improve the conditions of these Indians.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN HARRIES,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 20, 1884.

SIR: As my third annual report, I have the honor to submit the following:

STATUS OF THE TRIBE.

As regards any advancement made by the tribe in civilization, I can only repeat what I stated in my report for last year, namely, "this tribe has reached that point in civilization where it will not advance until some important change takes place in the Indian policy." Still the agent finds he has sufficient to do to keep the tribe where it is. During a visit from an inspector of Indian affairs he remarked that "the Nez Percés are as far advanced in civilization, as a tribe, as any one of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory." If such is the case, they should have power granted them to enact laws for themselves, for use in connection with the "court of Indian offenses."

There are individual cases where Indians have for the first time taken up and cultivated land this year, and in other instances where they have increased the size of their farms.

EDUCATION.

There is no doubt but that education will rate as the most important factor in making the Indian policy a success. But the instruction given the Indian youth must partake more of a practical character. The Indian, be he young or old, is more of an imitator than a student; hence a practical education is of more benefit to him and more easily attained than a scholastic education. If he can read and write English understandingly, and understands the first four rules in arithmetic, he is sufficiently educated for all practical purposes for generations to come.

There are individual Indians, however, who show a desire to receive a more thorough education than above indicated, and who have discretion and judgment—such I would encourage to go up higher—while there are others who would use knowledge to the detriment of their tribe. Such are only a hindrance to civilization. Both classes are represented at this agency.

AGRICULTURE.

This tribe has manifested the usual amount of interest in agricultural matters. Ten Indians have for the first time located upon and are cultivating land this year. The crops are turning out better than was anticipated, exceeding by far the yield of last year

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND POLICE FORCE.

The court has done a good work during the past year in correcting error and crime. The following is a list of cases passed upon by said court:

Number of cases.	Offense.	Fines imposed and collected.
17	Drunkenness	$168 25
3	Theft	25 00
2	Wife-beating	23 00
1	Plurality of wives	20 00
1	Disorderly conduct	10 00
1	Contempt of court	10 00
	Total	256 25

Amount of fines imposed and not as yet collected, $30.

I am pleased to note your estimate of the service rendered by said court, as also that of the police force, as indicated in your last annual report, and hope that Congress has granted your requests by making increased appropriations covering said branch of the service.

Since I have been at this agency I have not found it necessary to call upon the military to aid me in dealing with any breach of the "intercourse laws" on the part of whites. The police force has rendered all necessary aid.

Now that Fort Lapwai is practically abandoned—there being but one lieutenant and ten soldiers left there—my police force should be increased. There is no doubt but that the presence of the military had a restraining influence over reckless whites and Indians, and it may be that the absence of the military might embolden such to commit overt acts that may bring on serious results. With a sufficient police force

and power to pursue and arrest offending whites outside the reserve, I can manage the affairs of the agency without the aid of the military, except in cases of open hostilities.'

EMPLOYÉS.

The service rendered by the employés is more than satisfactory. For the first time in the history of this tribe, or agency, I am able to report that I have an apprentice who can run both grist and saw mills and make as good flour and lumber as the white employé; but he is not, as yet, able to dress the millstones and put the circular saw in order. This will require an apprenticeship of one year more, at the expiration of of which I expect to place said apprentice in charge of the mills at this agency.

REMARKS IN GENERAL.

I transmit herewith reports from the principal teacher in the school, also from the missionary, Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh, which will represent the work under their charge more fully than I can represent the same.

Last fall the Indians hauled all the supplies for this agency from Lewiston, amounting to 46,726 pounds, for which service they were paid $233.62. I purchased from them and paid therefor for the service at this agency, as follows:

103 cords wood	$463 50
22 tons hay	330 00
14,525 pounds oats	264 55
Total	1,058 05

Last fall certain Indians hauled from the Clearwater River to Fort Lapwai 235 cords of wood and should have received in payment therefor $470, but have received only $117.05, and that in merchandise. The balance they will lose, because they are Indians. The following are the circumstances: The party having the contract to furnish wood for the garrison at Fort Lapwai made arrangements with the sutler at said point to have the wood hauled; said sutler engaged some Indians to do the hauling, for which he was to pay them $2 per cord. When the wood was delivered the contractor drew his money and left the country without settling with the sutler for the hauling of the wood, on account of which the sutler refuses to pay the Indians the balance due them, although the sutler stated in a letter to me that they are to look to him for their pay. A copy of said letter was furnished the military authorities, the matter was examined into by certain officers at Fort Lapwai, and a report was made clearing the sutler from all responsibility. At said examination *but one interested party was present*, and after the result of said examination was made known to said party, as received through the Indian Office by the agent, wherein it was represented that the said interested party made certain statements, he makes oath before me that he was misrepresented. Thus, by the action of certain parties, the Indians in question were defrauded out of over $3.0. It appears to me that *all* parties interested, together with their agents, should have been present at the examination, but no invitation was extended.

Renegade Indians from other reserves come in occasionally, also Indians from "White Bird's band of hostiles." Their presence upon the reserve is detrimental in the extreme. The agent is not allowed to exercise discretionary powers in such cases. If such characters are to be allowed to remain upon the reserve they should be obliged to cast off their blankets, wear citizen's dress and have their hair cut. The most severe punishment that can be inflicted upon a wild Indian is to cut his long hair off. In this connection I would state that I have authorized the judges of the "court of Indian offenses" to conclude their decisions with an order to cut the hair off of male prisoners when it is worn long. The result has been very satisfactory.

Power should be given Indian tribes to enact laws regulating offenses against law and order not covered by the "rules governing the court of Indian offenses." Horse-racing, which is frequently accompanied by drunkenness and gambling, should be stopped. Most of the seventeen cases of drunkenness reported were brought about by horse-racing. Gambling in various forms is more or less practiced by the wild and reckless characters. Both vices should be met with summary treatment.

The missionary, Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh, has devoted his whole time to the spiritual welfare of this people, and his labors are deserving of great credit.

The general health of the tribe has been excellent.

Any person who supposes that an Indian agent's pathway is strewn with roses, and his surrounding all that could be wished for, is sadly in error; still, with all the perplexities, compromising circumstances, charges preferred against him, and many other unpleasant occurrences calculated to try one's patience in the extreme, the agent still

exists and has abundant reason to feel grateful for the kindnesses and courtesies received at your hands, and desires to return sincere thanks therefor, and through you to the Interior Department generally.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTEITH,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 20, 1884.

DEAR SIR: Your oft repeated expressions of sympathy with missionary work among the Indians encouraged me to act on Agent Monteith's suggestion to send you a report of religous work at this agency.

This is essentially mission ground, as witness yonder white head-stones beneath that clump of locust trees, marking the graves of Revs. McFarland, Monteith, and Spalding. The Rev. H. H. Spalding founded this mission in 1838 and spent thirty odd years of his life in its service. His name is a household word among this and neighboring tribes. During the few years immediately following his death several ministers were connected with the mission for short periods each, and since November, 1878, it has been my privilege to go to and fro over this consecrated ground. My relations with the several agents who have administered affairs of Government here have been of the most pleasant nature, and I acknowledge indebtedness to them for their many kindnesses. Our united policy has been, while keeping our work entirely separate, to be mutually helpful in advancing the people under our care in civil and religous life.

The present membership (adult) is 447, divided into three church organizations, the third having been added only a few weeks ago. The original organization was at Kamiah, then the Lapwai church was formed out of a portion of its members, and now a third church has been organized consisting of former members of both the other churches living at the North Fork settlement. At their own expense they built a small frame house in which they worship. Almost to a man these are a church-going people, and in reality the houses of worship have long been inadequate in their seating capacity. It is probable that both houses will soon be enlarged so as to accommodate all who wish to attend services.

There are few cases of discipline except for conjugal infidelity and gambling in horse-racing. On commencing the work here I made Christian marriage a condition to full church membership, and, as was to be expected, for a few years there were a great many offenders; but of late it has been necessary to discipline very few persons for breaking marriage vows. In the meantime all church members and many outsiders, living in conjugal relations, have submitted to the ceremony of Christian marriage. On the other hand, however, cases of discipline for horse-racing are on the increase. Six members were suspended last year, but this year there will probably be fifteen or twenty cases, when all have been considered. The agent has remonstrated against the practice and I have preached against it, but to little purpose so long as there is no law prohibiting wild Indians from engaging in it on the reserve.

There are connected with this mission two churches among the Spokanes and one on the Umatilla reservation, with an aggregate of 211 members. The latter church is supplied by two Nez Percé ministers, formerly pupils under the care of Miss S. L. McBeth. The two sisters, Misses S. L. and K. C. McBeth, one instructing classes of men, the other laboring among the women, have done a good part in helping this and neighboring tribes toward a Christian civilization.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions expends annually something over $3,000 in conducting this mission, mainly in salaries, and in meeting traveling expenses of native helpers in visiting out-stations and attending the stated meetings of Presbytery. The Kamiah people pay their pastor, Rev. Robert Williams, one hundred dollars in addition to the salary he receives from the board.

I could proceed and write about Sabbath schools, Christmas festivals, July celebrations, and other matters connected with our church work during the year; but, by the time I have touched on some points of general interest, I fear the limit of my space will have been reached.

GAMBLING IN HORSE-RACING.

The wild Indians have several different modes of gambling. There is the universal game of hands (lohmet), which usually has betting connected with it, and the common game of cards is very generally played for the same purpose. But neither of these games is engaged in by the better class of Indians; gambling in horse-racing seems to

be the most tempting, and it is with that practice we have had the most trouble in the church. According to my observation there is nothing more demoralizing to the Indian character excepting, perhaps, drunkenness, with which it is usually accompanied. An Indian knows nothing of horse-racing except as connected with betting or gambling, hence I respectfully recommend that that practice be forbidden on reservations, and that the infraction of the rule be included in the list of offense falling under the jurisdiction of the Indian courts.

By the way, that "court of Indian offenses" idea is exceedingly timely and wise. What you need to secure good service and satisfactory results is the payment of a reasonable salary, with the promise that the term of service shall continue as long as the incumbent proves capable. I believe in granting a premium to experience and in making term of office in all departments of State commensurate with the incumbent's efficient honorable service. Until such is law and such is practice we will not attain to anything like perfection in popular government. Beg pardon for obtruding my humble opinion on this subject.

In this connection, I wish to commend your good judgment in recommending that Indians be allowed to make homestead entries without the payment of the usual fees and commissions prescribed by law. At its last session, I believe Congress did amend the law, so that Indians can now take up homesteads without cost, the most gracious bit of legislation that has been ground out for a long time. To the poor Indian with but at few dollars at most at command, struggling against so many odds to get a start and make a living, it will prove a great boon. And then it was unjust to ask him to pay a certain amount of money to secure what he has always considered his own by the right of prior occupation.

NEZ PERCÉS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In regard to the return of the remnant of Joseph's bands now in the Indian Territory, I rejoice greatly at the success that has crowned the efforts of my brethren in the East; yet I am humiliated when I remember that their zeal was not all according to knowledge. In recommending the return of all, without distinction, to their mountain home, they refused to recognize the fact that it is difficult for men and women to forgive and to forget such hellish treatment as they were subjected to when their houses were burned, their property destroyed, their husbands and children murdered and their wives ravished. Now by a wise provision of the Department, I believe it is, those who were known to have committed such deeds are not to be allowed to return, and so all trouble will probably be avoided.

* * * * * * *

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT KAMIAH.

As to the question of reopening and enlarging the Kamiah school under church auspices, I regard it as another case of zeal not according to knowledge. For all practical purposes the location is too isolated and the expenditure of the same amount of money in assisting a really needy people would be productive of more satisfactory results and at the same time be more in accordance with the spirit of philanthropy. It is natural, of course, that the Kamiah people should desire a school in their midst for their children, but were the matter properly presented to their minds, they would no doubt gladly consent to do without, if the funds necessary for establishing their school should be used in educating Indian children less favored than their own.

Yours, with great respect,

G. L. DEFFENBAUGH,
Missionary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Darlington, August 9, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in yours of July 1, I have the honor to present this, my first annual report for this agency, but my fifth in the Indian service. I take pleasure in calling your attention to facts and statistics which have been gathered here by arduous labors, and patient and careful consideration of matters of importance since my arrival April 1. It is a far less agreeable though a more important duty to speak of defects which need to be remedied in order that the labor and exertions of the Department may be productive of the greatest possible good; and it will be my aim to give you so far as possible a clear understanding of the actual condition of affairs here, our wants, and the remedies to apply to correct the abuses.

The most serious difficulty to the advancement of these Indians lies in the lack of power to control them, and the best results will never be attained until our roving and lawless Indians are under complete control, and forced, not only to stop depredating, but compelled to keep hands off of such Indians as desire to work. It is the practice of the "dog soldiers" to compel the attendance of all Indians on their medicine making, and on refusal of any one to attend his teepee is cut up, chickens, hogs, and cattle killed, growing crops destroyed; they rule with an iron hand, and their will, right or wrong, is absolute law.

We have here 2,366 Arapahoes and 3,905 Cheyennes, making a grand total of 6,271 Indians. Outside of the United States police, a few half-breeds and the Indians employed in shops or in teaming, all wear blankets, live in teepees, and are uncivilized, have the manners, ways, customs, superstitions, &c., which have been attached to their races for generations gone by. There is not one full-blood Indian living in a house, except as above noted. They idle away their time, and those that have small patches that they call farms, consisting of from one-quarter of an acre to 10 acres, abandon their crops on the slightest invitation and go to medicine or a feast, which keeps them away ofttimes for a month when they are most needed at home. I have great faith that this state of affairs can be changed; first, as I stated, they must be controlled, and those who will work and wish to abandon their old way must be assisted, encouraged, and *protected.*

They have here over 4,000,000 acres of land, and while it is true that a very large majority of this land is only fit for grazing purposes it is also true and can very readily be seen that it is not necessary to have a great amount of good farming land for only 6,000 people, and that a large part of the 4,000,000 acres can be practically worthless, for agricultural purposes, and still have sufficient good land for all their wants. This is undoubtedly true of this country, but the small patches of rich land in the bottoms are ample and will some day support these people handsomely.

All Indians that I have ever met, I care not how ignorant, know the difference between right and wrong, and if told that the *law* is so and so, are as capable of obeying it as whites, and it is a great calamity to them as well as the Government that they should be allowed to exist and keep up their old customs and practices, &c., when a simple act of Congress would so quickly transfer them into law-abiding citizens. The lower House of Congress, at its last session, struck the key-note to the whole situation, and I am sorry that the Senate could not agree that—

> Any act which, when done by a citizen of the United States, would be a crime, shall be and is hereby declared equally a crime when done by any Indian upon or belonging to any Indian reservation, and such Indian committing such crime shall be subject to the same jurisdiction, and amenable to the same process that any citizen would be in like case.

This is not complete enough, but would have been a splendid start in the right direction. They must conform to the will of the Government or take the consequences, and it is important that this should be made intelligible and significant to them. The speedy punishment of the Indians who took part in the raid on Horton, and forcibly took possession of over 200 ponies in May last, would have gone farther to break down the power and influence of the worst class of Indians, than all the threats that an agent could make during the rest of his natural days. In these tribes, like all communities, there are particularly hard cases, who succeed better in general deviltment than most of their friends, because they devote more attention to it, turning all of their energies in that direction, and bringing themselves to bear on it with an earnestness and assiduity that could not fail to render them prominent. The occurrence of many such raids will go further to break down the power and influence of the Government, if the guilty parties are left unpunished, than anything that can be done. These Indians ceased to be useful and became wholly ornamental when they quit hunting and settled down here to do literally nothing. They should have been from the start given to understand that they must *work*, and the power of the Army should have been used to see that they did. I imagine that the thousands of hard-working mechanics, artisans, farmers, and merchants, who pay a large tax and have the best interest of our whole country at heart, would be surprised if they could pause from their work and take a fair view of the 6,000 lazy Indians, who daily draw their pound of flesh, and the blood with it, hides and horns thrown in. At times I get discouraged when I look over the vast work to be done here, but so far from losing hope, I am only nerving myself to fresh exertions, and I know the best way to deal with Indians is, to neither promise nor threaten anything that cannot be carried out, and to deal with them always in strict justice, treat them as human beings, like ourselves, as they have much of human nature in their red skins, and are, as I have remarked, as capable of listening to reason, when the reason is good, as if the color was white.

Resources sustain nothing, but labor sustains everything. This is a good country for diversified crops, but the importance of agriculture among the Indians has been overlooked. I hope to organize the labor here so as to be able to produce all the wheat, corn, sugar cane, vegetables, and fruits required to support these people. I shall not increase the amount of money expended but shall try hard to get 100 cents' worth

of value for every dollar of the people's money expended. Twenty-five good farmers as industrial teachers with agricultural implements and wire for fencing farms should be allowed us, for several years, and it seems strange that $300,000 per year can be secured for the purchase of beef and flour, and that this all-important end to be accomplished is so neglected.

AGENCY.

The agency is located on the east side of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, within 2½ miles of Oklahoma, on the north side of the North Canadian River and in the first bottom which reaches back to the high land some 2 miles away. For miles from this point the banks of the stream are denuded of timber and there are only such trees growing around the agency as have been planted in the past few years. The situation is anything but good, especially when there are so many desirable spots so close at hand. During the rainy season pools of water stand all over this rich bottom land, and with the dirt about the camps, it would be a stretch of imagination to call it healthy. The climate here is mild, so much so that any one coming from the extreme north would likely call it summer the year around. The nights are always cool and comfortable. In the early spring the prairies and cañons are covered with beds of gorgeous flowers, but the varieties are not so great as are seen in the eastern part of the Territory. The surface of the country is generally rolling and in some places almost mountainous, with few streams and less timber, and dreary to look upon, in March when I first visited it, as the prairies were bare, having been burned off; but at this season of the year a drive on fine roads with beautiful and widely extended plateaus upon either side, rich in all the elements of fertility, is a pleasing contrast. The high prairies only need irrigation, or an increased rainfall, to make them yield luxuriantly, while the low bottoms can be depended upon to produce bountifully nearly every year. The reservation embraces 4,297,771 acres, and is bounded on the north by the Cimarron River and the Cherokee strip, on the west by the Pan Handle of Texas, on the south partly by the Washita and Canadian Rivers, with the ninety-eighth degree west longitude for our eastern line. The above rivers with their tributaries give ample water for stock on almost all parts of the reservation, and with the exception of the sand hills, the grass grows most luxuriantly, making ample range for large herds of horses and cattle.

The scarcity of timber is one of the greatest drawbacks, we have to contend with, and one that can only be overcome by the arrival of a railroad. Think of going 15 to 25 miles for logs for the saw-mill, or wood for fuel, for schools and agency use, and in so sparsely timbered a country. When I say that the military require for their use alone 1,600 cords per year you can readily appreciate what we are coming to, unless coal, &c., can be brought in by cheap transportation.

CHEYENNES.

The Cheyennes are said to be the smarter race of the two, but in so short a residence I am not fully prepared to give an opinion. That they are at present further from civilization I am positive, and that they are insolent, headstrong, domineering and hard to restrain cannot be questioned. They have never been whipped, and, boast that they could wipe us out at any time—a matter that should speedily call for the attention of the Government, as no considerable progress can be made so long as this feeling exists and this element rules the actions of the tribe. My hands are manacled and the dog soldiers rule supreme.

The Indian question is one of great and absorbing interest to our country, and it is to be devoutly hoped that the Army will be called upon to compel this lawless element to obey the rules of this office, and exchange their rifles and pistols for agricultural implements, and settle down to farming, instead of continually riding over the country and depredating on every one who may come within their reach. It is a disgraceful state of affairs, discreditable to our Government, and should not exist another day. Men that can fight as these have can work, and why a few score of young bucks should be allowed to interrupt public travel, levy tax on herds and freighters, intimidate, browbeat, and threaten the lives of people quietly passing through the country, compel the attendance of their own people upon the occasion of the medicine-making, whether they believe in it or not, under penalty of having their tents cut up, their dogs, horses, cattle, chickens, &c., killed, and create a disturbance at will, is more than a law-abiding citizen can understand. The relations of these Indians to the Government have never been cordial. Nor is it strange at all when we consider that they have *never* been made to respect its authority. They are proud of their own tribe and despise the Arapahoes. Part of their dislike comes no doubt from the fact that the Arapahoes have stood by the Government when they were hostile. Cheyenne women sometimes marry Arapahoes, but I am told the men never do.

They make medicine several times during the season, which occupies several months of their valueless time. At the medicine some very extraordinary scenes can be

witnessed. For the Buffalo and Sun dances a large number of the braves are selected on account of their physical strength and endurance; they strip and paint themselves to the waist; some torture themselves and dance until they drop from sheer exhaustion; not many stand it for more than a day or two without food or water. Their endurance is worthy of a better cause.

The idea of a future existence, I believe, is general among these people, but it is said if one dies by hanging they are forever lost. Their religion will change greatly as they advance in civilization, but superstitions will cling to them for generations, and it will be many years before they treat their women other than as slaves.

An Indian does not entertain the idea that girls exist merely to display fine drapery and look pretty; they have a decided notion that they were born to labor; and of the 75 acres reported as being under cultivation by full-bloods of this large tribe, hardly any of it was worked wholly by men. In addition to the above 75 acres, two half-breeds have farms of 100 acres, and the corn yield will be satisfactory.

ARAPAHOES.

The Arapahoes are generally quite tractable, good-natured, and inclined to be progressive, but like all Indians, they lack adhesion and zeal and aggressive habits, and in the tribe there are some who are as bad as the worst Cheyennes; and while I have laid little of our trouble at their door, I have done so because they are generally more inclined to the right, and if separated from the Cheyennes would, I think, do much better. Still, some of the depredations reported are traceable directly to them, and while such reports are in some cases exaggerated, allowing a reasonable margin for enlargement there is much that I know to be true that needs speedy correction. The ordinary police work of a great Government like ours ought to be sufficiently well done to render such scenes as are of weekly occurrence impossible.

Many of these people are insensible to their degradation. Their women possess no will of their own, and would not be allowed to exercise it if they did. They are sold at the age of twelve or fourteen years to the man who will give the most for them, and they at once become his slave. They suffer beatings and general abuse, do nearly all the work, and enjoy (?) the affections of their liege lord frequently with several other wives. These remarks apply equally to the Cheyennes, who hold and treat their women with the same iron law. They bear more affection for their children than anything else, seldom if ever whipping them; but I am sorry to say that the same feeling is not manifested by the children when grown, who not unfrequently chastise their old parents.

The full-bloods of this tribe farm in a small way, having planted the past spring 422 acres to corn and garden vegetables; but I am safe in saying that not more than 100 acres of this will produce *anything*, owing to the fact that it was abandoned as soon as planted for the medicine.

The half-breeds have good farms in the Oklahoma country, and will harvest bountiful crops from about 200 acres of well-tilled land. They all love to boast of their large farms, and the signs they make to convince me that they are "pushing hard" on the white man's road are truly wonderful.

The sign language is most expressive, and should be generally used by all people.

When the military abandoned cantonment, Little Raven, an Arapaho chief, was given a hospital building, which cost the Government $12,000, for a residence. He sleeps in it occasionally, but has his tepee in the front yard, where his family lives. Raven has a farm of 40 acres in the river bottom; the land is most excellent. In the early spring he plowed it and planted corn, but at once abandoned it and left to lead the medicine-making; the result is not an ear of corn, but a magnificent crop of weeds. A majority of these Indians profess a desire to farm, but most of them wish to go from 50 to 100 miles away from the agency, rather than locate close by, where I can see and assist them, and known just what they are doing at all times. It is easily understood why they wish to go so far from any seeming restraint; *i. e.*, if the corn crop fails the cattle harvest will be good.

FARMING.

The question now agitating the Indians is, shall we go to farming? My proposed innovation on their do-nothing every-day life is opposed by the extremely conservative class, who regard a change of any kind as synonymous with an attack to subvert their people, and they are unable to see anything but ruin and anarchy among the people in the following of the plow and living in houses, or, as they express it, getting on the "white man's road." But while this question is assuming so much importance, and promises to be lively and entertaining, there are quite a number who, if left to do as they please, will make good farms and homes for themselves and families, while some others cannot be induced under any circumstances to work. If they can keep body and soul together by obtaining in some shape the results of the labors of

others, as they say, they are not ready and will not be civilized, and look upon any one who wishes to advance them in agriculture as their enemy. The lack of rain during the summer seasons in the past has been a bar to agriculture, but as the country is undergoing a climatic change as the rainfall is constantly growing greater west, I am of the opinion that when the seeds are put in at the proper time we will have no trouble in raising good crops on the bottom-lands, and when the sandy soils demand rain for the growing crops it will come. It seems that the individual should be content to leave the future in the hands of God.

CATTLE.

The cattle business under favorable circumstances is a paying business, but it is questionable if it will pay the Government to enter into it on their own account, and it is extremely doubtful if these Indians will for many years to come be successful stock-raisers. They cannot wait for the natural increase, and if they are possessed of a cow, whenever they are hungry and there are no stray stock handy they at once kill their own. The idea of these wild beef-eaters raising cattle is out of the question until they have made further advancement; still, there are a few exceptions, and two or three full-bloods have small herds started. The experience of the Government the past year should satisfy most any one that it will not pay to continue the business, as out of 801 cows and 25 bulls purchased one year ago but 509 cows and no bulls could be found this spring, the balance having been killed, it is supposed, by the Indians, or died from starvation, as they are compelled to subsist entirely on the range the year round. Seven hundred and fifty of these cows cost $37.50 each and the 25 bulls cost $98 each; the 292 cows lost, $37.50 each, cost $9,950; the bulls cost $2,450; add to these amounts the actual pro rate per head of cost of herding the same for one year, *i. e.*, $740, and we have a net loss of $13,140. The results in some other cases have been nearly as disastrous, and I am safe in saying that the loss of cattlemen by depredatory Indians on the reservation was the past year not less than $100,000; add to this the annual tax received by the Indians of $75,000 for the use of a sparsely occupied range, and it can readily be seen that the cattle business has other than bright sides. So general has this practice of depredating become, that I am compelled to note that a returned Carlisle boy led a party who shot down seven oxen from a train that was freighting on the western part of the reservation.

Twenty acres are considered necessary for each animal, taking the year through, as there is such a small per cent. of winter range, and in my opinion it is only a question of time when all stock must be provided with feed during the severe winter weather. The expense attending the management of the cattle business is quite large, especially during the spring "round-ups," which might be described about as follows, viz: All cattle on a certain section of country are collected together without regard to owners, and the different cattlemen interested work extremely hard, work their horses harder, and nearly kill their cattle in their efforts to separate their various brands, as the cattle are kept constantly moving by some one riding through the herd looking for their particular brand. At one of these "round-ups" in April last I saw 100 men, and it was said there were about 6,000 cattle that had survived the severe storms of winter. This manner of wintering stock is nothing less than slow starvation, a test of stored flesh and vitality against the hard storms until grass comes again. The skeleton frames of last winter's dead dot the prairies within view of the agency with sickening frequency. Still, this is in the heart of the great grazing regions of the West, and, until we have a greater rainfall or can irrigate, the country must in the main remain a paradise to stock-raisers.

The great loss of agency cows and bulls noted above does not include the loss of beef steers received last January for issue to Indians.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have but 2,318 ponies and mules and but 1,694 cattle—1,000 of the latter belong to a half-breed Cheyenne—which shows these tribes to be very poor, considering the great number interested.

SANITARY.

The health of these people has been remarkably good, considering their condition and habits. Their filth and general neglect of health invite disease as a natural consequence, and if the cholera or any epidemic disease should get a start the mortality would be most fearful. Cleanliness is insisted upon as being next to godliness, but advice on this subject will be required for years to come. The romance and beauty is all taken away from an Indian village by a personal visit. The dirt, stagnant water, offal from slaughtered beef, &c., the year around, makes a mess of stench more than a white man can stand. In fact, they select most unwholesome localities for camps, and it is a wonder that the death-rate is not greater. Syphilis is common among them, most especially the Arapahoes, who have little regard for virtue. Be it said to their credit that they are generally temperate, and I have yet to hear of a full-blood who has been under the influence of liquor.

TRANSPORTATION AND LABOR.

I desire to give credit to the Indians when it is due, and it is worthy of note that they haul their supplies from Kansas, 135 miles away. It is true the Government pays them liberally for hauling the goods which are purchased wholly for their own use, but this is a step far in advance of their former life and will lead to better results in the future. They must be encouraged in this way, and those who show a desire to help themselves should be assisted in many other ways.

The young men in our shops deserve credit for their perseverance and steady habits, and they should be paid *increased wages* as they become proficient in the trades.

We only issue beef and flour to these Indians; all other supplies are purchased by them, from sales of beef hides, grazing tax funds, and the pay for their labor in transporting supplies.

The education of the mind makes the training of the hand speedy and easy, and it can be readily seen that the young men who have been in school and learned to talk make much more rapid advancement in the shops, on the farm, or in other branches of work, than those who have not had such advantages. The immediate demands of these people is a practical knowledge of how to supply their wants, and the transportation of supplies, coupled with farm work, under competent instruction, is a good school for them.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

The two Government schools from April 1 to June 30 were certainly little credit to teachers, Indians, or any one else connected with the work. They were not more than half filled, and the children came and went about as they pleased. In the latter part of June the Arapaho chiefs issued an edict that their schools must be filled up, and the dog soldiers were called upon to execute it, which they did be it said to their credit, and for a few days before the close of the term that school had a good attendance. But the Cheyennes having taken a dislike to the superintendent in charge of their school, did nothing to build it up, but rather tried to tear it down. Like all other branches of the agency work, the lack of power to compel the Indians to do as we think best is fully manifested here.

What I have said of the Government schools proper will not apply to the two schools controlled by the Mennonite Society. Their schools, although having a small number of pupils, have been quite successful; but they want more children than they can induce to attend, and the necessity for the strong arm of the Government to adopt compulsory attendance is fully understood.

At no period in our history has the education of the Indian been generally and earnestly discussed as during the past year, and the failure of schools to confer the benefits expected has dissatisfied some who are now led to question the advantages of education, holding it responsible for the sins of ignorance. But the good results from school training can only be seen where the Government continues to instruct after the pupils have left school, and I claim that the $1,000 spent on a boy at Carlisle or elsewhere is of little value, unless it is followed with an additional expenditure of, say, $250 per year for at least two years after his return in assisting him in opening and making a home.

It is desirable that every child should have the benefit of school training, and we have reached the point that fully warrants the Government in enforcing compulsory education among these people. Every means have been used to induce them to keep their children in school, without good results, and they can have no excuse other than want of appreciation. If their children were at work and their labor necessary to keep poverty from the door, the situation would be changed; but I can see no earthly excuse for their non-attendance, neither can I see why they should be abandoned when they leave school. The few good results that I have noticed are due to the personal energy and benevolence of a few of the teachers who have manifested unsurpassed fidelity under most discouraging difficulties.

The heavy drafts for children for Carlisle, Chilocco and other schools, depletes the agency schools and aside from the discouragement to teachers it is hard to fill the places of children from the camps.

The industrial branch has been neglected; but it is my intention to, so far as possible, follow the wishes of the honorable Secretary Teller, whose views on this subject I consider as pure and sound as gold.

The average attendance of children at school is as follows:

Cheyenne Indian boarding school	71
Arapaho Indian boarding school	66
Mennonite mission at agency	28
Mennonite mission at cantonment	22

Reports from superintendents of these schools herewith, except Cheyenne—the superintendent having left the service.

RETURNED CARLISLE PUPILS.

The Government seems ready and willing to educate the Indians at school; but after a boy has been at Carlisle for three years he is sent back to the filth and dirt of camp life with nothing to do or do with. If I could have my own way I would give these boys a practical education in farming. I would break and fence for them 40 acres of good land, build thereon a small house, and in other ways assist them to a start in the world. One energetic farmer as instructor could look after a dozen of them and keep them going; the cost would not be great, but the results would be lasting, and in the end, $250 that have been spent per year on each one while at school would not be lost. What I would do would cost no more than to continue them in school for two years longer, and would certainly do much more good, and render what has been done useful instead, as in most cases, a dead loss. It can hardly be expected that the Government will furnish all these young men employment when they return from school, as blacksmiths, tinners, carpenters, harness makers, &c., but they can all engage in agriculture, and should, I think, be encouraged to do so. They exercise a most potent influence with the tribe, the old signifying their approbation and seeming to acquiesce in their desire for more knowledge and better homes.

INDIAN POLICE, CRIMES, ETC.

The police force of the agency consists of 40 men, 25 Cheyennes and 15 Arapahoes. They are not drilled or disciplined, and while some are good men many are practically worthless and cannot be depended upon in any contest with their own people. They are only used to prevent the driving of unauthorized cattle over the reservation, looking for whisky peddlers, and in rounding up whites generally who are on the reservation without authority.

The pay of all Indian police is too small, and it would be better to reduce the number by half if the pay could be doubled. They should have two complete uniforms per year; their ponies should be fed, and full rations for themselves and families should be issued to them.

The court of Indian offenses has never been established here, and I doubt its practical workings at the present time.

Few crimes outside of depredations have been reported. A white man was murdered while herding cattle on the range of Robert Bent, a half-blood Cheyenne. It is supposed that he came upon an Indian while in the act of skinning a beef, and the Indian, to hide his crime, deliberately and in cold blood shot him.

AGENCY AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Here at the agency proper are the agent's residence, a one-and-half story structure 27 by 36, with kitchen attached, 14 by 14; it is in good repair, but the ceilings are too low, and there is not enough room for a residence of this kind. Eight other residences for employés (all out of repair); a physician's office, 16 by 30; a large brick commissary, 60 by 120, with office in second story, adequate in every respect for the business of the agency; a blacksmith and carpenter shop of brick, 30 by 85, both roomy and complete; a large barn for agency work-teams, which needs repairs; a stable and carriage-house at agent's residence, 21 by 33; a saw-mill building, 28 by 96, not in good repair, but sufficient in size for all requirements; a corn-crib, 27 by 33—this building is nearly rotted down; a boarding-school building for Arapahoes, 60 by 120, much out of repair; a neat little brick laundry; a large brick school building used by the Mennonites for both Cheyenne and Arapaho children, all of which are the property of the Government. There are also three large trading stores, with residences for employés employed therein; a hotel, a livery stable, and residence, a printing office, and a neat little cottage belonging to and occupied by the agency interpreter. Two and a half miles to the southeast and across the river is our large cattle corral, 277 by 586, with scales and scale-house, all nearly rotted down and unfit for use. To the north three miles away, at the Caddo Springs, stands the large Cheyenne school, on a beautiful hill skirted on the south by a fine natural grove of blackjack timber. Sixty miles to the northwest, on the bank of the North Canadian, we have a group of old abandoned buildings formerly occupied by the military, but now used by the Mennonites for school purposes; all of these buildings are out of repair and many of them entirely worthless. Very few of the buildings of the Government and none of the fences are in proper condition, and many additions to the Mission school buildings are needed to make them convenient and comfortable, and to attain the best results.

FORT RENO.

Fort Reno is only 1½ miles southwest of the agency, on the south side of the river, situated on the summit of a gracefully sloping hill. It stands within full view. The parade ground is in the center of the inclosure and is large enough to make quite a

park. The large stone, brick, and frame structures surround it, broad graveled roads with stone walks lie between the buildings and the grassy square, and on either side healthy trees are fast growing to beautify the place. The residences of the officers, fronting as they do the drive about the parade grounds, are of brick and frame. They are large square structures built in the southern style, with entrances in the center, and appear large enough for small hotels with wide piazzas. They are beautifully furnished. West of the parade ground a broad road separates the corrals, wagon and feed lot, and runs south past the immense establishment of the "post trader." To the west of this and down the slope are the white teepees of the Indian scouts and their families. This is a splendid little post, fitted as it is, with all the comforts for six companies, and as we daily hear the bugle's melodies and the boom from the field piece proclaiming the military day ended, we are reminded by their thrill that Nation with a big "N" is a reality. Only a little over 200 men are regularly stationed here, whose duties include scouting in Oklahoma, so at the *present* time there are less than 150 men at the post. Such a force to compel obedience among six thousand wild Indians amounts to a farce. One thousand men would be little enough, and I doubt if there is another place in the United States where they are needed as much.

MISSIONARIES.

The faithful missionaries among the Indians seem at last to be reaping the reward of their toils they have been undergoing for the last generation, in seeing a growing demand all over the country for schools of instruction for Indian youths. The prejudice against educating the Indian is fast leaving the minds of both white and red, and it appears that the labors of many who have devoted their lives to efforts among this race have succeeded in making a lasting impression. During my short residence here I have found the Mennonites who are engaged here most earnest and faithful people, who seem to have but one object in view, *i. e.*, the raising of the Indian to our civilization. The Presbyterian society have also had a young man here who has rendered valuable service; but the main purpose of all who accomplish any good here must be to teach the Indian how to make a living.

In conclusion, let me say that I shall carry out the policy of the Government as far as possible according to your wishes and with avoidance as far as possible of all complications with the Indians. I must, however, hope that the Government will give me support, and consideration should I be unable to fill all their expectations. I am profoundly grateful for the confidence which the Interior Department has reposed in me, and in the future as in the past, I shall do your bidding, believing that my transfer from Quapaw Agency is a compliment for faithful services rendered. I ask your forbearance, trusting it will be extended to me, and hoping that each recurring year I may be able to feel that I have done my duty and advanced the Indians under my charge,

I am your obedient servant,

D. B. DYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CANTONMENT, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 14, 1884.

D. B. DYER,
United States Indian Agent, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory:

DEAR SIR: Upon your verbal request, I herewith respectfully submit a brief report of the missionary work carried on by the Mennonite Church among the Indians in your charge.

The school is evidently one of the most effectual means in changing the savage and wild heathenish life of these Indians to a civilized, quiet, and useful Christian life. Our school at the agency has had during the past year the desired number of children, varying between 30 and 36. The school at this place was opened on the 1st of September, 1884, with 18 children. Our mission at the agency was established especially for the Arapahoes. The mission work at this plac was begun with a view to extend it to both the Arapahoes and the Cheyennes. We had made arrangements last fall to accommodate not less than 60 children, but the average number during the year was only 21. The Cheyennes would not agree to send their children to the same school with the children of the Arapahoes. They were, as they said, awaiting the construction of a school building for them exclusively, having had the promise of one.

In our schools we teach above all other things the Christian religion, as with the acceptance of Christ and his religion the superstition and heathenish customs of these

people of themselves fall away, and these being overcome, it will be a matter of little consequence at all to civilize them, especially so as they are in their way a very religious people. But doing these, other means in bringing about the great change of these people are not neglected. The children in our schools are taught the common English branches, as reading, writing, arithmetic, geography. The majority of them, especially the younger ones, understand the English language well and speak it freely among themselves.

The industrial education has not been without success. If there was sufficient work, the children were kept in the school-room only till noon. During the rest of the day the boys were put to work in the field and the garden. The girls were taught to sew, to knit, to mend, and to do other housework. Education in industries is of a far greater value to these Indians now than literary knowledge. Give to the rising generation of these tribes a good school-room education only, and then let them return into camp, and they most probably will be more indolent, more barbarous and savage even than their ignorant and superstitious parents now are. To encourage them to work we have given the larger boys the privilege to plant and to cultivate with our mission teams some corn for themselves. Some have as much as 2 acres each. Their corn is very good and promises a rich return.

In connection with the mission school at the agency we have cultivated 30 acres; the mission school at Cantonment has cultivated 50 acres. Most of the work was done by the larger boys, under the directions and supervision of the industrial teachers. The value of the crops of corn, oats, potatoes, sorghum, broom-corn, and vegetables at both missions amounts to almost $3,000; and the expenses of seed and cultivating the fields do not exceed $1,400. Besides this, the children learn to work and see the benefit of patient labor. More than this even, the camp Indians will learn to see that their lands, now of almost no value to them, are inexhaustible gold mines, and they only need to learn how to get the gold out of them.

Another aim in view in our missionary work is to break up the tribal connections of these people, which will do away with their tribal obligations and customs. To this end we are making efforts to get individuals to live with their families in houses at this place, separating themselves from their bands. They oblige themselves to have no medicine dances at the station, not to take one or more wives to the one or those they already have, to send their children to school, and to make efforts to start a farm in order to provide for themselves and their families. There are now six families located in houses with us. Some are not doing well at all; others are trying to do the best they can. Several have bought and paid for cooking stoves and make use of them. One has with our aid fenced 20 acres of land, paid for the wire, and has broken 4 acres.

A great drawback to these and other Indians, who perhaps wish to abandon their old ways in order to make a good start in life, are their medicine dances. Whilst I do not believe that these dances ought to be prohibited by force, as they are dear and sacred to them, being a part of their religion, though barbarous and in some ways even cruel it may be, I do, on the other hand, think that protection should be given those who do not wish to participate in those "medicine dances" any longer, but would rather tend to their fields and cattle.

The health in our schools generally has been good. A few deaths occurred, but the children that did die were taken in because they were sick, in order to receive proper care. This has anew shown us the necessity and feasibility of a hospital for the sick children of schools as well as the sick from camp.

Although the past year has been one of many disappointments and "buried hopes," we are not discouraged, knowing that these Indians too are endowed with an intellect to be enlightened and a soul to be saved by the power of the gospel of Jesus Christ. And the day will come when they too shall see this powerful and regenerating truth, acknowledging Jesus to be their God and their Saviour.

Thanking you for your unwavering kindness and aid in respect to us and our work,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. S. HAURY,
Mennonite Missionary.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Indian Territory, August 28, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith this my seventh annual report of the condition of affairs of this agency.

The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians attached to the agency:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Children of school age.	
			Males.	Females.
Kiowa	528	624	80	81
Comanches	573	809	76	87
Apaches	151	157	29	31
Wichitas	98	111	13	16
Wacoes	19	21	4	5
Towaconies	73	90	10	11
Keechies	40	39	6	7
Caddoes	271	285	29	31
Delawares	27	47	6	5
Penetethkas (Comanches)	80	85	10	13
Total	1, 860	2, 268	263	287

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes are what are called "blanket Indians," and are not as far advanced as the other six tribes. The Wichitas, Wacoes, Towaconies, Caddoes, Keechies, and Delawares have been learning the ways of civilized life for many years past, and are now almost in a self-supporting condition. They cultivate the soil, live in houses, and dress in citizen's dress.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have, I think, made good progress since they left the plains, ten years ago, and settled down on their reservation. They have given up many of their savage customs and adopted many of the ways of civilized life; some appear in citizen's dress habitually, and many others occasionally, but, as no clothing was issued last fall, the number using the dress the past year was less than the year before. Many of them cultivate the soil and have well-fenced fields varying in size from one up to fifty acres. I regret that I cannot report the building of more houses, very few having been erected during the year. There can be no doubt that these Indians are gradually learning and adopting the ways of civilized life.

The Kiowas have danced less this year than usual, and they seem to have given up their annual medicine dance, for as yet they have said nothing about it. The holding of this dance has always been a great occasion and considered one of their most important ceremonies, for they have believed it absolutely necessary to secure their health, and success in all their undertakings, either at war or in the chase. They have generally gone out on the plains from forty to sixty miles from the agency and been absent from five to six weeks. On several occasions, since the buffalo disappeared, they have suffered very much with hunger while out, and I hope we have heard the last of the dance.

AGRICULTURE.

We had a late spring, and consequently the Indians did not finish planting their crops until late in the season. An abundance of rain having fallen, the corn came up well and grew rapidly until about time to commence throwing out shoots, but at that time our usual dry weather came on and the late crops suffered so much for want of rain that the yield will be very light.

A much better report may be expected hereafter of the farming operations of these Indians, for the care and attention to be given to the work by the additional number of farmers to be appointed under a late order from your office will add materially to the result.

* * * * * * *

PASTURE.

When the heifers and bulls purchased for the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches were delivered at the agency in the month of July of last year, to be held for their common benefit, there was no inclosed pasture on the reservation in which they could be placed, and I was compelled to turn them loose on the Washita River. Having received permission from your office to build a pasture, I selected the northeast corner of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, and, with the wire furnished, I built a fence

on three sides, taking the Washita River as a natural barrier for the fourth or north side, inclosing land enough to hold these cattle and any others that might be purchased for the Indians. The north front of the pasture following the tortuous course of the river is about fifteen miles in length, in which there are a few intervening spaces that are not a complete or sufficient barrier, and will require about five thousand pounds of wire to make them so. As soon as the fence was completed, I had thrown into this pasture all I could gather of the breeding cattle, and the four months' supply (1,669 head) of beef cattle that had been delivered to me in the month of January. Shortly afterwards fire was in some way set to the grass and it was nearly burned off. I was compelled to turn the cattle outside, which I very much regretted, for I well knew what would be the consequences, however active might be the small force of herders in my employ. It is well known that public property is more likely to be depredated upon than private, and cattle running at large with the Government I D brand upon them, and known to belong to the Indians, would be preyed upon by all classes—by the white, black, and red man indiscriminately. The result proved my fears to be well founded. Some animals were found upon which the attempt had been made to burn out the Government brand.

TROUBLE WITH CATTLE MEN.

Although the Indians have been quiet and generally friendly to the whites during the year, a few of them have given some trouble to the cattle men who have leased the grass on the southern and eastern portion of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation. The Kiowas have claimed that the Cheyenne line should be farther north. This question of the division line between the two reservations should be settled as soon as possible, and if it can be done, as was suggested last winter by Agent Miles and myself, by the military running the lines, it will probably settle it for all time. The Kiowas have also made some trouble on the western cattle trail by demanding of drivers beef or money for passing over what they claim as their country.

The affiliated tribes, as is known, laid claim two years ago to that portion of the reservation assigned to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by Executive orders in 1869, and lying between the Canadian River and the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation. During the past year the Caddoes, excited thereto by a designing white man, threatened to drive out the cattlemen, who have leased these lands from the Cheyennes for a term of years, and on one occasion a considerable party of Caddoes, influenced by him, visited the different ranches and ordered off the cattlemen, burned the grass, and destroyed some of the wire fencing.

SQUAW-MEN.

I had been nearly five years in office before I met with the common experience of a United States Indian Agent's trouble with squaw-men. Having had occasion during the year to take action against one of their number, they decided I was not such an agent as they wished to have, and immediately instituted proceedings by which they hoped to effect a change. There are some good men among this class who wield a good influence over the Indians, but there are others whose character and influence is so bad that it is futile to expect peace as long as they are permitted to remain among the Indians, and as some of these last seem to believe that the fact of their once having cohabited with a squaw secures to them not only the much-cherished right—"the right to live on an Indian reservation"—but also the right to do pretty much as they please, some decision is required defining their status; and certainly, if they are to be held amenable to law, Indian agents should be supported in all proper action taken against them.

INDIAN POLICE.

The work done by the police during the year was very satisfactory, and when provision can be made for quarters, and the proper subsistance of themselves and horses, that degree of discipline could be enforced from which greater efficiency of the force could be attained.

FREIGHTING.

The Indians hauled all the freight, and, except in cold weather, they have done it cheerfully and well. The total amount hauled was 543,071 pounds, nearly all of which was hauled from Caldwell, Kans., a distance of 150 miles, and for which the Indians received $7,851.56.

INDIAN LABOR.

I have given employment to as many of those applying for work as the funds allowed for that purpose would permit. No work has been done for some weeks past in the mill, where a number of Indians have heretofore been engaged, in consequence

of the giving away of the boiler, but employment was found for some in the work upon the new building erected for agents' quarters, a brick house which has recently been completed, and which is situated on the south side of the Washita River. This house has been much needed, for ever since the burning of the Wichita school-house, when one of the largest dwellings was destroyed, there has been a want of room for the accommodation of employés.

SCHOOLS.

The two Indian schools, the one for the children of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, and the other for the children of the affiliated tribes of the old Wichita Agency have been in successful operation during the year. The heavy drafts made upon these schools during the term to furnish children for the Chilocco school and others very considerably reduced the number of scholars in attendance. There was taken from the agency at one time seventy children for the Chilocco school, and most of these were drawn from the two schools then in session. The Indians having once brought in their children and filled the schools, they are slow in answering the call for a new supply to fill the places thus vacated, and as it happened that most of those furnished for this purpose the last term had not before attended school and the weather was very warm, they did not attend regularly.

I regret very much that the work in the Wichita school cannot be conducted the approaching session in a new building. For two years and a half past the work in this school has been carried on under very unfavorable circumstances. The buildings that have been used were wholly unsuited to the purpose, as it has not been possible under the circumstances to maintain a proper discipline, nor to secure the comfort of the children. Indeed the buildings were so open that during the coldest weather in winter there was actual suffering.

A crop of corn and vegetables was planted by the children of each school the past season, but like the crops generally in this part of the Territory this year, the yield will be short.

The average number of children attending the two schools during the year was 84½.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians during the year has been good. I think the number of those who apply for and make use of the white man's medicine is steadily increasing. Certainly we have heard much less about their medicine-men the past year than heretofore. Their influence is still very great, however, and the agency physician finds it opposing him in all his practice, but especially in those cases that he is called to treat in the camps, when, as it happens, the patient is subjected to the severe treatment of the Indian doctor at the same time that the agency physician is prescribing for him. We cannot expect the Indian to have confidence in the white doctor and his medicine unless he has been reasonably successful in his practice, and how can we expect him to be successful when his patients are made to pass through the ordeal the Indian medicine-man imposes upon them, such as the beating of drums, the ringing of bells, and howling of Indians, and sometimes the internal application of some nauseous and hurtful nostrum. I know of no better way to meet this difficulty than by the building of a

HOSPITAL.

This I have recommended in a former report and I believe has been recommended by many other agents. Not only would the physician be enabled to treat his patient more successfully, but every Indian brought from the camp to the hospital would be thrown directly under civilizing and Christianizing influences.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. J. B. Wicks, who for three years past has been laboring as a missionary among the Indians of this and the Cheyenne Agency, made his home at this agency during the past year. A neat church building has been erected at the agency, and services held every Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Wicks represents the Episcopalians of the Central diocese of New York, and this church was built by funds contributed by that Church.

The Indian church, called so because it was built and is entirely controlled by Indians, has continued through the year the regular weekly meetings, and I think is in a prosperous condition. Its membership and support come from the Wichitas and several of the other affiliated tribes.

Very respectfully,

P. B. HUNT,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with office circular of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to make my sixth annual report of this agency, located in the Indian Territory and occupied by the Osages, Kaws, and part of the Quapaw Indians.

The Osages numbered 1,570 in June, 1884, consisting of 1,215 full bloods and 355 mixed bloods. They are steadily decreasing in numbers, and must continue to do so until they give up their old customs of religion, pleasures, and dress, as they are at variance with all general rules of health. They are apparently strong and hearty, and with proper care of themselves there should be no reason why they should not be a healthy and prosperous nation.

The Kaws numbered 245 in December, 1883, consisting of 194 full bloods and 51 mixed bloods. The full bloods are fast passing away, with few recruits to fill their places, while the mixed bloods are steadily increasing, and in a few years, at present rate, will be in the majority. The Kaws persist in keeping up the old Indian habits of visiting, much to their disadvantage, as they are always giving and receive but little.

The Quapaws that reside here came from their reservation by permission, intending to unite with the Osages. They are semi-civilized, wear citizen's dress of the poorest quality, have built for themselves huts, and broken small patches of ground upon which they raise a little corn and vegetables. They work but little, preferring to dance and gamble, live hard, and as a result are rapidly passing away. I have not taken a correct census of them the past year, but think they will not exceed 100 alive now.

INDIAN FARMING.

Experience has not proved that the Indians of this agency will in the near future become successful farmers. They have put in their usual amount of corn and vegetables, and have taken very good care of the crops, will have more than usual, and a large number of them will have potatoes to use. They enjoy rest, however, and a few acres is as much as the women care to tend with the little help they get from the men.

A number of mixed bloods have large farms upon which they raise corn principally, for which they find a ready market at home from stockmen.

EDUCATION.

The full blood Osages and Kaws are naturally averse to educating their children, especially the girls, and if they are placed in school it is the result of a large amount of coaxing or some other incentive. Many of them who talk very nicely about the benefits of an education will remove their children from school upon the most frivolous excuses.

Believing that to educate their children was the best possible thing that could be done for them, I insisted that the Osage council should pass some compulsory law, and as a result they passed a bill that all children not in school eight months in the year should lose their annuity, placing the school age at from seven to fourteen years. As a result of this law the school at Osage filled up rapidly in March and maintained a steady attendance until the close of the school in June. A large number, however, were unwilling to believe that the law would be enforced, and about 70 children lost their annuity at the June payment. At Kaw the Indian office made an even more strict ruling which secured the attendance of nearly every child for the first half of the year. Some complaints have been made at both agencies about the instructions, but the Indians generally have taken the matter in their usual submissive manner.

I am happy at this writing to say that during the last half of the year the rulings promise to be a grand success, as Indians were notified by the police that schools would open on September 1, and asking that they bring their children in a day or two prior to that time. On September 1 we had about 150 at Osage and nearly all of school age at Kaw. Not only did the Indians bring them in themselves, but instructed them to stay, and promising to return them at once should any run away. It is undoubtedly a great step forward, and I sincerely hope that none of the advance taken will be lost.

There has been no missionary stationed here during the year. Services have been held a number of times by those passing through the agency or visiting temporarily. Regular religious service has been held on the Sabbath at the schools, attended by most of the employés and scholars, and a Sabbath school maintained part of the year on Bird Creek, 30 miles south of the agency.

The Indians are naturally very religious in their way. The Osages maintain a kind of religious organization, to support which they will sacrifice anything that they have. The issues of cattle and the large cash annuities of the past two years have

given them means to join this order, and large amounts of stock and merchandise have been spent for that purpose; even small children have taken the rite of the dove, as it is called. Many of them see that this custom is making the Indians poor. They often speak of the matter, but seem wholly under the influence of the medicine men, whose bread and butter largely depend in keeping the Indians interested in these religious rites. I trust that in the near future they may be induced to accept something better. There is much need of devoted, active missionary work, those that can enter the service and master the language, thus enabling them to teach the Indians in their own tongue, leading them from their superstitious worship of an imaginary great spirit, through prayers and songs to birds and beasts and repetitions of brave acts, to a knowledge of a real Savior.

At the Osage council, held in January, it was determined by the Indians that all shops at the agency should be closed on June 30 as free shops. I secured the authority for the employés then running the shops (all being citizens of the Nation) to continue to run them, charging the Indians for work done. They have been run in this manner for two months. They are doing a good business, and all appear satisfied.

Soon after my arrival at this agency in 1878 I was convinced that the entire system of issues, both of rations and annuity goods and the system of free shops, was a disadvantage to the Indians, cultivating in them habits of indolence, improvidence, and extravagance, and determined as fast as possible to inaugurate a system whereby each Indian would realize something of his own expenses, and thus educate him by practical experience to husband his resources, and at last have succeeded in cutting off all except the doctor's office, and for many reasons I believe it would be best to dispense with that also, though there are good reasons why it should be maintained for the present.

The Indians realizing that they were being continually imposed upon by stockmen allowing their cattle to drift over on to their reservation, and the difficulty of collecting taxes for the same, determined to make some leases along their borders of lands that were not occupied, both as a means of securing a greater income and as a protection to the balance of their reservation—the Kaws leasing the north half of their reservation, and the Osages making six leases, one on the west, three on the north, one on the east, and one on the south, in all about 350,000 acres, for the term of ten years, payable quarterly, in advance, at from 3 cents to 4 cents per acre per annum. As a result the Kaws receive annually about $2,100, whereas under the old system of charging for grazing the most they ever collected in any one year was $340, results at Osage being equally favorable. All these leases have been fenced by the parties securing them.

By authority of the Indian Office wire has been purchased and the balance of the Kaw Reservation inclosed, so that the Kaws are practically living inside a pasture of 50,000 acres, the police riding the line of fence every few days. In this pasture, agency and Indian stock are allowed to run at will. Under authority, also, wire has been purchased, and the leases on Osage Reservation connected near the lines of said reserve, except a gap of 6 miles on the east, with the intention of protecting the Indians in their stock-raising, and preventing the large herds along the borders from drifting on the reservation. We hope to finish the Osage fence this fall, which will make in all about 60 miles of fence belonging to Osages and Kaws.

The supplies for the agency have grown less year by year as the issues of annuity goods and rations have been diminished, until now they are confined to what is necessary for the boarding schools.

The transportation was all given to the Kaws during the past year, as they needed the income.

The mills have been run part of the year with Indian help, cutting lumber to keep up repairs at agencies and for Indian houses. Twenty-six houses have been built for the Indians, and many of them are purchasing pine lumber to ceil their houses, thus making them very comfortable. I think it is better to have them make some personal investment than to do the work for them, and have encouraged them to expend a part of their annuity in making their homes more attractive, in fixing up their houses, and purchasing furniture, &c. A number of them have had wells dug and a large number have had orchards planted.

During the month of June I personally visited almost every Osage camp while taking the census, getting as near as possible the amount of land each had in cultivation and the kind of crops raised, the kind and number of stock, and endeavoring to get the correct age of every member of each family, that I might justly carry out the instructions in reference to the schools. I was often made to exclaim, as I went from lodge to lodge and saw many with scrofulous sores, undressed, naked, and dirty-faced children, women broken down with carrying heavy burdens, homes without an evidence of comfort or refinement, "Rich, yet how poor!" and wondered if even the hoarded millions that these people possess in common would ever be appreciated by them, or they use it to really better their condition.

While there is much to discourage, yet the past year has noted some progress and trust the future may prove it in a more marked degree.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to the Indian Office for their cordial support, and to the employés at the agency for the harmony that has existed, and to the Indians of this agency for their manifest kindness in complying with the requirements of the office.

Very respectfully, yours,

L. J. MILES,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs on this agency, together with the accompanying statistics, as required by printed circular dated July 1, 1884.

Before proceeding to speak specifically as to the condition and prospects of the several tribes connected with the agency, I desire to present a few general observations applicable equally to all, and thus avoid the repetition of matters that may be disposed of at once. Having assumed charge of the agency on the 1st of January, 1884, I can only speak with confidence of what has transpired during the last six or seven months, and for the same reason I am not under the necessity of presenting "rose colored statements" to magnify my office, since no very remarkable change in the condition of my charge could be expected in so short a period.

I am pleased to be able to say that the Indians have been remarkably quiet and peaceable. There has been no outbreak of any kind, no grave crime, no breach of the peace, and very little intoxication has occurred among any of the tribe. On two occasions I have had notice that some of the Indians had procured liquor, and were somewhat under the influence of it. I made strenuous exertions to ascertain where and from whom the liquor was procured, but the Indians are extremely reticent on such matters and nothing could be learned from them. This is a record that cannot be equaled in any white community of corresponding numbers. I regard them as more quiet and peaceable and less disposed to be quarrelsome than any people with whom I am acquainted. If misunderstandings occur, or disputes arise in regard to the rights of property, or trespass of stock, the matter is always referred to the agent, and his decisions are accepted with apparent cheerfulness. Personal encounters or physical violence are almost unknown among them. The one detestable exception is that they sometimes mistreat their wives, and even this dastardly crime is rarer than in many white communities I could name. So far as my limited observation and experience may be trusted, they are a patient long-suffering race, easily controlled by kindness and requiring little to make them happy. While these are admirable qualities they nevertheless have some disadvantages. In many cases they amount to, or rather seem to be the result of indifference and want of energy, and thus hinder their making that degree of progress which a less apathetic race would accomplish under like circumstances.

These tribes all recognize the fact that they can no longer pursue the path of their forefathers, but must adopt the white man's way, and they accept the situation with resignation if not with cheerfulness. They have so completely abandoned the old way that the passion for the chase, either for amusement or as a means of subsistence appears to have completely died out. If they cannot hunt buffalo or elk they will not hunt turkeys or prairie chicken, both of which are abundant, and they never attempt to take fish, with which their streams abound. Few of them possess or seem to care for fire-arms; on the other hand they appear really and honestly anxious to adopt the habits and means of livelihood pursued by white men. But here a much more dificult task confronts them. It is easy enough to give up hunting buffalo when there are none to be found. It is easy enough to abandon the old road when it is completely shut up and obliterated, but the entrance to the new path is rugged and thorny. In entering upon a new course of life so much at variance with all their ideas, habits, and traditions, many and formidable obstacles stand in their way. Chief among these is their natural indolence. I think many of them really want to work, but while the spirit is willing the flesh is weak. They are easily fatigued, and easily diverted from the business in hand. They will quit the most urgent job on the slightest provocation or simply to lie in the shade. Regular and systematic work is what they need to be taught first of all. For this reason I consider it good policy, and good economy as well, to employ all the Indian labor that can be profitably used about the agencies. These men acquire habits of sustained and regulated labor, as well as a knowledge of and skill in the use of tools and implements, and when they go

out to make farms of their own experience proves that they succeed much better than others, and their example benefits those around them.

Another of the obstacles to their progress toward self-support is their inveterate habit of visiting. When the fit takes them to go off on a visit, they will drop the plow in the furrow, leave their wheat dead ripe in the field, or the mowing machine in the swath and go. I have endeavored to effect a change in this particular. Another custom very much to be deprecated is the practice of wholesale visiting. A party of fifty or two hundred and fifty from some distant reservation suddenly quarter themselves on some one of my tribes and stay there, feasting and dancing, till they have eaten their hosts out of house and home and completely exhausted the patience and resources of the agent; and they leave, taking with them a drove of ponies which their entertainers for some inscrutable reason feel bound to give them, thus leaving the tribe which has been the victim of the raid sadly depleted and impoverished.

While these are some of the principal difficulties with which the Indians and those whose business it is to assist them have to contend, there are many minor drawbacks, such as their ignorance and thoughtlessness in the care and management of horses, other than their tough little ponies, their inability as a general thing to comprehend the use and operation of machinery and implements, their improvidence in failing to provide for the subsistence of their stock in winter, whereby they lose every year nearly as much as they gain by natural increase of their little herds, and lastly the entire inadequacy of the means at their command in the way of work, stock, and tools, mainly the fault of their own mismanagement, to carry out their farming operations as generally and successfully as they should.

These tribes are addicted to certain heathenish customs, which while they do not particularly interfere with their progress toward self-support, which is the principal object aimed at, are nevertheless barbarous and reprehensible, and must be given up before they can be considered fairly on the road to the civilization and status of the white man. The sun-dance is one of these. It is practiced only by the Poncas, and occurs but once a year. It is gradually, I think, losing its more revolting features, and I hope to be able to suppress it entirely. Plural marriage is allowed in all the tribes, but it is not practiced to any considerable extent. I do not think in all four of the tribes under my charge they exceed a dozen cases. The most deplorable of all these barbarous customs is the selling of girls in marriage; this practice, I think, is universal. A marriageable girl in a family is considered as much an article of merchandise as a horse or an ox, and is sold to the highest bidder and assumes the married state and the duties of maternity when she is a mere child, and often sorely against her will. An unmarried girl of more than fourteen or fifteen years of age is not to be found. The elevating and refining influence exerted by young ladies in white society is unknown among the Indians. The effect is bad in every way. It cuts short their education at the very point where it would begin to be of some practical advantage. A girl over fourteen or fifteen years of age is seldom found in the schools. It breaks them down physically and they become prematurely old; it degrades the woman to a condition little better than slavery; while it does not perhaps, as before remarked, interfere particularly with their material progress it does in my opinion hinder more than any other thing the elevation and civilization of the race. I have mentioned these various hinderances and draw backs. Not as matters of discouragement, or as justifying any relaxation of effort in behalf of the Indians, but present the true state of the case, to show the nature and extent of the work to be done and to guard against unreasonable expectations of sudden and great results.

In the direction of teaching these Indians how to provide for their physical wants, and in the end to become independent of Government aid, very much has been accomplished, as the statistics of the several tribes will show. For the improvement of their social condition and to eradicate their heathenish ideas and customs some other means than those heretofore in use should be adopted. The agent fully occupied with the arduous work of looking after their physical necessities has little leisure for their moral and spiritual cultivation.

"Courts of Indian offences," composed of Indians as judges, for the trial and punishment of offenses arising among their people have been proposed; no attempt so far as I know has been heretofore made to organize such courts in connection with this agency. I have recently taken steps to form such courts in two of the tribes.

In settling the ordinary disputes and misunderstandings that occasionally arise among the Indians, I think they will be a great help and relief to the agent. As to their efficiency in preventing or punishing what are technically termed Indian offenses, such as bigamy, the sun-dance, giving away property at funerals, &c., I am by no means sanguine. I think it will be difficult to persuade Indian judges to regard and punish as crimes acts which they and their people have from time immemorial looked upon as perfectly proper and right. What is needed is a radical change of sentiment among the Indians, and this must be effected by moral means. Coercion will never accomplish it. Here is a missionary field as needy and much more promising than any that can be found in Asia or Africa, and I would gladly welcome any effort that

might be made in this direction and do what lay in my power to promote its success.

The Woman's National Indian Rights Association has during the present summer inaugurated a movement which I regard as highly important and praiseworthy, by sending out two ladies to labor among the women of these tribes in teaching them the arts and economies of domestic life. The education of the Indian woman has been heretofore entirely neglected, but I feel confident much can be done by an agency of this kind to improve their surroundings and elevate their condition. One of these ladies is at Ponca agency and the other at Pawnee. The work, of course, is thus far in its incipient stages and results are not yet tangible, but the field is wide and promising and I believe it would be a wise policy on the part of the Government to appoint, especially at Ponca, a teacher to labor in conjunction with the society, as there is room enough and ample work for both.

Having thus sketched briefly what to my limited observation seems to be the general condition of these tribes, and indicated in part what I regard as essential to their future progress, I proceed to note somewhat in detail the present condition of the several tribes and what has been done by them in the past year, or rather that portion of it during which they have been under my supervision.

THE PONCAS.

The Ponca Reservation has been fully described in the reports of my predecessors, and it is needless to repeat the description here. Lying in the valleys of the Arkansas, Salt Fork, and Chikaskia, it is abundantly watered, well timbered, and comprises a very large percentage of rich bottom land (a little too sandy for this dry, southwestern climate), but capable in ordinary seasons of producing heavy crops of all common grains and vegetables. Its natural resources are sufficient if properly developed to make these people independently rich.

The Poncas divide their attention about equally between farming and stock-raising and are making fair progress in both. If this season had been as favorable as last they would have shown a very satisfactory increase, both of acreage cultivated and production. They are also gradually acquiring small herds of cattle, which, if no misfortune befalls them, will in a few years place their owners in comfortable circumstances. The following statistics present a view of the agricultural operations of this tribe for the past year, which is as nearly correct as actual count and measurement or a very careful estimate could make it. Seventy families have been engaged in cultivating crops of corn or wheat or both, and most of these have added a variety of field and garden vegetables. They have had in cultivation 679 acres, from which they have raised 2,186 bushels of wheat, 7,725 of corn, and 1,320 of potatoes, 3,100 melons and 4,000 pumpkins, 15 bushels of onions, 10 bushels of beans, besides a considerable quantity of peas, cucumbers, radishes, cabbage, &c. The amount of wheat is ascertained by actual measurement; the average yield was a little over 12 bushels to the acre, which is rather a poor showing for this country. The Indians, however, are not discouraged and will sow again, and as experience teaches them the necessity of earlier planting and more careful cultivation of the ground they will succeed better.

The corn is still in the field, but after very careful examination I estimate the average yield at 15 bushels per acre. It should have been at least 30. The difference is owing partly to the unfavorable season; very wet in June when the corn should have been cultivated, and excessively dry in July, but more to late planting, failure to get a good stand, and want of cultivation to the extent that was practicable. The corn on the agency farm under similar conditions of soil and season will produce 40 bushels to the acre. This I think is an argument in favor of a well-managed agency farm. The Indians are not slow to observe the contrast between the heavy crop which here covers the ground and their own scanty fields, and will be stimulated to greater exertions in future.

In the matter of stock-raising they are making a very fair start. This branch of industry, I think, should be encouraged as far as possible. The country is well adapted to it. It is not to the same extent subject to the vicissitudes of wet and drought as is general farming, and offers to these people a readier means of competence and self-support than any other occupation in which they can engage. The Poncas now own 1,008 head of cattle; 246 of these are the increase of the present season. They own also 54 American horses, 203 ponies, 92 swine, and 848 domestic fowls. In regard to the stock-raising the trouble heretofore has been that the Indians made insufficient provisions for a winter supply of provender and allowed the stock to "rustle" for a living as best they could during the greater part of the winter. The result was that they lost every winter nearly as much as the increase of the summer. To remedy this I have encouraged and assisted them as far as possible to put up hay, and I estimate that they have secured about 686 tons. This is far short of an adequate supply, but the lack of rakes and mowing-machines has been a serious drawback; of these last there are quite a number in the tribe, but most of them are entirely worn out, and the rest have only been kept going by constant repairing, the whole force in the black-

smith-shop having done little else throughout the harvest. On the whole the Poncas have made a substantial and notable advance over last year, and as they acquire knowledge and experience in civilized pursuits and gradually overcome their constitutional weariness, they will advance more rapidly in future.

School.

The industrial school has been in successful operation during the year, although the number in attendance was at no time up to the full capacity of the building. The number of children of school age in the tribe is 129, and when the new school year begins I shall see whether the authority of the agent is not sufficient to compel a full attendance. The work of the school during the past year was quite satisfactory. The pupils made good, and, in many cases, surprising, progress, and both boys and girls showed an aptitude and willingness to engage in manual labor in their respective departments, which is highly gratifying and proves the wisdom of beginning with the children in teaching these people the arts of peace.

The industrial teacher, with the assistance of the boys alone, cultivated 20 acres of corn and vegetables, and will secure some 400 bushels of corn and 150 bushels of potatoes, besides an abundance of summer vegetables for the use of the school. Twenty acres of the agency farm were planted to corn by the farmer last spring; the balance was assigned to the school and sundry Indians. The crop on this 20 acres, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable season, is very good and will afford plenty of forage for agency stock.

Sanitary.

That the Poncas have pretty much given up the employment of their native medicine men is shown by the number of cases treated during the year by the agency physician. In fact they call upon him in all cases, and for every little ailment. From the number of cases reported it might seem that they are an unhealthy race, but such is not the fact. Serious and fatal illness is rare among them. Their sanitary condition in fact is very good. The births during the year exceeded the deaths by twenty-three, and contrary to the fact among Indian tribes, the Poncas are gradually increasing in numbers. The location is remarkably healthy, as is shown by the fact that among the forty white persons on and about the agency no case of illness worthy of mention has occurred during the present summer.

THE PAWNEES.

The following statement of the condition of this tribe furnished by Capt. Rees Pickering, who has been in immediate charge of the agency during the entire year and for several years past, is as full and complete as I could hope to make it. I therefore approve and adopt it as a part of this report:

"The Pawnees now number 1,142 souls, a slight decrease since last annual report. Hereditary and constitutional diseases are slowly but surely decimating this people. Aside from these the general health and condition of the tribe has been remarkably good. The abundant crops of last year furnished them with good and nourishing food as well as with a limited supply of cash with which their immediate wants were supplied.

"The mode of living adopted by this people has not materially changed within the past year. Many of them not being able to get breaking done on their allotments last year, they were obliged to remain by the old village farms in order to raise corn and vegetables, this difficulty is, however, removed in many cases, as breaking was done the past spring, entirely on allotments to which claimants will remove this fall when the proper arrangements can be made for their assistance.

"This is one of the best evidences of the breaking up of the village system. No new allotments were assigned the past year, though at the present time there are quite a number of parties waiting for the establishment of boundary lines to their claims. Heretofore the impracticability of getting material for house building near their claims or intended homes has been discouraging to them, but the receipt of a new portable saw-mill has inspired them with fresh hopes and renewed energy, and I can see nothing to hinder the majority of the Pawnees from being located, each family on a homestead, in the near future. Those who have settled upon their allotments have, I believe, in every instance, remained upon them and are working and planning for future improvements.

"The result of their agricultural operations will not be so encouraging as that of last year. An excessive rainfall in the early part of the season followed by exceedingly dry weather has greatly injured the crops. The corn crop will not average perhaps more than one-third of that of last year. In some instances, where planting was late on account of rain, the crop will be almost a total failure. Their stock of vegetables, squashes, &c., will not be so limited. The yield of wheat was fair in most instances.

Unusual care must be exercised over these people the coming winter in order that there may not be want among those who have been unfortunate in not raising crops.

"There is no disposition to return to the ration system. Two years' trial without the weekly ration has undoubtedly resulted in good to this tribe since it became a necessity for them to exercise at least a degree of industry and forethought in providing the necessaries of life. Agricultural pursuits engage the principal attention of these Indians, though several members of the tribe have a few head of cattle each, and one has directed his attention to mercantile pursuits with a fair prospect of success.

"There is need of more implements, particularly mowing-machines and hay-rakes for Indian use. If open market purchase of such material could be made implements more suitable for the service than those furnised under estimate could be obtained and at the time required for use.

"During the past winter the reservation was overrun with range cattle, to the inconvenience of quite a number of Indian settlers. There being so many miles of open line exposed, and so great a number of cattle it was impossible to restrain them. Where damage to Indian property was done by such stock ample compensation was in nearly all cases made. To avoid any inconvenience from this source in the future, a majority of the tribe consented to lease, and leased about 150,000 acres of the reservation to responsible parties for a period of five years from June 1, 1884, at an annual rental of 3 cents per acre payable in advance. The parties leasing have erected a good and substantial fence along the boundary line of tract so occupied so there need be no excuse for trespassing stock hereafter. The tract of land leased was entirely unoccupied excepting by two small settlements to which wire will be furnished with which to fence all cultivated land. All the Arkansas River bottom within the limits of the reservation, the Bear Creek and Camp Creek Valleys are not included within the leased tract and these afford ample room on which to locate every family belonging to the tribe on the best farming land on the reserve.

"Not much building has been done by the Indians during the past year. Now that the portable saw-mill is at hand I anticipate a great deal of work in that direction. The condition of the agency buildings (particularly the employé's cottages) is poor. Estimates were made at the beginning of the last fiscal year for a reasonable amount for the erection of a commissary building, three employé's cottages and repair of others. No action was taken in the premises. The commissary building in particular is a miserable structure, and that any party should be held responsible for supplies therein stored does not seem just.

"The industrial school has been well attended and the results have been quite encouraging. The building being of limited proportions has generally been filled to the utmost capacity conducive to the health and comfort of the students. A larger per. centage of girls were in attendance than during the previous year.

"In October last 19 children were sent to Carlisle and other schools east. Upon the opening of Chilocco school a delegation of 13 was furnished that institution. While it is evident a system of compulsory education among the Indians would be advantageous, such a course would scarcely be necessary here, by reason of limited school accommodations. It is positively essential to erect additional school buildings, if the children of school age in this tribe are to receive even a partial education.

"The Woman's National Indian Association has recently established a mission at this agency. There is an abundant field for labor in that direction. The work is not yet thoroughly systematized. It is hoped much good may result from such labor.

"The Indian police, while they have not been all that could be desired, have been reasonably effective and have discharged nearly all duties assigned them in a satisfactory manner. Their services are particularly appreciated in returning children (absentees) to school.

"The employé force at the agency has been effective and competent, and I feel that much is due them for the patience and energy displayed in carrying out instructions and their faithfulness in discharge of their duties."

THE OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The condition of these Indians appears to have been generally regarded as less hopeful than that of any other tribe connected with the agency. They had the reputation of being given to making fair speeches and gorgeous promises without any intention of living up to them and of being lazy and shiftless to a degree beyond that of most Indians. My experience and observations leads me to conclude that this estimate of their character is in part at least erroneous. A long course of harsh and inconsiderate treatment has doubtless rendered them morose and suspicious, and cultivated a habit of dissimulation in their intercourse with those about them. But I think they are on the whole not different from other Indians, and that when treated in a friendly and reasonable way they will respond in a similar sprit.

The principal difficulty I have encountered is in bringing them to a realizing sense of the necessity of personal exertion for their own support. They appear to

think a large amount of money is or will be due them from the sale of their lands, and that when it is paid them they will be able to live without work. Nevertheless a respectable number of them have gone to work in good earnest, and are making considerable progress, while nearly all by constant urging are doing something toward their own support.

Their reservation as an agricultural district is very much inferior to that of the Poncas adjoining them. There is, however, good land in the valleys of Red Rock and other streams sufficient to furnish farms for all that are ever likely to need them, and the rest is very superior grazing land. If the Otoes could be induced to turn their attention mainly to stock-raising they might soon become comparatively well to do. They have as yet done very little in this direction, there being but six head of cattle owned in the tribe. I am told it would be useless to attempt to assist them in getting a start, as they would simply kill and eat the stock that might be issued to them. While this might have been true years ago I have a higher opinion of their good sense than to suppose they would do so now. But I am not sufficiently acquainted with them to recommend that any such experiment be tried at present.

Their agricultural operations this year have been unfortunate. The severe drought in July was even more disastrous here than at Ponca, a few miles north. They had sown no wheat, and their corn is almost a failure. They had under cultivation 500 acres of corn, which will yield not to exceed 10 bushels to the acre, or about 5,000 bushels. Some 4 acres of potatoes were planted which did better, making an estimated yield of 250 bushels. Other vegetables were so indifferent as to be scarcely worthy of mention. They have cut and put up 296 tons of hay, which will be ample provision for the amount of stock in the tribe which is not large. They own 179 horses, mostly Indian ponies, 6 head of cattle, and a few swine, sheep, and domestic fowls. This failure of crops, while it is a thing occasionally to be expected in this locality, is just now to be regretted as it tends to discourage their efforts in this direction, and make them more remiss in future. I have endeavored to impress upon them the idea that two such seasons in succession are not to be expected, and that next year with proper effort they will no doubt raise large crops.

The agency farm of 12 acres was planted to corn, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable summer, will produce some 350 or 360 bushels. The agency herd is doing well and now numbers 157 head of cows and stock cattle and will soon furnish a large part of the beef required for the Indians.

The industrial school last year was only moderately prosperous. It has been exceedingly difficult to induce these Indians to send their children to school. Promises and threats and actual force have in turn been tried, but with far from satisfactory results. I do not despair, however, of being able during the coming year to show a marked improvement in this respect. Their children are bright and teachable, and those who attend the school regularly show decided and most encouraging progress. They also exhibit commendable aptitude for industrial pursuits. The boys under the direction of the superintendent, cultivated during the summer, two acres of ground, and raised all the sweet corn, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables that could be consumed in the school, besides having the care of six cows which produced some butter and a bountiful supply of milk.

There has been considerable sickness in this tribe during the year, but I think with less mortality than in former years. A great majority of the cases have been trivial attacks which passed off without serious results.

NEZ PERCÉS OF JOSEPH'S BAND.

These Indians are in some respects superior to those of any other tribe connected with the agency. They are unusually bright and intelligent; nearly one-half of them are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. They meet regularly for weekly services in the school house, and so far as dress, deportment, and propriety of conduct are concerned they could not be distinguished from an ordinary white congregation. The entire band, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are quiet, peaceable, and orderly people. They receive what is provided for them with apparent thankfulness, ask for nothing more and give no trouble whatever. They are extremely anxious to return to their own country. They regard themselves as exiles. The climate does not seem to agree with them, many of them have died, and there is a tinge of melancholy in their bearing and conversation that is truly pathetic. I think they should be sent back, as it seems clear they will never take root and prosper in this locality.

The longing to return to their old homes and the unsettled feeling it naturally produces have no doubt interfered with their progress in farming and improving their lands. Nevertheless many of them have made very creditable progress, and have provided themselves with cozy and comfortable homes, and all seem inclined to work more or less. They are naturally, I think, more industrious than most Indians. The women, especially, are bright and active and exceedingly ingenious in way of needle work, embroidery, &c. They manufacture a number of useful articles in a beautiful

and tasteful manner, from the sale of which they realize a considerable income during the year.

Their farming operations during the year have been like those of their neighbors, rather unfortunate. Like all the others, their corn, till the end of June, promised fairly, but the drought of July almost ruined the crop, and the yield will be very small. No doubt in this, as in all the other cases, early planting and thorough cultivation would have done much to counteract the effect of the unfortunate weather, but it was not possible to induce the Indians to give their fields anything more than the slipshod cultivation to which they have always been accustomed. They had under cultivation 135 acres of corn, from which they will probably harvest 675 or 680 bushels. They have also raised 60 or 70 bushels of potatoes, and have one or two good patches of melons. They own 189 horses, 10 mules, and 193 head of cattle. They were unwilling to undertake the labor of putting up hay under the impression that they might leave the place and lose the benefit of it. By making an arrangement with the cattle men in the vicinity to buy their hay in case they had it to sell, I have induced them to go to work and they are getting up a good supply.

The day school was successfully conducted during the year. The Nez Percés seem anxious to give their children the advantages of education and the children equally anxious to learn. The school was well attended even in the severest weather of winter, although some of the pupils had to come every day 2 or 3 miles. The building used for school purposes was originally built for a shop. It is a mere shell of native lumber and extremely uncomfortable in cold weather. If these people are to remain here permanently I would strongly recommend the erection of a suitable building for the school, and also that it be changed into a boarding-school at least so far as to allow the children a midday meal.

The sanitary condition of the tribe, I think, is better than formerly. The mortality during the year was less than in years past, and this improvement would probably continue as they become acclimated, and only the more healthy and robust were left.

All the tribes connected with this agency have within the last six or seven months leased their unoccupied lands for grazing purposes, and the lands so leased have been inclosed with substantial wire fence. The income derived from these leases of lands, otherwise entirely unproductive, represents a substantial item in the support of the Indians. The Poncas receive $1,700 a year; the Pawnees, about $3,700; the Otoes, $2,100; and the Nez Percés, $1,000.

In all the tribes the Indians have done all the freighting of supplies required for their several agencies, and have transacted the business in a very careful and satisfactory manner, no case of loss or damage to goods through their neglect or inattention having yet come to my knowledge.

The members of the police force on the different reservations have been, as a general rule, quiet and exemplary in their conduct, and have promptly and efficiently discharged the duties required of them.

Upon the whole, these Indians are making substantial if not rapid progress toward civilization and self-support, and they will advance in an accelerated ratio as their stock of knowledge and experience accumulates from year to year, each point gained enabling them to make a still further advance till, within a shorter period of time than now seems possible, they will become independent and self-sustaining communities.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. SCOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 31, 1884.

SIR: I took charge of this agency June 7, 1884, since which time I have been engaged most of the time in special work away from the agency, and I cannot, therefore, make as full a report of the matters here as I would be glad to do.

I have tried to familiarize myself with the needs of the people. Without mentioning the eight tribes under my charge, specifically and separately, I can say that they are very much in the same condition. They are all well advanced in civilization. There are no "blanket" Indians here. All dress in citizen dress.

GOVERNMENT.

I think the first great need of the tribes here is law. They generally understand that there is no law to punish one Indian for an offense against another Indian in the Territory, and this exemption from the penalties of law has a demoralizing influence.

The tribes are so small that they make scarcely any attempt at making and enforcing rules of their own, either civil or criminal; hence if an Indian commits murder, or assault, he feels perfectly unconcerned about all punishment by law, except the old law of *vengeance*. For any of these small tribes, ranging in numbers from fifty to three hundred and fifty, to make and enforce a rule inflicting the death penalty, would be much like a family of ten executing the death penalty on one of their number for an infraction of the family rule. If a trespass is committed against personal property, the same troubles arise. There is no means of enforcing compensation except perhaps by an arbitrary rule of the agent, and his means of enforcing such a rule are quite unsatisfactory.

These people are for the most part intelligent, well-behaved people, desiring to improve and have their children grow up better than they themselves have been. In illustration, one of the chiefs complained to me of a squaw man in his tribe (one of the smaller tribes), alleging that he was a quarrelsome fellow and sometimes got drunk, and that he was wanting to fight with the Indians, &c.; that on one occasion the squaw man had attempted to pound this chief with his fists and that the chief had given him a good pummeling. "Now," he says, "we are not cowards and are strong enough to combat with him, but we don't want to do it. We don't want to raise our children that way."

My opinion is that these lands should, with proper restrictions, be allotted and the laws extended over the country embraced within the jurisdiction of this agency.

MORALS.

The morals of the people are generally good. The great bane of civilization among the Indians is whisky. If all intoxicants could be kept entirely away there would be greater progress. It is a curious fact that the great majority of Indians who drink liquor will suffer almost any punishment rather than reveal where they procured it. Considering the absence of all law, it is surprising that there is so little crime. The women are chaste as a rule.

SCHOOLS.

There are three day schools and two industrial boarding schools. I have seen but little of the working of these, as they have been in vacation for the past two months, but I think they are fairly prosperous from what I know personally, and from the statistics accompanying this report. The day schools are the Modoc, the Peoria, and the Miami; the industrial are the Quapaw and the Seneca, &c.

The Quapaw has not been as fruitful in results as I wish it had. I fear the management has not been in good hands. I esteem most of the employés who were there during the past year, but something is wrong. I have called the attention of Major Ridpath, who will now succeed me, to this fact, and I make no doubt, from what I have seen and known of him, that he will be able to bring order out of chaos in this particular case, and I think he so much desires to serve the Indians as well as the Government he will give his special attention to this matter.

FARMING.

Many of the Indians have good farms, and most of them engage in farming and stock-raising to some extent. I think they are steadily gaining in this respect. Their houses are mostly well kept and clean.

INCREASE.

The total number under this agency is about 1,100. There is but little increase. The Modocs especially complain that they can raise no babies here.

EMPLOYÉS.

I have found the employés and the people generally so kind and pleasant and the deportment so generous and courteous toward me while I have been here that I have not been anxious to be relieved. If my successor shall find it as pleasant, I shall be happy indeed.

I submit herewith the statistics as provided in circular of July 1, 1884.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

W. H. ROBB,
Special Agent in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 11, 1884.

SIR: In obedience to instructions dated July 1, 1884, I have the honor to herewith transmit my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency. I assumed the duties of this office on the 1st day of April last, relieving J. V. Carter, esq. My predecessor having left no data of the events and changes which have occurred since his last annual report, mine will be almost entirely from observation and experience of three months.

I have had very little opportunity for maturing it, for the condition of affairs were such that my entire time has been taken up in the work of the office and looking after the property interests of this agency. It was full seed time when I arrived here; scarcely a furrow plowed on either of the four farms under this charge; 5,200 new fence rails on the ground; all the fences needing repairs; a large amount of lumber to be used in the erection of an addition to the Absentee Shawnee school building to be freighted from Red Fork, Ind. T., to Shawneetown, Ind. T.; a car-load of flour at Muskogee, Ind. T., to be freighted to this point, each a distance of 100 miles, over roads almost impassable, and at a season of the year when the procuring of teams was next to an impossibility; the Government cattle scattered over an area of 60 by 100 miles; horses and mules in desperate poor flesh, none of them fit for the service of gathering cattle, or in condition to do a good day's plowing; a large annuity payment to be made to the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; monthly issues to be made to the Mexican Kickapoos, as well as to the Sac and Fox and Absentee Shawnee manual-labor schools; the employés of my predecessor's last quarter to be paid off, some of whom, on account of change of agents, were restless, and, anticipating a discharge, resigned their positions. The above, with other matters incident to all agencies, and my short time in office, prevents me from making such a report as this agency deserves.

The Sac and Fox Agency consists of four reservations, upon which are settled legally five different tribes of Indians (with a great many Indians of other tribes mixed among them), viz, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the Iowas, the Mexican Kickapoos, the Absentee Shawnees, and the citizen Pottawatomies.

The population of the different tribes is about as follows:

Sacs and Foxes, as shown by last enrollment	445
Iowas, as shown by last enrollment	88
Mexican Kickapoos, as shown by last enrollment	326
Absentee Shawnees, about	720
Citizen Pottawatomies, about	500
Other Indians (Otoes, 240; Black Bobs, 200; other tribes, 140)	580
Total	2,659

The agency and Sac and Fox manual-labor school buildings are located within 2½ miles of the east line of the reservation, and a few miles south of the center north and south. The lands upon which they are located, and contiguous thereto, are almost wholly worthless for agricultural purposes, being very sandy and underlaid with sand stone, which being very near the surface, a drought of short duration spoils the crops. With annual fertilizing early gardening will succeed fairly well; also small grains that mature early would do moderately well for a few crops. From what information I can gather, the efforts of the Government at this point to prove that agricultural pursuits were profitable have been a signal failure, caused by injudicious selection of location. The failure of crops has been as often almost as the planting season.

The Sac and Fox Indians are settled around the agency, on the same class of land, and consequently their efforts at farming have been similar to those of the Government, and as a result they are making less efforts each and every year in that direction.

The buildings of this agency are in exceedingly poor repair. The needs of a carpenter and blacksmith shop and a dwelling-house for both the carpenter and clerk are extremely urgent. The mill building is almost rotted down. The machinery has not made a revolution for near two years, it being next to impossible to ever put it in good running shape without a comparatively large expenditure of money, for the foundation timbers upon which the machinery is bedded are out of level and out of plumb, the machinery badly rusted, and the boiler not safe. If the mill was in good repair, the toll from the grain tributary to it would not pay for the fuel that would be necessary to do the grinding, not taking into account the other necessary expenses in connection therewith.

Now, while I have urged upon these people the importance of moving on to the good productive bottom lands on the North Fork Canadian River, which are about the only good agricultural lands they have on the reservation, where cropping of all kinds will prove successful, and while some are now looking for locations, I have but little hope of getting many to settle there, on account of its remoteness from the

agency; but if they would consent to have the mill removed and placed at a suitable point on the North Fork Canadian River, looking to the accommodation of their own people, the Mexican Kickapoos, Absentee Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Seminoles, and Creeks, the mill could be made self-sustaining, and prove a nucleus for great good to them. The mill would be in the center of the good agricultural lands of this agency, and, with a cotton-gin added, it would encourage the raising of cotton, a lucrative crop on the bottom lands. As it is now the bread supplies for all are almost entirely shipped in from the States and sold at high prices, while with a mill properly located I feel most sure that the people of this agency would produce corn and wheat sufficient to support them, and cotton sufficient to buy their groceries and other necessaries.

The reservation of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi embraces about 750 square miles. The amount of agricultural lands is very small, in my judgment not exceeding 10 per cent. The remaining 90 per cent. is rolling, with a considerable quantity of scrubby timber, mostly jack and post oak, a very large majority of which is fit for nothing but fire-wood. This land is fairly watered and affords good summer grazing. The winter grasses are limited, hardly sufficient to support the stock of the native residents; consequently the death rate of their ponies and cattle last winter was exceedingly large, amounting to 35 or 40 per cent. The influx of foreign stock consumed the winter range, and the result was that all parties lost heavily, which has discouraged the live-stock interests very much.

I find the Sacs and Foxes to be a people of good native intellect generally, but, with a few exceptions, very much wedded to their old traditions. They are an extremely cautious and suspicious people; therefore it takes great patience to accomplish desired work, and the faithful fulfilling of all promises to keep their confidence. They are very peacefully disposed. They draw large annuities, with good economy almost sufficient to support them. With the poor quality of land they are endeavoring to cultivate, which gives such poor results, the large annuities they draw semi-annually, with the privilege of using their credit with the traders for six months ahead on the strength of their next annuity payment, who wonders that they are not becoming a more agricultural people? These conditions would drown the energies of a majority of the whites. There is nothing that will civilize any one as rapidly as necessity, and the practice of licensed traders carrying the non-laboring classes on long accounts is very detrimental, for it encourages them to be idle, it encourages them to be dishonest, in short it encourages them in all the evils that are bred by idleness. It discourages those who are honest and trying to help themselves, for they see their neighbors enjoying themselves continuously without labor, and they are neither naked nor hungry; they feel confident that a per cent. is added to the goods they purchase to support this idle enjoyment. The Indians who are making efforts to gain their living by the sweat of their brow, as a rule, are looked upon with a great deal of suspicion by many of their tribe, and I think this mainly arises from the influence of ill-designing whites who appeal to their prejudices, thereby getting them to watch their brother Indians while they are accomplishing their own evil ends.

On the 27th day of June last I paid to these people, as annuity, $25,231.50, being the sum of $56.70 per capita; to the chiefs, as chief money, $1,000, or $250 per capita. This large payment was anticipated by all the neighboring tribes, and they were here in force for a general carousing time. The day before payment I called a council of the chiefs and headmen; asked their help in having an orderly time during payment, and to their credit be it said that they all, without an exception, took hold with a will, and as a result the old residents say it was the most orderly time they ever witnessed at one of their payments.

I have been making it a point to encourage the chiefs and headmen of this tribe to interest themselves more in the detail of their tribal business matters. I try to be ready at all times to give them information in regard thereto. They have been studying the nature and origin of their various funds, how they are disbursed, and what profits as a people they are deriving from their uses. This course seems to have awakened a new life in them, and the chiefs and headmen are more in harmony now than they have been for years. I think by treating them as men, and not as wards, making them feel and carry the responsibility of their own business as far as practicable, will result in much good.

These people are well supplied with a good class of ponies, and a few are engaged in raising cattle, Chief Keokuk possessing the largest herd of any of the Sacs and Foxes.

Most of the families have small gardens, the principal products being potatoes of both varieties (sweet and Irish), beans, and onions. Their early gardens have done quite well. The dry weather has damaged all late gardening, as well as the corn crop. From the best information I can gather, the Sacs and Foxes have planted about 400 acres in corn, no wheat, one piece of oats of about 80 acres, which will probably yield 20 bushels per acre. The corn crop, which is on the rolling land, is almost a total failure from drought. The part on the bottom lands is promising quite well; with a

few seasonable rains will produce 15 bushels per acre. I don't think it safe to average the present crop at over 5 bushels per acre, which will make the corn production of this reservation about 2,000 bushels.

IOWAS.

By executive order dated August 15, 1883, the following lands were set apart for occupancy by the Iowa and other Indians, bounded as follows, to wit: By the Sac and Fox lands on the east, the Cimarron River on the north, the Indian meridian on the west, and the Deep Fork Canadian on the south, containing about 320 square miles.

These people left their reservation in Nebraska and Kansas some five years ago, and have undergone many privations and hardships since that time. Not being assured as to their possessions until the issue of the order above referred to, they made very little effort to do anything in the way of agricultural pursuits, but since that time their efforts are commendable. They have planted this year from 2 to 8 acres of corn to each family, in all probably 80 acres, which will yield about 15 bushels per acre, making 1,200 bushels. Besides, they all have gardens of potatoes, beans, and onions. They own neither cattle, hogs, nor poultry, but possess from 3 to 5 head of ponies per family. They are scantily supplied with agricultural implements.

They are very desirous that their lands in Nebraska and Kansas be sold and the proceeds of the sale thereof be placed in charge of the United States Treasury on interest, the interest to be paid to them as annuity yearly, except so much as would be necessary to build them a school-house, fit it out for school purposes, and maintain a school; also enough to build them a blacksmith and carpenter shop and maintain the same. They are bitterly opposed to allotting any of their lands in Nebraska to their half-breeds. In support of such opposition they cite the fact that these half-breeds once received lands by allotment and squandered them, and were taken back into the tribe, and another allotment, they claim, will be a repetition of the above. They are very anxious to have all their people settle with them.

There are about 240 Otoes settled among the Iowas, and they seem determined to stay. There are also some Black Bobs and Absentee Shawnees settled among them, who have some very good improvements, and are making their entire support by farming, stock-raising, and freighting.

Sometime previous to my taking charge of this agency the Iowas entered into a contract of lease for cattle-grazing with Messrs. C. C. Pickett, a licensed-trader at this point, and E. B. Townsend, late United States special Indian agent, a copy of which lease is on file in this office.

MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

The Mexican Kickapoos now on their reservation number 326 souls, and are located on a reservation set apart for them by executive order dated August 15, 1883, which is bounded as follows: By the Deep Fork Canadian River on the north, the Sac and Fox lands on the east, the North Fork Canadian River on the south, and by the Indian meridian on the west, containing about 290 square miles.

The Mexican Kickapoo tribe of Indians is composed of the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies who left their reservation in Kansas during the late civil war and went to Mexico, from which fact their name. Their experiences have been varied. They are the most crafty Indians in this agency, and are very shrewd traders. These Indians are receiving a limited issue of rations, consisting of the following articles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885: Beef, gross, 30,000 pounds; coffee, 2,000 pounds; flour, 25,000 pounds; sugar, 3,500 pounds; and soap, 1,500 pounds.

They have given considerable time this year to their gardens and corn crop. Their early garden, consisting of potatoes, beans, and onions, was good. Their corn is mostly on bottom land, and promises a yield of about 10 bushels per acre. They have in cultivation about 500 acres, and will probably realize 5,000 bushels. Some of these Indians are in favor of receiving agricultural implements from the Government in lieu of rations, but a majority seem to be opposed to such a change. Could it be successfully made it would prove beneficial for them. Among these people are also settled some of the Absentee Shawnees and Black Bob Shawnees. The Mexican Kickapoos are well supplied with ponies and partially supplied with agricultural implements.

At Kickapoo Station there is a flimsy-built frame school-house, an old dilapidated log blacksmith shop, and two old log cabins that are used by the blacksmith and farmer. Last spring these Indians had the misfortune to lose some of their fencing by fire, and it was so late in the season that they did not have time to rebuild them. They seemed desirous to plant corn, so we rented to them the land, about 40 acres, that the Government farmer had been cultivating heretofore.

They are very strenuously opposed to school. Some of them say they are willing to adopt the white man's ways as far as work is concerned, "but school no good."

If the present system of issuing rations to them could be modified so as to issue ra-

tions to the old women who are heads of families, for themselves and members of their families who are too small to labor, and to the aged men in the tribe, and issue implements to those who are able to labor, I doubt not but it would be of material help in advancing them greatly in bettering their present condition, and such a course, I think, would be cheerfully approved by all of them except the drones, and such a course would force the indolent ones to become self-sustaining.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

The Absentee Shawnees are living on the same reservation with the Pottawatomies, with the exception of those who left some years ago and settled on the reservations now occupied by the Iowas and Mexican Kickapoos, where they have opened up small farms and are doing moderately well. There are about 720 Absentee Shawnees under the charge of this agency, who are entitled to homes on the 30-mile-square tract of land, as described, upon which the Pottawatomies are now living. They take their name from the fact of having separated from the Shawnee tribe of Indians long years ago, and never rejoining them. It is a strong desire with them to live alone; consequently the opposition to allotting on the same reservation with the Pottawatomies, urging that they had settled on these lands long before the Pottawatomies, and that the land by right is theirs. The entertaining of the idea by some of the Government officials with whom they have had business relations that a dividing line could be had, by an order from the Indian Department, separating them and the Pottawatomies, has had deleterious effects, not only as to allotments but in agricultural pursuits.

The act of May 23, 1872, which makes provisions for homes for them by allotment requires pure or mixed Absentee Shawnee blood before they can acquire the benefits of said act, and from this fact arises largely the opposition to allotment, for among them are Indians of various tribes who cannot receive allotted homes, whereas if the land is held in common they pass for Absentee Shawnees, with all their rights and privileges. This foreign element contains some of the best talent among them, and it is used in keeping up dissatisfaction, cultivating continuously the old Indian ways. Some of the Absentee Shawnees will take their allotments so soon as they have an opportunity.

These people are engaged in raising hogs, ponies, and cattle, and are the most extensive agriculturists in this agency. Besides their gardening they will average about 8 acres of corn to the family, which will yield near 9,000 bushels.

POTTAWATOMIES.

The Pottawatomie Citizen band and Absentee Shawnee Indians of this agency are largely settled on a 30-mile-square tract of land lying next west of the Seminole Reservation, Indian Territory, and between the North and South Canadian Rivers. The agricultural lands of this reservation are on the above-named rivers, also on Little River, which crosses said reservation in an east and west course near its center; probably 10 per cent. of good, productive land, the remainder being good for summer grazing. The Pottawatomies number about 500 souls. They receive no assistance from the Government whatever in the way of annuities or rations. They are engaged in farming and stock-raising on a small scale. From the best information I can gather, they have planted, on an average, about 5 acres of corn to the family, which will probably yield about 10 bushels per acre, making a total yield of about 5,000 bushels. They have small gardens, which have done moderately well.

They are not making the progress that is naturally expected of them for the past advantages they have had, but I think this is owing largely to the land troubles which have been and are existing between them and the Absentee Shawnees, both parties claiming priority of rights. The wrong impression given by some Government officials relative to a dividing line between the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, more particularly referred to in the remarks concerning the latter Indians, has also had a detrimental effect upon these people. The Pottawatomies are, to a certain extent, nursing the idea that if they can succeed in securing certain moneys which they claim are due from the Government they can purchase the entire tract, and thereby rid themselves of the Absentee Shawnees. However, some of them seem anxious to take their allotments, in compliance with the law of May 23, 1872, "An act to provide homes for the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnee Indians in the Indian Territory;" still, there is a speculative element among them who do not seem to desire the allotting of lands consummated.

There is at this writing no school among them, and no provisions for one in the future, that I know of; but when the addition to the Absentee Shawnee school building is completed, lumber for which is now on the ground, I think there will be room to accommodate some of them, and the arrangements should be made to that end.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are three school-houses in this agency, built, I suppose, by the Government. The school-house, a frame building at Kickapoo Station—and a very flimsy affair it is—is not now being used for any other purpose than a general storage room and the place from which monthly issues of rations are made. The Mexican Kickapoos are very adverse to schools.

The school at Shawneetown, under the charge of Thomas W. Alford, an Absentee Shawnee, is doing as well as could be expected considering the unsettled state of affairs existing among its patrons. The present school building presents the appearance of having been built mainly with a view to profit. The lumber to be used in erecting an addition to this building, 36 by 100 feet, two stories, is now on the ground. When erected, with the necessary repairs on the present building, it will be a commodious structure, and of capacity sufficient to meet each and every want for some time.

The school-house and the building used for boarding and sleeping apartments, known as the Sac and Fox manual labor school, accommodates about 40 pupils reasonably well. These buildings are built of brick. The boarding house has some frame additions to it, which seem to be on their last legs, being only a question of a few years when they will fall from decay. These additions are irreparable and almost uninhabitable. A very beneficial outlay of money could be made in connection with this property. The school has been successfully conducted during the past year.

AGENCY HORSES AND MULES.

The horses and mules in use here for agency farming and other general work are almost useless, none of them being under ten and some of them from twenty to twenty-five years old. The mules were used in moving these people from Kansas to this point, and I am informed were about nine years old at that time. The only horse stock that can perform a good day's service are two ponies I purchased for cattle purposes.

AGENCY CATTLE.

We have under our care three herd of cattle. The total number receipted for by me was 261 head, of which 90 head belong to the Sac and Fox manual labor school, 81 head to the Absentee Shawnee manual labor school, and 90 head to the Mexican Kickapoos. This interest is a material one, but has been sadly neglected on account of insufficiency of help. If half the expenditure had have been had in guarding the cattle interest that has been had on the farms, which have been largely without reward, the result would be astonishing.

While on this point I have the honor to call your attention to certain practices in connection with the cattle interests here, which are very discouraging to the Indians, and which cause a financial loss to the Government. Cattlemen gather in here in the spring and summer months, generally coming in numbers ranging from 25 to 100, for the purpose of gathering their stock. They round-up all the cattle in a certain boundary at a certain time and place. The residents are requested to cut out their branded stock. All unbranded and unmarked stock is then driven off, and if there should be any branded or marked stock the owner of which is not present or represented by some neighbor or friend, it, too, is driven away, thereby causing great trouble and expense in finding them, if ever found. They come at will, go at will, and do as they please, there being no law to intimidate them, no force for local protection. Armed generally with two 45-caliber revolvers and a Winchester, they are "monarchs of all they survey," and a dispute is studiously avoided by the natives. I have gathered cattle that belong to this agency at a distance of 75 miles, which there can be no doubt were driven off from round-ups had on or near this range. I have, with my meager help and the assistance rendered by the native cattlemen, gathered 20 head of cattle which were lost and haven't appeared upon the property roll for some-time past, and if I had sufficient help I feel almost sure I could return from 20 to 30 head more to the roll. These losses occur by cattle being driven off from round-ups, the agent not having a sufficient force of men or horses to attend the various cattle gatherings or to go after the cattle when once driven away, and they as well as their increase are lost to the Government. Another source of loss: large herds of cattle are driven through this agency, and any cattle that fall in with them unnoticed are driven out. Some good practical and stringent regulations on this point would prove highly satisfactory to these people as well as profitable to the Government. We have found some cattle with the marks and brands changed which had passed through several hands.

The cattle losses here by death were very heavy last winter, but more especially from the Kickapoo herd, which doubtless occurred from an addition to that herd late in the season, they not having time to become familiar with the range before the win-

ter season set in; for this reason the earlier beef or stock cattle which are purchased for the schools or the Indians can be delivered in the grass season the better.

INDIAN POLICE.

We have no Indian police force. Irregularities that most need correcting are the acts of a class of men who are a terror to Indians. Minor offenses, such as a police would tackle, can be managed without their assistance.

FREIGHTING.

During the last year there has been freighted to this agency by the Indians for the Government 359,286 pounds, all of which has been transported 100 miles, at the rate of $1 per hundred per 100 miles. It is an extremely difficult matter to get our freighting done, for in the first place there is only one man in the Sac and Fox tribes who will freight; in the second place those who will freight are the Absentee Shawnees and Pottawatomies, and it is from 35 to 50 miles from their homes to this point, making a drive of from 70 to 100 miles for which they receive no compensation, but are out the time it takes to drive that distance, besides the expense of their own board and forage; and in the third place, private parties pay higher rates for freighting than the Government.

The water-courses which cross this agency from west to east have been a source of great delays, some of which have been unfordable for several months at a time, and in that condition several times during the year, especially the North Fork Canadian, which I can safely say has not been fordable four months altogether during the past year.

GAMBLING

has grown to a mania among the Indians of this agency, the women at times "taking a hand." About the time annuity payments are to be made, you see the gamblers commence gathering from the neighboring tribes, and some come from the States. Some white men who are married to Indian women are leaders in this vice. They seem to fully understand that an agent is powerless to stop them from gambling, consequently any and all official notices to prevent gambling and other vices are ridiculed by them.

The disreputable class of white men who are allowed to reside in this country on account of having married among the Indians, and the associates whom they keep around them, do more real harm against civilization and Christianity in one year than all the Christian ministers in America can counteract in ten years. Still this class of men goes and comes at will, while the law-abiding white man, whose example would be profitable, is kept out entirely because of his respect for the laws of his country. A good scouring with United States soldiers would be very beneficial.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There has been no Indian court of any kind established here, and they all seem adverse to any and all moves of that character. An act of Congress fixing fines and penalties for various crimes and offenses committed by one Indian upon the person or property of another, triable in the United States Federal court, would settle a great amount of crime, also the addition of penalties to the law prohibiting white citizens from residing in this Territory, would greatly assist in getting the Indians on a better footing every way.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Under this head, as my report, I submit the reports of Revs. Hurr and Elliott, to wit:

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 6, 1884.

SIR: In reviewing our missionary work among these Indians for the past three years, in spite of the obstacles to be contended with, and almost every description of immorality, I am not at all discouraged, but will continue in this work if the Lord permits, cherishing the hope that at last the gospel of Christ may conquer the hearts of our Indians in this agency, and change their lives and customs. This change is their only hope of ever bettering their condition either in this life or the one beyond.

There has been a great change since last year among the chiefs, or since Agent Taylor took charge of this agency. They are more united than I ever knew them to be before. When I first came here, three years ago, the chiefs were greatly divided in their political affairs. We give great credit to our agent in bringing these Indians together.

Chief Keokuk is the only chief who has adopted fully Christianity and civilization. He has been a great help to Christian work and in advancing his people in civilization. He deserves sympathy and a great credit and much encouragement, and I am glad to say that the Indians are more free to express themselves to each other for their future welfare. The expression of their sentiment in regard to their progress is still better than what it was last year. I do strongly believe that it will not be long till these Indians will fully adopt civilization and their school be filled with Sac and Fox children.

I remain, yours,

WILLIAM HURR,
Indian Missionary for the Sac and Fox Indians.

I. A. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

SHAWNEETOWN, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 1, 1884.

Maj. I. A. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent,
Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory:

SIR: I gladly comply with your request to forward you a report of our missionary work the past year. Our efforts have been given to the Shawnees, Pottawatomies, and Kickapoos. My personal labors have been with the two former, and the work with the latter tribe has been done by a missionary helper. I held religious services at Wagoza twice a month until last April when the permanent settlers had left their homes to transient ones or to none at all, and the Government school was discontinued. At this place services have been held in the Government school building, until this summer they have been held in the grove, and conducted in my absence by a colored Baptist exhorter, or by some member of our church.

The Pottawatomies hear the gospel very readily; the Shawnees are very backward, but few attending meetings for religious services, and the Kickapoos, though bitterly opposed to civilization and Christianity, offer less opposition than formerly, and I think that well-directed and energetic work promises as favorable results among them as any tribe for whom no more has been done.

Preaching services are usually well attended. Two Shawnees, two Pottawatomies, two colored, three Ottawas, and three whites were added to the church, making in all twelve new members. We now have a regular church organization, and are ready to build a meeting-house at this place as soon as we can have a title to land for missionary purposes.

The results for the year have not been as good as we should like, but it is impossible to make much progress where the Indians are as unsettled as ours have been for more than a year past. I think prospects are growing better, but we cannot hope to bring these people up to a high state of civilization or of Christianity while they are held on reservations and treated as a distinct people. They would progress much further and more rapidly if they were given all that belongs to them, required to take their lands in severalty, and then left to their own resources. This course would arouse their dormant faculties and make them strong by exercising them.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN ELLIOTT.

CONCLUSION.

To better the condition of these Indians is a question of considerable time, requiring unbounded patience, intelligent management, the faithful keeping of all promises, and in all strifes of every description, positive and unequivocal action by the Government, never making an assertion or giving an instruction, that is not fully and promptly executed.

The insufficiency of the salaries connected with the Indian service in many instances, must work great injury to the service, for the talent obtainable at times is inferior to that of the people whom they are expected to advance, but I am pleased to say that the present corps of employés at this agency are efficient in their various positions and working with a will.

My Indian employés are doing remarkably well. Too much credit cannot be given the Rev. William Hurr, missionary and United States interpreter, for his zealous labors in trying to advance his race to a higher standing; the same can be truthfully said of Thomas W. Alford, principal teacher at Shawneetown.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC A. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.
Muskogee, August 29, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit, herewith, my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1884.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, composing this agency, it is estimated number about 65,000, including white and colored adopted citizens. The number of full-blood Indians is decreasing, while the increased number of mixed-bloods, and the adopted white and colored citizens make the population about the same from year to year.

The number of whites is increasing. The cause of this increase is, that the work done in the country is by whites and not by Indians. The mixed-bloods will work some, but the full-bloods hardly ever. Under the laws of the country a citizen is entitled to all the land he may have improved. An arrangement is easily made with a white man who will make a farm for an Indian and give him a portion of the crop for the use of his name, and after a few years give him possession of the farm. Thus it is that more farms mean more white men. The number of whites within this agency who are laborers for Indians, employés of railroad companies, licensed traders, pleasure seekers, travelers and intruders, must be about 35,000, or half the number of Indians.

INTRUDERS.

The number of intruders is increasing rapidly, and there being practically no law to punish for intrusion, it is only a question of time when they will control the country. The removal of intruders by the troops is a farce of the first water. When complaint is made by the Indian authorities of the presence of intruders, the military is called upon at once to remove the intruders beyond the limits of this agency. The troops go to the locality, and if the intruder has not stepped into the woods and out of sight for a day or two, they arrest and escort him to the State line, and turn him loose. The intruder takes one or two breaths of State air, and returns to the Territory and the place from whence the troops took him.

PAYNE.

E. L. Payne, and his followers, to the number of about 800, made their regular semi-annual settlement on the lands not occupied by the tribes, known as Oklahoma, and the Cherokee "Strip," in the northwestern part of the Territory. I called on the military to remove them. The town of Rock Falls consisted of a few rough plank houses and some tents; it was destroyed, and the boomers removed across the State line of Kansas. Payne and a few of the leaders who had been removed several times before, were taken to Fort Smith, Ark., to be turned over to the United States authorities for trial. Here again the question of jurisdicton comes up, and at this writing it is not determined whether he should be tried at Fort Smith, Ark., Fort Scott, Kans., Wichita, Kans., or Graham, Tex. It makes little difference where they are tried, the result will be they will be fined $1,000 each, and will inform the court that they are dead broke. The court can only turn them loose as it had done before. Payne and his crowd will be intruding again on the same land within six months. Until a law shall be enacted to punish by imprisonment for return to the reservation, after having been removed, it will be a physical impossibility to comply with the treaties to "remove and keep out all intruders" from an agency half as large as the State of New York, with a population of 100,000.

CRIMES.

Congress having failed to enact laws making it a crime to steal coal and timber from the reservation of the five civilized tribes, large quantities are removed by citizens of adjoining States, for which they pay nothing. This creates ill feeling among the Indians toward the whites, resulting in some shooting affairs. Whisky is the cause of three-fourths of the murders in the Territory, and as the number of intruders and bad characters increase from year to year, the supply of bad whisky is more plentiful. It comes into the Territory from all directions, by wagons, pack-horses, railroads, and express, and in all shapes and quantities. The profit in the traffic is so enormous that parties will take all chances. The Indian police and marshals do all that can be done, and arrest hundreds, who are sent to the penitentiary, but the country is so large and so much of it unoccupied that the whisky peddlers have ample opportunity to escape. Matters will not improve until the number of marshals is increased, and appropriation made to pay a large police force of good men to be on duty all the time.

CREEK MATTER.

In the contested election case in the Creek Nation, the decision by the Department that Perryman was elected chief, seems to have settled the disturbance, and is acquiesced in by all parties. The state of affairs is such, and those in power in the nation so utterly helpless, that a few designing men can inaugurate a rebellion on short notice.

INDIAN POLICE.

There is at this agency an Indian police force of forty men and three officers. This force is no longer an experiment, and is approved by the best men of the several nations, and is regarded as a great contribution to the expense of maintaining order in the country, where about one-third of the people are citizens of the United States, over whom the courts of the nations can exercise no jurisdiction.

CITIZENSHIP.

The question of citizenship in these nations that has for a long time been before the Department, as to whether the Indian nations or the Department, shall determine who are entitled to citizenship in these nations, is one of great importance. A decision cannot be made too soon, and the unsettled condition of this matter is a source of annoyance both to the nations and the claimants.

STOCK AND CROPS.

It is estimated that during the last winter, which was severe, not less than 15 per cent. of the stock died from exposure. No feed is provided, nor care taken of cattle. The crops of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, and pecans promise an abundant yield.

SCHOOLS.

Each of these nations has a public-school system similar to those of the States, and holds teachers' institutes at its capital annually. The settlements are so far apart that schools can be established only at neighborhoods where ten or more scholars can be got together. The neighborhood builds the house, and the nation furnishes teachers and books. Most of the teachers are educated Indians who teach the English only, in their schools. In addition to the neighborhood schools each nation has academies and seminaries, boarding schools for their children only. The Cherokees have two fine seminaries that have been in successful operation for many years. They are managed and operated by Cherokees. The Choctaws have three large academies, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, and the other two by the Presbyterian Missionary Board. The Chickasaws have four academies conducted by contractors who are citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. The Seminoles have two, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, the other by the Presbyterian Missionary Board, the nation paying the managers about $80 per annum for each pupil boarded, clothed, and educated. The Creeks have four seminaries under the management of the following religious societies: The Methodist Church South, Southern Baptist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Home Missionary Societies, the latter for Creek freedmen.

In addition to the above there are subscription schools. These are schools established by private enterprise and students paying tuition, except in cases where individuals or societies in the State pay tuition for certain students. These schools receive no support from the nations. Worcester Academy, at Vinita, under the supervision of the Congregational Society, erected two years ago by funds subscribed by citizens of the Cherokee Nation, is one of the best in the Territory, and has an average of about 100 students. Harrell Institute, at Muskogee, managed by the Methodist Church South, has about 140 students, and has in progress of erection a fine academy building. Indian University, at Tahlequah, managed by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, is a flourishing school. It will be removed to Muskogee as soon as buildings now in course of erection are completed. The schools managed by religious societies, either as pay schools or under contract with the nations, are generally the most successful.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that proper steps be taken to secure passage of laws providing for imprisonment of intruders who return after being removed; for punishment for stealing coal and timber from the reservations; for establishing a United States court within the Territory, as the treaty provides; for increasing the pay of the police, and for payment of the principal to the Indians who receive per capita payments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. Q. TUFTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tama County, Iowa, August 29, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge.

The Fox or Musquakie tribe of Indians, according to the census just made, number in all 365 persons, and are located in Tama County, Iowa, where they own 1,340 acres of land held in trust for them by the governor of the State of Iowa. Individual Indians also own 85 acres in their own right. This tract of land is about one-third timber, and the balance good grazing and farming land, though subject to overflow in time of high water.

It is also fenced with wire and boards, and about 235 acres are under cultivation this year. The estimated yield of the crops will be, of corn, 5,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,000 bushels; beans, 800 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels; also of pumpkins, squash, melons, and other vegetables about 100 wagon-loads. This will furnish the tribe all the food

they need. The Indians have worked very well this season; they have done a good deal of plowing, and while a few years since it was a rare thing to see them at work, it is now no unusual sight to see several working together in one field. They have also made over 500 rods of wire fence, have built one good frame and several bark houses. The horses and other personal property are valued at about $20,000. With the sale of furs and horses, together with their annuities, they are well clothed, and as their crops furnish them with abundance of food they are content and happy.

The conduct of this tribe during the past year has been exceedingly good. They are a quiet and law-abiding people, and live in harmony with themselves and with their white neighbors, and there has been but little drinking among them for some time past.

These Indians have made considerable progress, both in education and civilization, during the past year. A large number can understand and speak English, and nearly all of them both read and write in their own language, while there is a much better feeling manifested in regard to sending their children to school than formerly. The agency industrial day school, under charge of Miss Allie B. Busby, has been gradually growing larger, and many obstacles in the way of its success have been overcome. The women and girls are taught to cut out and make their own garments, some of whom display a good deal of proficiency in this respect, while many of the children evince a good deal of interest in learning. The school is well managed, and as Miss Busby is much liked by the Indians, time alone is needed for her to make the educating of the children of this tribe a grand success.

Since my last report the health of these Indians has been very good. I have to report only three deaths of grown persons, one of apoplexy, one of old age, and one of consumption. Two children have also died and ten have been born during the year.

For honesty and truthfulness our Indians stand above the average white man with the merchants with whom they deal. They give no trouble to the State, and none whatever to the General Government, while I, as their agent and friend, cannot refrain from praising their good conduct, which is so desirable.

I respectfully inclose herewith the statistical information called for.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
September 10, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have to submit this my sixth annual report as Indian agent at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.

The following table will acquaint you with the number of Indians at this agency:

Tribe	Number
Pottawatomies	432
Kickapoos	243
Iowas	134
Sac and Fox of Missouri	92
Chippewas and Christians	66
Total	967

It is a rather tiresome task to represent the affairs at this agency again, having rendered five lengthy annual reports prior to this, which have, I believe, represented the characters, location, attained civilization, &c., of the Indians of this agency, and as there cannot be a very great change or advancement in one year at an agency which has been quietly settled for a number of years, there is therefore but little to report.

The past year has been fairly prosperous for the Indians; they have attained an advanced stage of civilization and industry compared with their previous life. They are industrious and energetic and give evidence of a true desire to engage in some employment that is sufficiently remunerative to aid in their support. There can be no doubt whatever that their advancement is of a substantial character, and a portion of them will become a self-sustaining people in time. There are many Indians at this agency now who are more than self-sustaining, and a number that are considered rich.

They have increased their herds of cattle gradually until some individuals have quite respectable numbers, and are as careful of them as the average white man. There was issued to the Pottawatomie Indians, to the supporters of their school, from the Pottawatomie school herd last season twenty-nine head of cattle. The Indians were very much pleased with the cattle, particularly as they were donated to them from

their school. The statistics attached show a large increase in the number of cattle over last year's for Pottawatomie Indians. This feature should be as strongly encouraged as possible, as they, also the Kickapoos and Iowas and Fox Indians, have resources for cattle-raising that cannot be surpassed.

These Indians have a great many ponies, particularly the Pottawatomies, who shipped the past year six car-loads, receiving therefor double compensation, for their expense and trouble in raising them.

The Pottawatomie Indians have a fine tract of land of 77,357 acres; they have more land than they require for their use from the fact that a portion of this band numbering about 280 persons reside in Wisconsin and Iowa. These Indians therefore leased to T. J. Anderson Company last March a tract for grazing purposes, comprised of the northeast corner of the reserve, containing about 20,000 acres, for a period of ten years, to receive a rental of $3,000 per annum, to be paid them semi-annually as per capita.

The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies particularly are entirely satisfied with their present location, and declare an intention to establish permanent homes, but the Iowas and Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians have agitated for two years and over the subject of removal to the Indian Territory; also the Chippewa and Christian Indians have for the past year discussed the same subject. It would, I think, be an advantage to the Chippewa and Christian tribe to remove to the Indian Territory. They are very quarrelsome and dissipated. Living in a thickly settled country, they are constantly in contact with a class of people that is to their disadvantage. They hold their lands by allotment, and many complications are arising out of land sales made by them, which in many cases require investigations, and there is generally a great amount of annoyances connected therewith.

This unsettledness with the tribes above mentioned in regard to removal has to some extent impeded their progress in agriculture; but they have attended to their farming with surprising interest. The Iowas have broken more prairie, and the Sac and Fox of Missouri have done more fencing, making pastures, than in any one season before. The Iowa Indians, with the exception of the use of intoxicating drink, are unusually thriving, energetic, industrious Indians, all living in houses, many having 50 to 250 acres under cultivation, no patches cultivated by that tribe; they seem to me to be competent to take care of their own affairs. The Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are not so far advanced as the Iowas, having smaller farms, poorer houses, and showing less energy.

The night following the semi-annual payment made June 27, 1884, to Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe, their head chief, Ko-sho-way, was murdered and his body thrown into the Nemaha River. I have succeeded in arresting the parties who were implicated in the crime, and hope to punish them in accordance with the law.

RELIGIOUS DANCES.

There has been introduced into the Pottawatomie tribe in the past year a system of worship which consists principally of dancing and exulting, though, like all semi-civilized nations, clouded in superstition. Apart from the superstition and consumption of time spent in those dances the moral tendency is very good, as the teaching is in accordance with the Ten Commandments. They object to sacrament by use of intoxicating drink, and denounce gambling and horse-racing. This religion was introduced by the Chippewas of Wisconsin.

EDUCATION.

We have three industrial boarding-schools in operation. Education should be compulsory. Many Indians are too indifferent to the interests of their children to send them to school. Industries should be made the strong features of these schools. The Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha school closed June 30, for two months' vacation, opening the 1st of September. The progress made the past year has been very satisfactory, but the attendance has not comprised all the pupils that should attend school. The Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri school was supported by all or nearly all the pupils of school age, but the Pottawatomie school had in attendance about one-half of the pupils of the Pottawatomie tribe of school age. The principal reason was that the boarding-house at the school will not accommodate over 35 pupils, while the school should have an attendance of about 70 pupils, though if the accommodations had been sufficient the attendance could not have been brought to the number that ought to be at school except by compulsion with about one-third. The Kickapoo Indians have about 50 pupils of school age, which is more than double the attendance. The boarding house at that school will accommodate about 30 pupils, which is more than the attendance was the past year. Except in regard to number, the schools have been a success; the pupils have been taught successfully all the branches necessary to make them intelligent and prosperous citizens.

Very respctfully,

H. C. LINN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN,
Ypsilanti, September 9, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report.

During the year I have repaired seven school-houses and established three new schools, viz: at Munising and Iroquois Point, on Lake Superior, and at Hannahville, in Menominee County. There should be two or three others but for want of Government buildings, and I have not deemed it best to ask for them. There are now eleven schools in the agency, and the percentage of attendance shows a good increase upon that of 1883.

The Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering, and miscellaneous work. The severe weather of the early spring cut off some crops, so that while more acres have been cultivated, yet the net results in crops are not so large as in the preceding year.

I have by every means induced the Indians to go upon lands, and many have done so, but more should. The Indian is a good farmer in a small way only, but the settlement of white farmers around him has been a help by way of example. Fishing has been very poor, and those who have followed that work have obtained a precarious support. Such I have strongly urged to go upon land, but their love of water is such that they will not give up their fishing.

In all the schools I have religious teachers who make the moral advancement of the children a special work by my directions. This instruction is general and not sectarian, and in most of the settlements the work of the teachers constitutes all the religious care these people have. They are isolated and too poor to pay anything either for schools or preaching.

No epidemic has been among them, and the bane of the Indians, drunkenness, has largely decreased, especially among the Lake Superior Indians.

I have during the year steadily impressed upon the minds of the Indians the fact that the land, money, tools, &c., supplied them by the Government are not gratuities, but given in accordance with treaties which will soon be fulfilled, when they must depend upon themselves. Its effect has been to stimulate many, especially the young, to get land and prevent those owning land from parting with it for a trifle, as has been the case in former years. I counted it very important that they should well understand this and shall continue to urge it.

I have allotted several thousand acres of land during the year, and there are thousands of acres yet to be given when parties shall have arrived at the proper age.

The objects kept in view this year were to encourage individual industry, especially by taking land, make the schools more efficient, the attendance larger, and generally to teach these Indians to care for themselves and get houses and homes for their children. I have succeeded partially, and hope for better results in the same direction.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD P. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *September*, 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

The White Earth Reservation is 36 miles square; the west one-third is prairie interspersed with numerous lakes and groves of oak and poplar. The remainder is a dense wilderness of almost every variety of hard wood and pine. Probably no more beautiful country can be found in the northwest.

There are located in this reserve about 1,800 Chippewa Indians, divided into the Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina bands. These Indians have made rapid advancement in civilization, and the time is not far distant when they will be self-supporting. As game and fish are becoming scarce and the support of the Government diminishing every year, they are fast realizing the necessity of cultivating their lands and relying upon themselves. The industrious white men whose farms adjoin the reservation, and with whom they come in contact frequently, have also inspired them with a desire to become good farmers

While it is evident that all the Indians are making steady advancement towards civilization, it is to the young we must look for permanent improvement, and through the schools the greatest benefit can be accomplished. The new school-building is now ready for occupancy and will accommodate 125 pupils. While the building itself is almost complete in its arrangements, it needs yet the verandas, which can be used for fire-escapes, and cisterns. But the lack of outside buildings will be much felt the coming winter.

How shall we use to the best advantage our old school-building? It is large and commodious, and I would recommend its use for the teaching of different branches of industry, as carpenters, shoe makers, &c., if funds could be secured for that purpose. Our large boys could be taught those things here in connection with this school as well or better in my opinion than in schools farther removed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work here in both churches is now, as it has been for years, a matter of great encouragement. The faithful laborers in this field evince an untiring zeal in the welfare of these people. The Rev. Mr. Gilfillan, whose life is devoted to them, has not only ministered to their spiritual wants, but gave with an open hand at the "seed sowing," and God grant that he may reap the harvest.

SANITARY CONDITION.

I regard this as a very healthy country, having plenty of very pure air and free from malaria. The sanitary condition of the Indians improves slowly year by year as they become accustomed to the ways of civilized life, and have more and better food and use more care in their protection from exposure.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

While I have selected three good men as judges of the court of Indian offenses for this reservation, I have not been able to find suitable persons both at Red Lake and Leech Lake to be competent judges and such as are necessary for that position. The court here has relieved me of many trying cases, and now it would seem as if it would be impossible to do without them. Their judgment in most cases has been excellent and their decisions submitted to without any complaint in most cases. There are a few lawless persons here that have been able to do as they wished for many years, and the restraint that this court has been around them has caused some little dissatisfaction. But it is only a question of time and it will become a permanent fixture and recognized as the only way to settle the little differences among them. If these judges could be paid a reasonable salary for their time and services, there would not be any doubt of the continued good results from this court.

RED LAKE.

Civilization and education.

That there is progress in this direction is manifest, though not uniformly so. The exceptions are the band on the north shore of the eastern half of the South Lake and the band located at the confluence of Red Lake River and Thief River, which bands are far behind the rest of the tribe. The position of the former being a somewhat isolated and not easily accessible one, and the latter being at a distance of 65 miles from the overseer's headquarters, they have cultivated a spirit of seclusiveness, and have neither had nor desired the advantages of either school or church. The difference between them and the other five bands of the tribe is marked and is an emphatic argument in favor of educational and religious opportunities. It is strongly suggested, therefore, that if the present system of Government fostering is to be maintained for a series of years, schools should be established and attendance made compulsory in these two bands. A system of compulsion must be brought to bear upon both parents and children—upon the former to compel their consent, and upon the latter to compel their attendance. This would hold good with all the schools if they are to be made a positive success.

Agriculture.

There is improvement here also, slow but perceptible. The peculiar social standard of the race, which assigns to the woman all the drudgery except only the care and use of horses and cattle, is a drawback just here, in that the woman can only plant and cultivate what the man is disposed to plow for her, and her poor tired-born lord of creation is usually disposed to plow but very little and to break less. Had the women the handling of the cattle and plows, I apprehend there would be a greater growth of crops and a larger supply of food raised. I would not be understood to believe in, much less to recommend, any change that should tend to increase the burdens of the women, but I allude to the fact as an explanation in part of the little progress made in this direction.

The introduction of wheat this season may initiate the solving of the problem of self-support. If the crop shall happen to be a good one, and the coarse flour which

only can be ground in the mill here, shall prove palatable, there will be a disposition created to repeat on a larger scale the planting of that grain in future. But so far as can be at present learned, the yield will be small, owing to the fact that the sowing was accomplished during an unusually dry spell.

The prospect for corn is good, provided the frosts hold off long enough for it to ripen. Of potatoes there bids fair to be a large yield, and of other vegetables there will be a goodly supply for the amount of seed sown.

Logging.

A new industry to the Indian—that of getting out logs from fallen timber—which resulted in the cutting of 9,313 logs, at a scaling of 1,338,470 feet, the gross proceeds for which were $6,681.75, an average of about $5 per 1,000 feet. The result was not what had been predicted and hoped. Unfamiliarity with the work, inexperience in camp economies, and the low price obtained for the logs combined to make the enterprise an unprofitable one. Believing that the former two obstacles will not exist in a future venture, and that the Government will interpose to insure them fair prices for the logs hereafter, the Indians of Red Lake are very generally disposed to try their luck again in the same direction. It is modestly submitted that either or both of the two following plans would better satisfy the Indians than would the adoption of the course pursued last year, namely:

First. Let it be officially announced at as early a date as possible that the Indians are authorized to cut logs and that the agent or his representative is ready to make contracts with lumber manufacturers for the cutting of specified amounts, said contracts contemplating the advance to the Indians of $3 or more per 1,000 feet to enable them to obtain camp supplies, and a settlement to be made at the end of the season in accordance with scaling rendered by a Government scaler; or,

Second. Let the Government furnish, or guarantee for, needed camp supplies, and at the end of the cutting season, while the water is high, permit the Indians to drive their own logs and sell them through the agent or his representative, in boom, at such points on the Red Lake River as shall insure the best prices. In either case, let the Government appoint a competent logger as superintendent of all the camps, whose duty it shall be to go from camp to camp to direct the work, and whose incentive to faithful performance of his part shall be a stipulated percentage per 1,000 feet of all the logs cut and sold.

Intemperance.

Attention is called to the fact that while this evil is unknown among six of the seven bands on the Red Lake Reservation, that at Thief River is becoming notoriously addicted to it. Drunkenness is of common occurrence, and gives evidence of the evasion of the law on the part of liquor sellers.

Nelson bill.

This is not well understood by the Indians. Nevertheless, they are very generally in favor of it, under the impression that somehow it is to create a fund for their benefit and give them support without labor.

LEECH LAKE.

These Indians, better known as the Pillager tribe, number about 1,200 souls, and are located in small villages at several points around the lake, and garden on a small scale, living mostly by hunting, fishing, berry picking, &c. They gather wild rice and make large quantities of sugar each in their season. Rice and fish are the staples on which they live from one season to the other. They are industrious in all their pursuits and their small gardens of potatoes and corn are growing finely.

If Leech Lake Reservation is to be the permanent home of these Indians, lots of 40 acres of land should be surveyed and some provision should be made whereby each family could cultivate it and know where they must live to be on their own land. This should be the same with the Indians at Cass Lake and Winnibigoshish Lake.

CASS LAKE AND WINNIBIGOSHISH LAKE.

These Indians number 442 souls and are located on the above-named lakes, about 25 miles equal distance each from Leech Lake Agency. The remnant of Shokak keshig and Mo so moe bands that survived the small-pox epidemic of the winter of 1882 and '83, numbering 68 souls, live at the outlet of the Mississippi River. These Indians, though not suffering from want, are in a more deplorable condition than any under my supervision. They have no gardens and their only hope is a favorable rice-gathering season and a good catch of fish. They live in bark lodges in the vicinity of the dam, now almost completed, built by the Government for reservoir purposes.

At Raven's Point on this lake there are 11 families, all having fine gardens. These few families feel no anxiety, as they will have plenty the coming winter. These Indians all speak in favor of moving to White Earth Reservation, if the Government would make some provision for them, as they say they will have no home when the reservoir is full.

MILLE LAC.

The Mille Lac Indians, numbering 950 souls and included within the supervision of this agency, are living on their old reservation ceded to the Government in 1863. The right granted them to occupy the land unmolested during good behavior has been, in my opinion, the source of all the evil that has arisen in that ever-dissatisfied and much to be pitied community of Indians. Living 130 miles from the agency, where no funds can be lawfully expended for them, and being estranged from the beneficial influence of missionaries and teachers, without the aid extended to other Indians living at established agencies and under the immediate care of the agent, is it surprising that the condition of such Indians should be taken advantage of by designing and pretended friends (?) who misrepresent to the State executive and through him to the authorities of the Indian Department the condition of such Indians?

WHITE OAK POINT.

The Indians commonly called the Sandy Lake bands number about 580 souls. They are still living on the same reservation which they ceded to the Government in 1863. They roam all over the country from Aitkins on the Northern Pacific Railroad to White Oak Point, which place they were removed to in 1863 and to which place they have a great antipathy.

GULL LAKE.

The Gull Lake band numbers 106 persons. They occupy the country around Gull Lake and vicinity. These Indians never complied with the order for their removal in 1868 to White Earth Reservation.

I would recommend the removal of the Mille Lac, Sandy Lake, and Gull Lake bands to White Earth Reserve, and, with the aid of the Government, settle them permanently where they could receive benefit from the Government through the appropriations made by Congress from time to time in aid of their advancement towards civilization. Their condition at the present time is a deplorable one. Still adhering to their nomadic propensities, while the country is filling very rapidly by the hardy pioneers of civilization, the time is not far distant when the inevitable conclusion must be arrived at, namely, will the Government allow the Indians to roam at will over the whole country, committing depredations against the property of the white settlers, without taking immediate action to remove them on their own reservations, or will they compel the settlers to take the matter in their own hands for their protection?

Under the circumstances, I would state that owing to the scattered condition of the several bands of Chippewa Indians belonging to this agency, covering an area of 300 miles in length by about 150 miles in width, and the modes of travel being difficult and precarious, it is almost impossible for the agent to exercise the lawful and paternal care which the condition of these Indians require, or to rectify any clerical error which may transpire during the payment of annuities without waiting until another year passes and another payment takes place, to meet the parties whose presence is necessary to correct errors which may have been made and exceptions requiring immediate explanation. These are additional arguments in favor of the removal of these Indians to White Earth Reservation.

Respectfully, yours,

C. P. LUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 14, 1884.

SIR: In response to official circular I herewith submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency. As I assumed charge April 1, 1884, this report, as far as made from my own knowledge, can cover but a few months.

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

When I entered upon the duties of agent I found the Indians in a deplorable condition. Their supplies had been limited and many of them were gradually dying of starvation. I visited a large number of their tents and cabins the second day after they had received their weekly rations, looked through them carefully and found no

provisions, except in two instances. All bore marks of suffering from lack of food, but the little children seemed to have suffered most; they were so emaciated that it did not seem possible for them to live long, and many of them have since passed away. To feed these Indians, about 2,300 in number, from April 1 to June 30, I had 19,080 pounds bacon, 44,700 pounds beef, and 62,565 pounds flour, being only 1¼ ounces bacon, 3½ ounces beef, and less than 5 ounces flour per day for each individual. I had no beans, rice, hominy, salt, nor any other articles of food, except sugar, tea, and coffee (of which I had only enough for the sick and infirm) to give them, the supply of such articles having been exhausted before this time, nor have I yet received any. In the fore part of May I was reduced to such a strait that I was compelled to issue over 2,000 pounds of bacon which had been condemned by a board of survey the past winter, but which I found not to be in as bad condition as had been supposed. In the latter part of June and fore part of July, so great was their distitution that the Indians stripped the bark frem the saplings that grow along the creeks and ate the inner portion to appease their gnawing hunger. The buffalo, on which these people formerly subsisted, is now extinct, and they will be compelled to rely upon the food furnished them by the Government, until they can be taught to support themselves by civilized pursuits.

AGRICULTURAL.

As early in the spring as the condition of the ground permitted, such of the employés as could be spared from other duties were set to work putting in the crops on the agency farm and the patches of the Indians. The Indians were furnished with plows, as far as the supply on hand would reach, and were aided and instructed in preparing their ground and putting in the seed. I gave about 5,000 pounds of potatoes to the Indians for planting but many of them were eaten instead of planted, and, consequently, the potato patches are few and small. Also oats, carrot, rutabaga, parsnip, turnip, and other seeds were furnished and instructions given as to their use. About the time the growing vegetables needed weeding, hoeing, &c., the Indians from the north commenced making raids upon the Piegans, stealing their horses, and the latter tribe left their villages and settled down in tents near the stockade, where they remained until within the past two weeks. Thus their crops were neglected and but little will be realized by them for the seed and labor expended in planting. I find these people willing to work, but they must be shown how and furnished with implements. They have little patience in waiting for growing crops, and will have until they are better fed. They commence eating potatoes, turnips, &c., as soon as they are large enough to be found, and thus destroy the crop without getting much benefit from it. This, however, is not to be wondered at when their destitute condition is taken into consideration. The crops on the agency farm of forty-six acres look remarkably well at present, and, should nothing interfere between now and the gathering, will yield bountifully. The season has been an unusually wet one, so irrigation has been resorted to but little. The hay crop is light, but of good quality.

POLICE.

It is not with much pride that I can speak of this force as it has been in the past, but rapid improvement is being made and it will not be long until the police force at this agency will compare favorably with that at any other. It was the habit of members of the force to go on duty wrapped in their blankets and wearing pants, or with leggings instead of pants, or dressed in any peculiar style they saw fit to adopt. This custom has been broken up and they now appear in uniform.

Early in the second quarter of this year (1884) I informed the policemen that their terms of service would expire on the 30th of June, and that after that time I would require all policemen to have their hair cut; that I would require no man to cut his hair, but would not appoint any on the police force who did not. Of course they were much dissatisfied with this at first, but, when the appointed time arrived, nearly all the old members submitted their hair to the shears (and there were numerous applicants for the places of those who did not), thus greatly improving the appearance of the force and getting rid of much filth.

COURTS.

Upon taking charge of this agency I found no court organized under the "Rules Governing the Court of Indian Offenses," and I have deferred the organization of such court until I should become sufficiently acquainted with the leading members of the tribe to act intelligently in the premises. In all cases of dispute in regard to property, &c., among the Indians, I have had the matters referred to arbitrators, and their decisions have in every case seemed to me just, and, as a rule, have satisfied the disputants.

SCHOOLS.

No boarding-school has been in operation the past year. The day school has been fair, and the children seem to be considerably interested. Most of them do not learn rapidly, but there are a few bright exceptions to that rule. As soon as supplies for the current year arrive and a superintendent and matron can be secured, a boarding-school will be opened.

REQUIREMENTS.

If these Indians are to be civilized and made of any use to themselves or anybody else, certain things must be done for them. The land upon which they live requires irrigation, in order to produce anything but grass. To farm they must have competent instructors, for they are utterly ignorant of this branch of industry. To have strength to farm they must be fed. They should be located in bands, a good farm fenced for each band, the farm subdivided into sections for families, and an assistant farmer provided for each farm, who should be required to live with the band and superintend the working of the farm, the making of hay, the cutting of wood in summer for use in winter, and all other such work. Strong teams should be provided to break up the ground, for the Indian ponies are unable to do it. For a few years a sufficient supply of food should be furnished, that they would not be forced by hunger to interfere with the growing crops, or the cattle herd provided for them. If any families refused to work, not feeling the necessity for it on account of getting from the Government enough for present needs, they should be denied supplies until they do work. If such a course were adopted with this tribe I feel confident that they would become self-sustaining in a very few years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 31, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency. I am very glad to be able to report some progress since my last report. The first two years of my service I consider were almost thrown away. It is true we made some efforts to get the Crows to farm a little in the agency field at the old agency, but no effort was made to get them to take up homesteads and settle down as they should. for the reason that it was useless to do so until we should get the agency removed to that part of the reservation where the permanent homes of the Indians were to be, or at least, where we thought they ought to be. And it took us two years to get the matter decided. I do not say this from any disposition to find fault, or complain, because of the long time it required to get the agency moved, or to get it settled that the agency would be moved. Nobody was to be blamed in that matter. The Government had expended a considerable sum of money at the old agency and the Department of the Interior was opposed to abandoning those buildings to go to ruin (as they certainly will unless the property gets into the hands of private parties), until it was clearly shown that the proposed new location was so much superior to the old as to justify the erection of new agency buildings; and further, that the sole object in trying to get the agency moved was to get the Indians located in that part of their reservation where their permanent homes should be by reason of its being so much more favorable for agricultural pursuits. So it was not until after I had been in the service more than two years that I was able to begin to place the Indians upon their separate homesteads. The latter part of last year and the first part of the present were spent in merely devising means to subsist the Crows, and in taking care of the Government property.

The allowance of subsistence supplies for this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, was very much reduced below what it had been the previous year. The quantity of flour was reduced almost one-half and the beef just one-half. At the same time, the game in the surrounding country had disappeared very rapidly, which made it the more necessary that the allowance of supplies should be increased rather than diminished. The problem was a very simple one. I had to feed a certain number of people for a period of fifty-two weeks and was allowed enough subsistence supplies to feed them but sixteen or seventeen weeks. The unfortunate result of cutting down our subsistence supplies before the Government had performed its duty in the matter of removing the Indians to that portion of their reservation most favorable for agriculture, so that they might settle down upon their permanent homes and do something for themselves, was that we were compelled to slaughter a large part of the stock cattlese nt to us from the States the latter part of October, 1883.

In the matter of subsisting the Indians the Government has done for years just the reverse of what should have been done. During all the years previous to 1879 or 1880 the appropriations for subsistence alone for the Crows was quite large, three times greater, for instance, than since those years. But during all those years previous to 1880 the Indians did not need any subsistence supplies scarcely. The prairies afforded an abundance of the kind of food the Indians preferred to anything the white man possessed, as well as pelts more than sufficient to enable them to purchase all the clothing they wanted. Consequently it is plain that nearly all the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars appropriated during a space of ten or twelve years for the purchase of subsistence supplies for the Crows were just so many thousands thrown away, or worse than thrown away. The money should have been saved, or rather not appropriated, until now, when the game is extinct and the Indians need a little assistance while they are beginning to settle down upon their homesteads. But when a bill is introduced in Congress making an appropriation for the subsistence of these Indians it is quite natural and right that the members of that honorable body should inquire into the matter, and they find that there have been so many thousands appropriated, and conclude and say it is time these appropriations should be reduced or cease entirely. The fact is the Crows need, and ought to have, and will have to have, about two-thirds the established ration for this year and fully one-half the ration for next year.

We worried over the problem of subsisting the Crows (being also troubled somewhat by doubts as to whether or not the new agency would be built, all bids having been rejected on account of being too high) during the first part of the present year, but having obtained additional supplies, and having received assurance that the new agency would be erected, we began moving the Indians to the valleys of the Little and Big Horn Rivers, 120 to 140 miles east from the old agency, the first week in April. As we could not subsist the entire tribe at the new location on account of having no warehouse, there being also no reason for moving all at one time, our plan was to move every Indian who had ever tried to farm or who had ever worked for the agency in any way for wages. This included about one-third of the entire Crow people; and the other two-thirds were left at the old agency, in charge of C. H. Barstow, clerk and acting agent, with instructions to get as many as possible to farm in the agency field, each having a separate patch of ground assigned him. I am glad to be able to report that Mr. Barstow has succeeded in carrying out this part of our plan much better than I expected he would. He succeeded in getting more than a hundred Indians to work on the agency farm. Nearly all were Indians who had never tried to farm before, and the large field was as clean and nice as any in Montana.

We arrived at the new location on the Little Horn on the 14th of April; put up a temporary warehouse 16 by 32 feet; assigned the Indians to the cabins that had been built the previous summer by Special Agent Milburn (as far as they would go around); directed other families where to settle down and farm, each upon its separate homestead, promising to aid them in building cabins as soon as possible; issued out farming implements (to those only who had houses) and seeds, as I had been authorized to do, and felt that I had just then, after two years' service, made a beginning. I think the beginning is a good one; that the foundation is well laid. I see every day that this portion of the reservation is so much superior to that in the vicinity of the old agency that we are justified in the removal and the expense of building a new agency, and I rejoice that the work is going on notwithstanding the cost. We are now engaged in moving the remainder of the tribe and all the Government property to this location, Special Agent Milburn having gotten the new buildings nearly completed. We have succeeded so well in spreading the Indians out and placing them upon their homesteads that we cannot help rejoicing, and we wonder that any agent should ever attempt to do anything with his Indians in any other way.

Nearly a hundred homesteads have been taken up this season, the first season it has been attempted, only sixty being cultivated, however, on account of not being able to get the sod broken on the rest until after the planting season had passed. Fifty-two cabins have been built by Special Agent Milburn on these homesteads last summer and the present season, and we shall build more ourselves, with the aid of the Indians, this fall. The sixty farms that were cultivated were supposed to have five acres each, but there were only a few that were entirely planted, as we had not enough seed of any kind. I issued for seed over 24,000 pounds potatoes, 7,800 pounds wheat, some corn, and an assortment of garden seeds, mostly root crops, to each farm. Nearly all the gardens are good, many are very good, and some are as good as I have seen on sod ground. Many of the Indians were late planting. The wheat, which should have been the earliest crop planted, was the latest, on account of the seed not reaching us, and we feared it would not make a crop at all; but it is very good—much of it is excellent. The corn has matured, pumpkins and melons have yielded bountifully, but have not grown as large as they should for want of water, and this too notwithstanding the season has been unusually favorable.

The soil is light and sandy, and although there has been a much greater fall of rain

than usual and at more seasonable times, the ground soon dries off. I have noticed that after every rain a brisk wind has blown, and taken a large part of the moisture up again into the atmosphere. The usual season here is wet in the spring and until the early summer; after that time no rain at all; and if it had been so this season the yield for our farms and gardens would have been very light. We must have irrigating ditches. Without them our farming operations must be a partial failure nearly every year and almost an entire failure one-half of the years. Our potatoes this season are not half the size, and of course not nearly so good to eat as they would have been if they could have been flooded twice in the early part of July. I have now received authority from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ an engineer to locate these ditches and make estimates of cost of same, with a view, I presume, of letting contracts this fall yet, in order that the work may go on as early in the spring as the ground will permit. It will cost a considerable sum of money, but it is the right thing to do; just what any man would do if it was his own business and he had the means to do it with. The Crows have the means, and it is much more important that their moneys be expended in ways that will benefit them, provided always they get full value for it, than it is to hoard their moneys and pay it out to them in small annual payments, which do them little or no good, but, on the contrary, only teach them to be dependent on the Government and to live in idleness. The irrigating ditches will be a permanent improvement which will always do the Crows great good. They ought to be made before the dry season begins next summer, and probably will. The Indians will be very glad to have their moneys expended in this way.

In all the work we have had on our hands this season we have felt the greatest need for more help, but could not have it because of the law which limits the amount an agent may pay out in any one year for labor of all kinds. We at the front feel the inconvenience, and I may say the wrong, this law does to the service. We have an immense amount of work to do here. In addition to my regular force of employés I should have had 20 men from the 1st of April until the the last of October. We have a great deal more work on our hands than we can do; and the consequence of not having a sufficient force is that we are behind with our work all the while, and are not able to do the work we do as it should be done. Sometimes when I have given the employés a certain piece of work to do, something still more important will come up and they have to leave the first job unfinished. The Indians are not pushed forward nearly so rapidly as they might and should be. They come to us nearly every day for assistance and instruction which we are unable to give them, and they could all be made to do a great deal more in a summer than they now do if I had enough employés so that I could have a man stop at each Indian farm half an hour nearly every day and tell the Indian what and how to do, and make them do it. If we lay out work for an Indian for a week in advance, and go back expecting to find it done, we are in most instances disappointed; but if we tell them each day what to do, it is nearly always done. They need to have some one to boss them all the while, and if they could have an overseer for every 20 or 25 lodges during the summer season, it would be a very good thing and produce the best results to the service. There are so many more Indians to be shown how to do things than there are employés to show them that they sometimes have to wait a week or two weeks after they come to us for assistance before we can give it to them, and this is very discouraging to the Indians. As an illustration, the Indians have about 56 patches of wheat, each one to two acres, nearly all ready to be harvested the same week, and I have had but one employé to attend to this work. The rest of my employés are taking care of our herd of cattle, making hay, and moving the Government property down from the old agency. It is the first time the Crows have ever tried to cultivate wheat, and they know nothing at all about thrashing and harvesting it. Much of it will be lost, I fear. It teaches or encourages the Indians to be shiftless, I think, to manage their work in this way. They get an idea that the agent does not care much for them. It will not be much better next season, for, although the agent will have all his employés here with him, the old agency being abandoned by that time, yet there will be two or three times as many Indians to be instructed, so that we will be pushed all through the season. It would be very much better and more economical to have a large force for two or three years (during the summers only), and have the work pushed forward and done as it should be, than to have it drag on, and push the agent and all his employés, and then not be well done, as must be the case when there is so much to do and such a limited force to do it. I shall endeavor to have at least 10 men in addition to my regular force during the planting season next summer.

The figures on the table of statistics are estimated as far as the yield from the Indian farms are concerned, and they are unsatisfactory, for the reason that it is difficult to estimate the yield from an Indian's farm. When the Indians are on short rations, as they have been all the summer, it is impossible to keep them from eating their growing crops long before they mature.

When I look back over the past six months I find one especial reason for rejoicing,

and that is the promptness with which the honorable Commissioner has granted me authority to do the several things and make the purchases I have felt were necessary to be made. In nearly every instance there has been no delay, and this fact has been a very great help to us in our work.

Our school is small, but everybody who has visited it must admit that it is a good one. It is small principally because we have had no building that we could use as a dormitory. The children have been too much crowded in the quarters they have occupied. During the year we have sent eleven students to Carlisle, making nineteen in all, of which five have been returned to us.

Now, in regard to the future of these people. They seem to be in earnest in their desire to settle down upon their permanent homesteads. Three or four years ago they would have pulled up any stakes that might have been set to mark the boundaries of their farms or of any survey. Now they come to us and ask us to write their names on stakes for them to put down where they want their homes, or else ask us to go with them and show them where it would be best to locate. Three or four years ago if an Indian had been killed by a white man the agent would have had to do a great deal of talking and perhaps make the Indians some presents to keep them from retaliating. A short time ago when one of the Crows was killed by the sheriff at Miles City we expected to have had some trouble with his brother, who is a very irritable man, but all that he asked for when he came to the office was that we go with him and help him locate his home and promise to assist him to build his house as soon as possible.

I believe that we ought to proceed at once to select the homestead for each head of a family, and that it should be patented to him as soon as selected, even though he may not take possession immediately. Merely proposing this matter, and talking about it with the Indians, and getting them to talk about it among themselves will push them forward immensely, I am sure. If the Government will have a settled policy in dealing with these Indians during the next three or four years, and expend their moneys in helping them in every possible way that is right in itself to establish themselves upon their homestead, they will make considerable progress. But they will still be a long way off from a civilized life for many years unless the Government can be induced to discontinue the reservation system and adopt a policy that will be right and just and will bring the Indians, all Indians, more in contact with civilization as we understand it.

I believe the Government should adopt a more vigorous policy with the Indian people. I can see no reason why a strong Government like ours should not govern and control them and compel each one to settle down and stay in one place, his own homestead, wear the white man's clothing, labor for his own support, and send his children to school. I can see no reason why our Government should permit such a state of affairs as that good and true men and women should come to an Indian agency and labor honestly and earnestly for three or four or a dozen years trying to *coax* or *persuade* the Indians to forsake their heathenish life and adopt the white man's manner of living, and then go away feeling that they have thrown away, almost, the best years of their lives. The truth is the Indians hate the white man's life in their hearts, and will not adopt it until driven by necessity.

It would be an act of mercy for the Government to drive them to it in the next three or four years, rather than allow the work to drag on for a generation and then not be thoroughly done.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. ARMSTRONG,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 12, 1884.

SIR: In submitting my eighth annual report it is gratifying to be able to state, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Indians of this reservation have steadily advanced during the past year in all the civilized pursuits which are necessary to a self-reliant and self-sustaining community, and in reply to the signified disbelief and sneering remark contained in last year's report of a certain agent, that "it is interesting to read agents' reports of how their good Indians love to work, and how they are *rapidly becoming self-sustaining*, &c.," I may be pardoned if I quote a paragraph from the report of the subcommittee of the special committee of the United States Senate appointed to visit the Indian tribes in Northern Montana last summer, and it, I think, ought to go far to silence in an effectual manner the implied "fling" at representations made to you from agencies, of the condition of which the writer

referred to has evidently no conception. Alluding to this reservation, the following remarks are to be found in the report:

The general condition of these Indians, however, is so good that we feel justified in reporting that in a very few years they will be as useful and prosperous a community as any in the far West. They are kindly, intelligent, and anxious to learn. Their relations with Major Ronan, the agent, are of the most satisfactory character, and, more than all, they appreciate largely the new order of things and the necessity of self-support by honest industry. Many of them are cutting wood for the railroad, and many cut logs and haul them to the agency saw-mill to procure lumber for their houses. In no tribe is there such an opportunity for testing fully the capability of the Indian for the modes and arts of civilized life, and their progress so far demonstrates that this unfortunate people have a future other than barbarism or ultimate extinction.

As germane to the above statement, I will here mention that within the last two months there were delivered at the agency saw-mill by male members of fifteen Indian families 379 pine logs, which were cut, loaded, and hauled by the Indians with their own teams, and were sawed into 128,000 feet of lumber of various dimensions, suitable for the erection of dwellings and outhouses, the only assistance furnished by the Government being the loan of trucks and logging chains and the services of the agency sawyer. This lumber has now been hauled off, and has been carefully piled upon the farms of the owners, where it will remain until after harvest, when these same Indians will construct with their own labor and by their own ingenuity the buildings for which it is intended, assisted by a very little aid from the agency in the way of glass, nails, hinges, and, in some of the more helpless cases, doors and sashes, and this in addition to 18 new dwelling-houses, which have already during the year been put up on this reservation by the Indians and for the Indians. I would also add that the surroundings of these houses and others of longer standing—the vegetable gardens and waving grain, the latter of which is now beginning to fall before the grain-cradle wielded by stalwart Indian arms, as well as before not a few reaping machines run by Indians in their own fields and paid for by Indian toil and thrift—to my mind tell a story of advancing civilization which cannot be successfully jeered at.

Such are facts in this case, and for many who cannot be personally cognizant of them I am proud to have in at least their partial support the evidence of the eminent statesmen who composed the committee aforesaid. Still there are doubters and doubters, and for those I have still an argument left—a fact which incredulity can neither overcome nor even combat. In the list of appropriations for Indians for the fiscal year 1883–'84 those who run may read:

For subsistence and civilization of the Flatheads and other confederated tribes, including pay of employés, $13,000.

That this munificent sum was not exceeded can be verified at your office. Therefore it will be evident that had the amount expended in their behalf been equally distributed among the 1,700 Indians of this reservation, each would have been benefited to the extent of nearly $8. It is unnecessary to explain that a wagon, for instance, valued, let us say, at $80, could not well be distributed in ten equal parts; and that when one Indian, of necessity, became the recipient of the vehicle the portions of the appropriation assigned others were correspondingly reduced, nor will it be requisite to prove that even had each received the full sum of $8 the amount would scarcely suffice during a twelvemonth for "subsistence and civilization." I shall therefore allow the fact itself to work its own way toward a proof that the Indians of the Flathead Reservation are rapidly learning to work according to the methods of the white man, which, indeed, is about the only manner they now have of supporting themselves, and that they are "*rapidly becoming*," if they may not already be considered, "*self-sustaining*," &c.

Again, in connection with the Indian schools of this reservation, in order that I may escape any accusation of originating rose-colored statements regarding them, I will quote from the committee report already made use of:

The schools have now 100 scholars, about equally divided between the two sexes, and the Government pays $100 annually for the board, tuition, and clothing of each scholar to the number of 80. The boys and girls are in separate houses, the former under a corps of five teachers (three fathers and two lay brothers) and the girls under three sisters and two half-sisters, Father Van Gorp being at the head of the institution. The children are taught reading and writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and their recitations, all in the English language, are equal to those of white children in the States of the same age. The mission has a saw and grist mill and planing and shingle machine, worked by the boys, several hundred head of cattle and horses, and 300 acres of land belonging to the mission, cultivated successfully by the male scholars, the product being sufficient to furnish enough wheat and oats and vegetables for all purposes. The girls are also taught by the sisters, besides the branches we have mentioned, music, sewing, embroidery, and housekeeping. For a time the school was only for females and the result was that the young women, after being educated, married ignorant half-breeds or Indians and, unable to withstand the ridicule of their companions, relapsed into a barbarism worse, if possible, than that of the husband and tribe. Now, after the establishment of the department for males, the young people, when they leave school, intermarry, and each couple becomes a nucleus for civilization and religion in the neighborhood where they make their home, the fathers and agent assisting them in building a house and preparing their little farm for raising a crop. We cannot sufficiently commend this admirable school and we do not envy the man who can see only a mercenary object or any but the highest and purest motives which can actuate humanity in the self-sacrificing devotion of the noble men and women, fitted by talents and accomplishments of the highest order to adorn any walk in life who are devoting their lives to the education of these Indian children.

On this topic I will only further add that the beneficial results of those schools are now still more apparent than when the above report was written, nearly a year ago; that two new and commodious school-houses, described in my last annual report as in course of erection, have lately been completed and are of the greatest credit to the reservation, and that by recent contracts entered into by your Department the number of scholars which may be paid for by Government funds has been increased to 100, and it is to be hoped that hereafter Congress will grant such appropriations as will enable an increase to be made from year to year of the number of scholars at this as well as every other boarding-school for Indian children.

Referring to the subject of crime, I desire to say that while I am too practical a believer in the "survival of the fittest," and have suffered too many annoyances personally from objectionable traits of the Indian character to permit of my being much of a sentimentalist on the Indian question, I still am prepared to indorse what I have hitherto reported, viz, that, upon this reservation at least, the behavior of Indians will compare favorably with the conduct of any community of a like size in any locality of which I have any knowledge; and here permit me to intrude the remark that what little success I may be accredited with in my treatment of these people is, to a great extent, I believe, due to my readiness to admit that even "red devils," like others, are not so bad as they are painted. Indians are extremely good judges of the feelings of others; they are naturally thoroughly independent, and full of, if not pride, at least vanity. It is by no means strange that such characters (comparatively easily led, but almost impossible to drive) should meet contempt with aversion and dislike with hatred.

With this digression I will proceed to state that while crimes here are of rare occurrence, I consider that they, with offenses of a nature less grave, might be easily reduced by the enactment of laws rendering Indians amenable to the same regulations and penalties as those to which their white neighbors are obliged to submit. I know, and I regret that it is so, that in this opinion I am at variance with some of the brightest minds of our legislators; with men who have a true friendship and a Christian sympathy for a race much in need of their powerful aid; but I feel compelled to record my belief that their efforts in this particular are misdirected, and with this view I can find many of our best Indians who coincide. It has been the policy (I believe, a good one) of the Government to abolish tribal relations and annul the power of the chiefs, but by these means the unruly spirits of the tribes were heretofore controlled, and when such means are destroyed we should be prepared to offer something better as a substitute.

True, the establishment of Indian courts has been proposed and may be of great service, but it can hardly be expected that such tribunals would deal out capital punishment for capital crimes, or take very severe views of thefts of horses from supposed enemies. In fact, the transition from an autocratic to a republican form of government is too sudden. We have deprived these people of their pillars and should be prepared to support them. We treat them as children, and should be prepared to protect, guide, and control them. I repeat, and with emphasis, that, while guided and controlled they should also be protected, for, while many of the headmen have expressed their desire that their rebellious brethren be made to succumb to the white man's laws, they have also expressed a fear that such laws would be enforced in different manners as against the red and the white man; a fear, which I regret to say, knowledge and experience do not tend to allay. It has been urged that Indians should not be punished for breaking laws they do not understand, but I would submit that all Indians, at least all of whom I have any knowledge, have codes of morals not at all dissimilar to our ten commandments. Their consciences are pretty fair guides as to what is right and as to what is wrong, and it will be found that a good Indian among Indians would be considered a pretty good man in any community. Our penalties for crimes and methods of punishment are doubtless somewhat different, but, when not already known, I have no doubt that a couple of months would be sufficient to convey to the tribes, at least of which I write, a clear understanding thereof. I have three murderers roaming at will on this reservation, who, having escaped the vengeance of relatives of the slain, know full well they have no other punishment to fear, and yet as fully know that white men in their position would be liable to be hanged. While, therefore, not presuming to suggest, I still hope that some code, a simple one if necessary, will be enacted through which the lawless natives of Indian reservations may be held in check. That with the clear understanding of many of the people of their immunity from punishment their crimes should be so few is the highest evidence in favor of their behavior and dispositions.

I will only further touch, and that slightly, upon my endeavors, directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and yourself, to have the Flatheads, now residents of the Bitter Root Valley, remove to this reservation. The visit to Washington during the current year of a delegation from that band is too recent an occurrence to require recital here. Suffice it to say that, in the face of Chief Charlos' determined opposition, and notwithstanding the proverbial Indian love for the soil of his nativity,

I have, as has been fully reported to you, induced the heads of twenty families to agree upon a removal, upon the condition that they will be aided in establishing themselves in their new homes (appropriations therefor having already been granted), and that they will enjoy in the future the protecting arm of the Government. In order that this aid and the necessary accompanying supervision may be rendered efficiently and economically, it is absolutely requisite that the agency be removed from its present position on the verge of the reservation to a more central one, within a reasonable distance of where these people will require to locate; but this subject was fully dealt with in my report of February 14, 1884. That such removal of the families mentioned will only be the commencement of the immigration hither of the great majority, if not of the whole band, I firmly believe, and to this end I expect to direct my exertions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
August 22, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith hand you my fifth annual report of the Indian service at this agency.

I hardly think it necessary to indicate here the boundaries or extent of this reservation, as that has been done for the past five years, and there has been no change in reservation boundaries.

The number of Indians remains substantially the same as at the date of my last report, with probably a small increase of births over deaths.

What can I say of the morals of these Indians? According to their own standard they are quite a moral people, but if compared with the requirements of white civilization they fall far short, and might shock the more sensitive. Yet this people are, all in all, considering the situation, a fairly moral people. They possess a high appreciation of anything that has an element of superstition, hence they cling with great tenacity to many of the old usages of the race, and of course it will take many years of contact with whites and faithful teachings to eradicate those old superstitious ideas.

Their associations with the whites has been pleasant, and for the past year they have had but little intercourse with lawless white men, who have been such a fearful influence among them in former years.

There has been less whisky among them than in former years, the more perhaps from the fact that they are so poor that it does not pay to bring it among them, and from another fact, that the most of that class of whites have been run out of the country; and perhaps it will be well to mention right here that in nine cases out of ten a man that will sell whisky to Indians will be also a horse-thief, if his wants appear to compel it, and the depredations of these gentry became so frequent and bold that nothing in the shape of horse-flesh was safe. The situation became so serious that finally a body of vigilantes was formed, composed principally of cowboys, and they proceeded to clean up the Muscle-shell country, and also the wood yards on the Missouri River, with the result, as far as heard from, of thirty horse thieves *hung* and *shot* and the rest of the suspicioned characters have skipped the country. In this case the cowboys are entitled to great praise, and have the good will of all worthy citizens.

In the matter of Indian labor I am pleased to mark a decided advance. Even with the Gros Ventres, who never before showed any disposition or adaptability to perform manual labor, this season has seen an entire change; the efforts of all, both chiefs and others, appear to be directed toward a different view of the labor question, from what it was of old, when labor was held to be degrading. Among the Assinaboines, those who held to old superstitions the most tenaciously have been compelled to yield to the advancing tide. So that to-day there is hardly an able-bodied Assinaboine but what will respond when called upon to assist us. They have done their share in plowing, planting, and hoeing; also in harvesting and haying, and all their allottments of land show good attention and as a result will well repay them for their labors. Many of them will put up hay for themselves, something, except in two or three instances, unknown before at this agency.

They (both Gros Ventres and Assinaboines) have built large numbers of houses in the past twelve months, at least 150 houses, and generally they are pretty comfortable buildings.

It will cause a serious demand for stoves, as every one of them seems to be very ambitious to own a stove. They keep the inside of their houses quite clean and tidy, but they keep them so terribly hot, especially in cold weather, that it would soon

make a white man sick. And I am inclined to think that the change from their old semi-frozen state to such intensely warm quarters will tend to introduce more sickness than formerly.

My police force are moderately effective in small matters; in fact the instances of horse stealing, and other crimes of a similar nature have become so rare that there is but little for them to do except in keeping order in their own camps.

In sanitary matters the agency physician reports the average number of Indians entitled to treatment at 1,850, the number that have in some manner been treated as 995; of this number 14 have died, 12 of which died from chronic incurable diseases. Both tribes suffer severely from venereal diseases, contracted some years ago, and now appearing as a constitutional disease, affecting the lungs and throat especially, and this is and will continue to be the cause of a large majority of the deaths among this people. The general health of these Inians is good, and improves from year to year, and in time I believe this people will outgrow their present tainted condition, and become a fairly healthy race.

The supplies furnished them the past year were not sufficient for their needs, and but for the additional amount furnished later in the year much suffering would have most certainly ensued; and as the appropriation for the current year is, I suppose, about the same, it is apparent that the same state of things will exist as came to pass last year. And right here I desire to say that from all points this Indian question appears to be an anomalous one, and outside of the influences that would govern in similar situations with other races. I am happily able to say that none of my Indians have starved to death, but it has been only by the most rigid economy and by keeping them on short rations that such a calamity has been averted. But I have it from parties who have been on the ground that at other agencies in Montana many have actually starved to death.

Now, I charge that all the fault in these matters lies at the door of Congress. Thousands and thousands of dollars are appropriated every year for matters of doubtful propriety, and at the same time only starvation appropriations are made where most needed, namely, for the starving Indians on our northern borders; and during all the time these unhappy people have been under the fostering care of our Government our wise Congress has appropriated lands, money, and legislation upon railroads, rivers, and harbors, public buildings, and monuments to the dead, and during which time thousands of the nation's wealth have been expended in charity to the starving of other lands, while within our own borders men, women, and children have been in a state of starvation, in actual want of sufficient to sustain life, and all this in the interest of economy. I believe the nation paid, and dearly, too, for the great *crime* of *slavery*, and I believe that a just God will exact the tribute for our treatment of the Indian race. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." Is it any wonder, then, in view of these facts, that, instead of becoming Christian citizens they become soured, and commit outrages on the stockman's cattle, and, at times, other and greater outrages? Let the white man put himself in their place, and I venture to assert that they would commit a thousand fold more depredations than does the Indian. I shall do my best to pull my Indians through the year on the amount appropriated, but it looks like a disagreeable job. It is not pleasant to be importuned, day after day, by hordes of half-fed women and children for something more to eat, and not have it in your power to alleviate their suffering.

But, fortunately, by their labors they have produced sufficient to supply their immediate wants; as far as potatoes, corn, turnips, &c., are concerned, they will have plenty. The Indians have worked diligently and well on their farms, those that have them, and the result is a fine crop. But unfortunately many of them have no farms and hence no crop. And while upon this subject I wish to reiterate former statements in regard to the breaking of land. My Indians could just as well have tilled 600 to 800 acres of land as well as the 300 acres they have cultivated. The white employés have broken every spring all they could, but it was but a tithe of what was needed. It would seem to be a wise scheme to break up for them all the land they can till, as that is directly in the line of our efforts toward making them self supporting.

On the whole a careful survey of the field indicates rapid advancement in certain directions, more clearly in respect to agriculture, and I assert that in a few years, with such assistance as the Government should most certainly afford them, these Indians will become largely self-sustaining. Also, in the way of horse stealing, from being a marauding and horse stealing race, six years ago, they are now a quiet and orderly people. No stolen horses have been brought in for a twelve month, and I fully believe that their days of horse stealing are past forever. It begins to look as though there was a future for this people.

The school has been fairly well attended, and the attendance has been quite uniform and regular, and the progress made has been quite apparent. With better facilities the progress would be more marked. I trust the time will soon come when the agency building will be put upon a permanent basis, and that then a boarding school will be one of the first objects to be taken under consideration.

The buildings of the present agency (with the exception of those built by me) are in a terribly tumbledown condition, and our living houses are to a certain degree actually dangerous. I trust that measures will be taken at an early day to build new buildings, that, if not pretty, will at least be safe.

There has been no missionary work here with the exception of a stay of a week or two of a Catholic priest. They, the Catholics, intend to establish a priest here at an early day. I think it would be well for the denomination under whose supervision this agency is supposed to be to take some steps towards carrying out the work that has been alloted to them.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 25, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report.

The year has been one of poverty and plenty. During the early part of the year the limited supplies that I was allowed to issue to the Indians (in the absence of game and a total failure of the crops) was insufficient to keep them from feeling the pangs of hunger to some extent. During the greater part of the winter I had four large caldrons in which I had a soup made and issued to the old, the sick, and little children. The Assinaboines at Wolf Point killed quite a number of their horses to subsist upon. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of horses killed and eaten. When an Indian killed his own horse he sold the hide. When an Indian killed a horse owned by some one else the hide was usually destroyed. The traders purchased in all thirty-four horse hides. The newspaper reports as to the starving condition of the Indians at Fort Peck Agency were greatly exaggerated, written by parties that either did not know the facts or were not responsible for what they wrote. During the latter part of the winter and early spring the mortuary statistics show an increase over the previous months owing to this fact, disease (mostly syphilis, congenital and tertiary) preying upon the system, an insufficient amount of nourishing food, the long continuous cold weather, and not starvation alone, the cause of so many deaths over previous months.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE INDIANS.

The Indians have cut and hauled, a distance of 4 miles, logs for 200,000 feet of lumber for agency use, cut and sold 500 cords of wood, built for themselves 175 log houses, gathered and sold 150 tons of buffalo bones, and made 250 tons of hay.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the limited supply of farm and garden seed furnished only 600 acres of land was planted and cultivated by the Indians. Having a fair amount of rain-fall we now have an abundant harvest, especially of corn.

WORK ON IRRIGATING DITCH.

April 1 we commenced work on two irrigating ditches, one at Wolf Point, the other at Poplar Creek. At Wolf Point we constructed a dam 500 feet long, and made a ditch 890 rods long, 3½ feet wide, 2 feet deep. At Poplar Creek we constructed a dam 300 feet long. The ditch is 8 miles long, 6 feet wide, 2½ feet deep. We now have 6 miles of running water in the ditch, covering several hundred acres of good, arable land before it reaches the Missouri River bottom, where we have several thousand acres in one body of the very best soil. We have yet to construct an aqueduct across Poplar Creek before the main ditch will be complete. The entire work was performed by the Indians, with the assistance of agency employés as superintendents, the Indians working at the rate of 50 cents per day. For four days out of six they were paid in supplies; the remaining two days they were paid in cash. The actual cash outlay for the excavation was less than 8 cents per cubic yard. The Government seldom makes a better investment for the Indians toward self-support than it did when it assisted them in putting this irrigating ditch in operation. Every acre of ground covered by the ditch is worth now $25. The Indians were not slow to take hold of the pick and shovel and go to work when they once learned that if they wanted anything to eat they must work and earn it like white men. They are proud of their successful enterprise and are hopeful as to their future success in agricultural pursuits.

EDUCATION.

The facilities of educating this people are not equal to the demand, hundreds of dirty, ragged boys and girls running wild in camp, growing up in ignorance and vice, that ought to be in school, but there is no provision made for them. If they are wards of the Government the Government ought to provide for this great need. It is an injustice to the Indian child to permit it to grow up in ignorance. The Assinaboines at Wolf Point have long asked for a boarding school for their children. They have a mission day-school, taught by Rev. G. W. Wood, supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who has worked hard for the best interests of those people, and met with fair success. Rev. P. O. Mathews, an educated Indian, has charge of the Government day-school, and has more pupils than can be accommodated. In connection with the school Mr. Mathews has planted and cultivated 10 acres of ground, teaching the boys how to help themselves when out of school. At Poplar Creek there is a mission day-school, taught by Miss Dickson and Miss McCreight, under the supervision of Rev. M. E. Chapin, Presbyterian missionary. The school has been well attended, and many of the scholars show a proficiency in the Dakota, in which they are taught. The industrial boarding school, conducted by Rev. I. T. Miller, has been well attended, more than could be well cared for. A new corps of teachers throughout, some of them young and inexperienced, could not hope to be as successful as teachers of experience and adapted to the work.

At Deer Tail's, 7 miles from the agency, a mission day-school was conducted by Joseph Rogers, an Indian teacher, who made a success in his work. Also, at Lower Box Elder, a mission day-school was taught by Robert Hopkins, an Indian man of good standing among the Indians as well as the whites.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES

has been of practical value to me. All minor offenses and difficulties that frequently arise that of necessity must be adjusted are turned over to the judges of the court. The Indians are willing to abide by their decisions and submit to the penalty imposed. The decision and authority, coming as it does from their own people, has the moral tendency to educate them up to the idea of law. The punishment is usually in proportion to the offense or turpitude of the crime committed.

THE SUN DANCE

is a thing of the past. The Indians have lived as happy without one this year as in former years with it.

The outlook for this people is a very promising one. They have worked as never before, and will continue in this way since their subsistence depends upon their labor.

Very respectfully,

S. E. SNIDER,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA.,
September 6, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

LOCATION.

This reservation, occupied by two separate tribes, the Omahas and Winnebagoes, is located in the eastern part of the State of Nebraska, and is known on the maps of the State as "Blackbird" County. The Winnebagoes occupy the northern part of the reservation and the Omahas the southern part. The eastern part of the reservation, bordering on the Missouri River, is rough and broken by high bluffs and deep ravines. Back of this range of bluffs lie the valleys of the Omaha, Blackbird, and Logan Creeks. These valleys with the intervening table land form as fine farming land as there is in any country, adapted to all kinds of cereals, vegetables, and fruits for which Nebraska is fast becoming famous.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas are a steady, sober, and industrious people, whose greatest desire is to secure permanent homes for themselves and their posterity. They are peculiarly attached to their homes. For two hundred years or more this has been their home, never leaving it except when driven away by other tribes or for the purpose of laying in their yearly supply of buffalo meat. On the summit of every bluff lie whitening in the sun the bones of their ancestors, and on these bluffs they, too, hope some day to lie with them.

The principal event of importance of the past year has been the completion of the work of allotting to the Indians their lands in severalty. In accordance with the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, 75,931 acres were allotted in 954 separate allotments to 1,194 persons. This number includes the wives, they receiving their lands with their respective husbands. About 55,450 acres remain to be patented to the tribe, according to the act, for the benefit of the children born during the period of the trust patents.

In the four townships nearest the railroad 326 allotments were taken, showing the practical appreciation by the people of a near market for their produce. In Township 24, Range 7 East, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, 105 allotments were made. The portion of this township lying west of the railroad and unallotted to Indians was opened last April to white settlement, and was immediately occupied. The unallotted portion of this township east of the railroad will next year be in the market, and the Indians located there will be surrounded by white neighbors, and thus be brought in close contact with civilized people. All the land lying near the white settlements which skirt the southern portion of the reservation is allotted, and the Indians, particularly those who are inclined to be progressive, are seeking rather than avoiding associations with the white people. This is a good indication. Progress cannot be made in isolation. The increasing crops of the Omahas to be marketed make them an important factor in the prosperity of the growing villages in their vicinity, and the tradesmen in the villages encourage their efforts. The people seem more and more in earnest to advance in their farmers' mode of life. The security of their tenure of their land has had an excellent influence.

The very thorough manner in which the work of allotting those lands was done, and the practical instructions given them at the same time, has given those people an impetus which will never be lost. The thanks of every one of these people, and mine with them, are heartily given Miss A. C. Fletcher for her noble work. Henceforth the land follows descent according to the laws of the State, and the registry kept by Miss Fletcher will facilitate in securing the proper inheritance. This registry, giving as it does the exact status of the families as they will be recognized by the Government in the patents, will also render valuable assistance in maintaining the integrity of the family, a most important matter in the welfare of this people.

The increasing prosperity of the people and their contact with the white settlements makes the necessity of law as between Indians, and white men and Indians, of grave importance. The Indian court of offenses has proven efficient and effective in dealing with the class of disorders which came under its control. It is, however, daily more apparent that the three judges of this court should be compensated for their services, as they are frequently called upon to do unpopular things, and if true to the duties of their office often risk personal friendship and help. This is a just reason why they should be made independent and secure against loss. Another reason is found in the fact that the judges must be of necessity taken from the more advanced and progressive people, and such have farms that cannot be left without loss while they are giving their time to trials. Each convening of the judges costs them a day's time, which cannot be given without loss. With proper compensation and under proper provisions the duties of the judges could be enlarged and the order and discipline of the people enhanced.

Another step taken by these people at this time, which indicates a determination to march on to independence, is the closing of their shops as tribal institutions. They believe they are ready for the discipline of paying for their own work. If they can succeed in this way it is undoubtedly educational in its tendency, as it necessitates forethought in providing and retaining the means necessary for paying the carpenter and blacksmith for their work; and if they succeed in this they will see the necessity for forethought and preparation in other matters, and that is the beginning of economy and thrift, which solves the whole problem for them of self-support. The Omahas are a determined and progressive people, and in a very hopeful condition.

WINNEBAGOES.

The Winnebagoes are in many respects as different from the Omahas as a Gypsy from a German. They seem to be by nature and practice a wandering and nomadic people. Some of them are continually on the move and embrace in their travels all the country from Minnesota to Kansas. They are always active, energetic, and indus-

trious, quick-witted, full of expedients in case of emergency or accident, and sharp at a bargain. Many of them are good farmers and occupy their farms at all seasons. Others occupy their farms during crop season and then put their children in school and take the remainder of their family to the timber for the winter, where they engage in chopping and logging until seed time comes again. They fully understand the value of their labor and drive close bargains with their employers. They, as a tribe, prefer to be day laborers rather than farmers. Seed time and harvest are too far apart for them, and they prefer the quicker returns of the laborer, even at the expense of the greater profit.

They have never been the subject of persistent missionary labor, and as a consequence are disposed to gamble and take a drink when occasion offers, and have more faith in the teachings of their medicine men than in Gospel teachings. Most of them speak English, wear citizens' clothes, and when on the reservation live in houses and send their children to school.

The Winnebagoes were so unfortunate as to have money due them from land sold in Minnesota, and have, therefore, been the victims of political scheming and injudicious Congressional interference. The bill passed by Congress in 1881, dividing their money annuity between the Wisconsin and Nebraska Indians, in violation of the spirit of their treaties, was unfortunate for them, as it tends to keep them floating between the payments in Wisconsin and on this reservation.

The act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, providing for the sale of the unoccupied portion of the Omaha Reservation, after allotting to each person a homestead, has created a desire among the Winnebagoes to do likewise. I think this a move in the right direction. Small reservations are decidedly the best for the Indians. It is only the isolated condition of large reservations that affords shelter and protection to those objectionable characters who demoralize Indians. These people cannot be brought too near to good settlers. The opinion prevails in some places in the East that Western people are not proper associates for Indians. I wish to state that the settlers surrounding these reservations are sober, industrious, intelligent, and frugal farmers, and in all these respects will compare favorably with rural communities in any of the States. People are not all good about these reservations, but I hear that the same may be said even of Boston. The past fiscal year has been a year of progress with these Indians, and of a character that will result in great good in the future.

EDUCATIONAL.

The industrial boarding schools at both agencies are in a flourishing condition, and are doing good work. The attendance has been satisfactory throughout the year, that of the Winnebago school being larger than ever before.

The industrial part of the education consists of farm and garden work, care of stock, and the general chores about the house for the boys, while the girls are taught housekeeping, laundry work, cooking and baking, and sewing, both hand and machine. Some of the larger girls can cut and fit clothing for both sexes. All the girls' clothing and a greater part of the boys' is manufactured at the schools. We cannot at these schools teach the different trades as they are taught at Carlisle and Hampton; still something ought to be done in the way of teaching the use of carpenters' tools. A small work-shop should be fitted up, and there every boy should be taught the use of the saw, square, and plane. These boys should have a practical farmer's education.

The management of the schools is the same at both agencies. Two councilmen are appointed school inspectors for a term of one month. They visit the schools once each week, and by this means all the council have become interested in the schools and anxious to secure better attendance. To these men the parents state their grievances, real or imaginary, and they lay the matter before the superintendent and an explanation follows, and in nearly every case everything is adjustable harmoniously. Compulsory attendance has been practiced to a limited extent during the year, and I am satisfied that this is the only true way to educate the Indian. In this way every case may be reached. I have moved very cautiously in this matter, so as to create no violent prejudices against it, but so far as we have gone in the matter it has met my fullest expectations.

Quite a number of the children are being educated at Carlisle, Hampton, and Houghton, Iowa. This is the true way to educate the Indian youth. I think those schools should supplement the work of the agency schools, and the children taken should be selected from the brightest and healthiest in attendance here.

The school in charge of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, known as "Omaha Mission," is doing a good work. The attendance during the past year has not been as large as it should be, owing to the fact that no boys were admitted. I think this a mistake. Provision should be made whereby they may take a limited number of boys under the age of ten years. This would increase the attendance and usefulness of the school and give better satisfaction to the Indians, especially to the church party, who regard this school as their own, and naturally wish that their boys should by educated in their church school.

STATISTICAL.

The number of Winnebago Indians on this reservation is 1,205. Number of males above eighteen years of age, 351. Number of females above fourteen years of age, 422. Number of school children between the age of six and sixteen, 246. There is one school-house at Winnebago Agency. The names of the school employés are as follows, viz:

Name.	Office.	Annual salary.
Charles H. Potter	Superintendent	$700
Maria Potter	Matron	400
Josephine H. Babbitt	Teacher	500
Elizabeth Winkhaus	Assistant teacher	400
Mary M. Myers	Seamstress	300
Rosabelle Richmond	Cook	300
Joana Christopherson	Laundress	300

The number of Omahas on this reservation is 1,167. Number of males over eighteen years of age, 279. Number of females above fourteen years of age, 337. Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen, 303. There are two school-houses on the Omaha Reserve, one known as the Omaha industrial boarding-school and the other as the Omaha mission. The employés at the Omaha mission are as follows:

Name.	Office.	Annual salary.
Mrs. M. C. Wade	Superintendent	$250
Marguerite La Flesche	Teacher	200
Miss M. C. Fetter	Industrial teacher	250
Miss M. L. Burns	Matron	250
Ella Blessing	Laundress	160
Elma Taylor	Cook	160

The employés at the Omaha industrial boarding school are as follows, viz:

Name.	Office.	Annual salary.
William C. McBeath	Superintendent	$700
Mary McBeath	Matron	400
Clara Nicklin	Teacher	500
Victoria Hull	Assistant teacher	320
Clementine Warner	Seamstress	300
Ella Dearing	Laundress	300
Jane Johnson	Cook	300

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. WILKINSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CONSOLIDATED SANTEE, FLANDREAU, AND PONCA AGENCY,
NEBRASKA AND DAKOTA,
August 14, 1884.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions I submit this, my eighth annual report of affairs at this agency for the past year.

SANTEE AGENCY

is situated on the southwest side of the Missouri River, Townships Nos. 31, 32, and 33, Ranges 4 and 5 West, in Knox County, Nebraska, and contains near 115,000 acres of land,

a majority of which is bluff land suitable only for grazing. The land along and at the heads of the streams is desirable for farming. The agency buildings are situated on the north edge of the reservation, near the Missouri River, nearly opposite Springfield, Dak., which is our nearest railroad point (about 4 miles) from which we have a daily mail. Yankton, Dak., is 30 miles east, Bazille Mills and Creighton 22 and 25 miles south, and Niobrara City 14 miles southwest. These are all good business places which the Santees visit to dispose of their farm products and purchase their necessary supplies in addition to those that they get from the trader at the agency.

POPULATION.

The Santees came here June 11, 1866, numbering about 1,350 souls; since then there has been a gradual decrease until this time, they now number 806. Some went to Flandreau, others to Minnesota, and quite a number died from the small-pox in 1873. For the last seven years they have remained about the same in number; some go away, others come to take their places; the last year there were 34 births and 37 deaths.

RATIONS.

The issue of rations has been discontinued to all except children who attend schoo and about 50 old and infirm persons. Seven years ago I issued sugar, coffee, beef, flour, beans, rice, pork, &c., to all the tribe at the close of each week, giving them about enough to live upon without much labor. This had to be changed, the rations were gradually withdrawn, and pressure brought to bear to have them commence to labor, and it could not be done all at once; little by little the work was accomplished, so that no special suffering was known.

MANNER OF LIVING.

The Indians have gradually come from the dug-out to log and frame houses. They are well supplied with horses, oxen, wagons, and farming implements. They have also been supplied with heifers, but quite a number of them have neglected to care for them, and they have perished, or the Indians violated instructions by disposing of them to get a little cash, and the cattle would be gone before the agent would know of it. In this way many of them have improperly gotten away from the agency. They all wear citizen's dress; generally live, work, and act like white people. They can do their plowing, planting, sowing, reaping, mowing, gathering, and thrashing without the special aid of the white man.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

In order to bring some of the facts plainly before you, I will compare the issue of subsistence to the tribe and the result from labor in 1878 and 1884:

Issue of subsistence.	1878.	1884.	Difference.
Bacon .... pounds..	19,486	783	18,703
Beef, gross .... do....	514,430	84,183	430,248
Beans .... do....	4,018	....	4,018
Coffee .... do....	3,765	1,282	2,483
Flour .... do....	137,393	16,967½	110,425½
Hominy .... do....	2,900	.....	2,900
Rice .... do...	1,611	36	1,575
Soap .... do....	6,520	....	6,520
Sugar .... do....	9,960	2,242	7,718
Tobacco .... do ..	520	....	520

The sum of which difference, taken at the contract prices delivered at the agency, would be $25,727, or $36 per capita, leaving the school children out of the calculation.

Results from labor.

	1878.	1884.
Land under cultivation .... acres..	1,000	3,357
Barley raised .... bushels.	....	200
Flax raised .... do ...	....	840
Wheat raised .... do....	800	12,500
Corn raised .... do....	9,000	17,500
Oats raised .... do ..	500	19,550
Potatoes raised .... do....	1,800	10,500
Hay cut .... tons..	800	2,700
Cattle owned .... number..	257	487

Farming implements in use at the agency are as follows: 75 breaking plows, 134 cross-plows, 189 wagons, 28 mowing, 25 combined, and 10 reaping machines, 22 horse-rakes, and 3 thrashing machines, besides numerous small implements and tools.

HOW TO HELP THE INDIANS.

From the above you can see that the rations have been decreased, the acreage and products from labor have been increased. This requires time, patience, perseverance, and labor, and can best be brought about by energetic practical Christian work, and in doing this we find that we have not only got to contend with and convince the Indians themselves, but we have to strive with the ideas of people who may wish to do good but are often a hindrance and a drawback to the Indian work. It is all right for philanthropic people to assist in the Indian work; so long as they act as auxiliaries to the Department and its agents they may do much good in assisting officers and Indians, but the trouble often is that they forget who the responsible persons are, and, as irresponsible parties, wish to take the lead and have the responsible officers act as assistance to them. I have been amused upon the receipt of letters of inquiry from persons in the East, who wish to get up a lecture on the Indian or Indian policy. They have never seen an Indian, and know nothing about the working of the Department, and ask for information. Yet they are willing to display their ignorance among uninformed people by making unkind assertions, as taken from newspapers, against the Department and its agents about their dealing with and work among the Indians. Then there are others who visit the agencies, many of whom are very acceptable; some of them come with words of comfort and kind advice, which brightens our pathway and helps us along; others come as critics and they feel that they must create some great reform, and they go to work to make the change, and in doing this they come in contact with the responsible parties whose duty it is to see that the law is properly executed, and then the contention commences, and the individual, Department, or policy is generally attacked, and time occupied that should be applied to a better purpose. It is one of the easiest things in the world for a person to get up a disturbance on an Indian agency. The agent is honestly required to withdraw the rations and make them work. This causes an unpleasant feeling in the stomach, and they will rally around any one who they think will fill them up and bring them back to easier times.

THE GENERAL CONDITION,

habits, and disposition of the Indians are good. They have come from a life of dependency to one of independence, acquiring habits of industry instead of idleness, with a disposition to try to make their own living and not depend upon the Government for all that they need; yet they never refuse to take what they can get and have a disposition to ask for many things that they should get for themselves. They are very regular in attending church on Sunday, generally live in peace with their neighbors, and comply with their word. True, there are exceptions to this, yet not any more so, and I think not as much so as, among white people. They need the continuation of a straightforward, honest pressure being brought to bear upon them to push them forward in civilization, the same as the enforcement of the laws of our land to restrict individuals from committing crime.

LAND AND CITIZENSHIP.

The Santees are having their land allotted to them under the latter part of article 6 of the Sioux treaty of 1868, which requires that they must have previously occupied the land for three years and made improvements thereon to the value of $200; they then get a patent for 160 acres of land; 127 have received their application papers from me, but I think they have not all yet been filed in the land office. Under this law they become citizens upon the receipt of their patents. Although a number of their papers have been filed in the land office more than a year ago there have been no patents received by any of the Indians, but we live in hopes and all are doing well. I think the Department should act upon this subject so that the Indian is not required to wait twenty-five years before he can become a citizen. The law says: "and any Indian or Indians receiving a patent for land under the foregoing provisions shall thereby and from thenceforth become and be a citizen of the United States." The patent should be placed at once in the Indian's hand with the restriction clause printed upon it, or, if the Department wishes to hold the patents, then a notice should be sent to the applicant, notifying him that a patent has been issued for him; this would entitle him to his citizenship. They would then come under the laws of the land and could vote—(for Blaine and Logan).

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

There are two missions at Santee—the Protestant Episcopal and the American Missionary Association. The Episcopal mission met with quite a loss on the morning of February 17, 1884, in having the principal buildings of the mission destroyed by fire, consisting of church and school buildings, together with dwelling-house, sustaining a loss of $10,000. Saint Mary's school of 35 girls was closed by this fire, which was much to be regretted, for it was one of our best and most successful schools, and it was quite a loss to have it discontinued. Amelia Ives was principal, Mary S. Francis was the teacher, and Sister Mary, as we called her, was their missionary companion; they all have our true sympathy on account of their loss, and they are greatly missed among us as kind friends and workers. The mission is being rebuilt, but not so extensive as before. When this church is finished they will have three churches in which services are held by William W. Fowler and native ministers. This mission also has a boarding school for both sexes at Springfield, Dak., called Hope school, under the care of Mrs. E. E. Knapp. They accommodate about 24 scholars; they are doing a good work; teach the English language entire. I witnessed the examination at the close of the school in June last. The children spoke the English language well and answered the questions promptly and did great credit to themselves and teachers. The mission is putting up new buildings for this school and by next year their school facilities will be much improved.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The Government industrial school is taught by Samuel H. Seccombe. There has been in attendance during the year 84 scholars—55 male and 29 female—the largest number that has ever been at the school in one year. The children are more easily governed than formerly; have less disciplining to do; have had only one or two cases where we were obliged to resort to stronger measures than moral suasion or temporary confinement. We think the Indian child is more easily governed than his white brother. There has been less running away from school this year than ever before. There has been a steady improvement in the use of the English language. All the children except some who came this year talk English in all their conversation, in school and out. The girls talk English more distinctly than the boys, which, we believe, comes from the fact that the girls are kept more directly under the influence of their teachers in the house than the boys can be outside. The boys have exhibited more interest in the industrial work of the school this year than usual; this has been quite noticeable in the garden work; they took hold and worked with a will, and they have a good garden, the best they ever had. We think if Indian children have a proper incentive for work they will not be found far behind the white in their willingness to labor. We feel that all the children have made good advancement in their studies. Our greatest source of encouragement was in the success we have met with in overcoming the natural timidity of the children and getting them to speak up loud and distinct in their classes and school exercises, which was a fact very noticeable in the closing exercises of the school. With but few exceptions I could hear them recite their pieces distinctly.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Last, but not least, among the good school and mission work going on here is that of the above association under the general supervision of Rev. Alfred L. Riggs. Of his work and the gradual permanent progress that is being made I feel that I cannot so express it that the public will fully comprehend. The Indian work has been a lifelong work with Mr. Riggs, also of his father, Stephen R. Riggs, before him, who, I regret to say, left us within the last year for higher fields of labor and rest. This mission has 21 persons employed as teachers and missionaries; they have 13 buildings connected with the school and school work; number of children attending school during the year, 144. School was continued ten and a half months; average attendance during ten months, 99. They have a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, shoemaker shop, farm, and brick-yard in connection with their school. The Government has paid this school about $8,000 during the year for the education of Indian children. The mission furnished all the subsistence, &c., for the children, and they have expended more than $8,000 for the permanent improvement of the school buildings. The foundation is being laid here for a lasting benefit to the Sioux Nation in Christianity, education, and industrial training. I could dwell at length upon the good work of this mission but will not occupy more space in my report, but respectfully call your attention to a report which Mr. Riggs kindly handed me and I ask that it be printed with other reports.

BUILDINGS.

For the industrial school at Santee are 1 building with accommodation for 45 pupils and the employés, 1 building for laundry and store-room, 1 for woodshed and carpenter shop, 1 barn and 1 pig pen. Other agency buildings are, 4 dwellings occupied by agent, physician, superintendent, and clerk; 3 dwellings (2 rooms each), and 2 old log-houses occupied by Indian employés, saw mill, grist mill, 3 workshops, warehouse, offices for agent and physician, 4 stables, 1 granary, and 10 minor outbuildings. These are generally in good repair, fairly accommodating the work that is being carried on. More room and better accommodation is needed, particularly in the blacksmithing department. Other improvements could be made and profitably utilized in the service. The grist mill is now closed on account of the engine giving out, which we hope to have replaced soon by a new one, as correspondence is now being carried on with the Department in regard to it.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The rules governing Indian offenses have been in operation during the year. The court is composed of three judges selected from the police force, who are, Antoine J. Campbell, John White, and George Redowl; they hold regular sessions once and twice a month. There have been 33 cases before them during the year, as follows, viz: 2 cases damage to property, 1 drunkenness, 1 disputed title to personal property, 3 taking up and selling stray hogs, 4 living together without due form of marriage, 1 deserting wife, 2 abusing wife, 1 bastardy, 1 breach of promise, 1 family trouble, 13 gambling (moccasin game), 1 harlotry, and 2 assault and battery. Amount of fines imposed and paid in: 12 fines, $1 each, $12; 2 fines, $2 each, $4: 5 fines, $5 each, $25; and 1 fine, $15—total, $56. We think the court is doing good service and of much benefit to the agency in preventing and punishing crime.

FLANDREAU AGENCY.

The Flandreau Indians are a part of the Santees who left Santee Agency and took up Indian homesteads along the Sioux River, Flandreau, Moody County, Dakota, 140 miles north of Santee; they number at this time about 250 persons; they are recognized citizens, and live in peace with their neighbors. They have lived there near ten years, and I am told that during that time not one of the Indians has been accused or arrested for stealing. They are honest and make good citizens, but do not display the energy generally seen among white people, although this we believe has been very much overcome within the last few years. Some of the most shiftless have sold out and left while the better class who have remained are applying themselves more to their farms, &c They have two churches conducted by native ministers, and the Indians are very regular in attending the services. They have been assisted by the Government in various ways so that they have a good supply of farming implements, cattle, &c. They have a school-house in which a day school is taught by a man employed by the Government, making a free school for them. The Government has built twenty houses for them during the year. They are becoming more permanently located and doing better, and a larger proportion of them have kept their land and are remaining as permanent settlers than you will find among the same number of frontier white people who first settled the country. The country around Flandreau is well settled up, a railroad runs through the county, and their lands are valuable. These Indians deserve credit, should be encouraged, but not assisted too much.

THE PONCA INDIANS

under my care are a part of the Ponca Indians of Indian Territory, who were removed from here in 1877, but came back under Chief Standing Bear. They number about 170 persons, are located on the north side of the Running-Water or Niobrara River, 15 miles from Santee, they have log-houses and stables, are cultivating the ground, and making an honest living supporting themselves. I am now building twenty houses for them, to be paid for from a special appropriation of $5,000 for said purpose. They have had issued to them horses, cattle, farming implements, &c., by the Government, so that they are all well supplied. They have a school-house, warehouse, blacksmith-shop, and two dwelling-houses as agency buildings. Samuel Sullivan is their superintendent and does their blacksmithing, wagon-making, and looks after their general work. I expect to employ a teacher and start a day school in a short time, and also have some religious services among them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the Indians under my care are kindly treated by the Government and respected by the people with whom they come in contact, and all have cause for thankfulness.

I have now been here nearly eight years; have two more to serve under my present

appointment, but I do not feel that I can remain. True, this appears, to a certain extent, like a second home to me; the Indians call the agent father, and a number of these people do appear to me as my children. They come to me for advice upon all subjects, and I have become more or less attached to them, and as we know each other's ways, we get along without much trouble; but I feel at present that I have given enough of my life to this work, and that in justice to myself and family I should leave and retire from public work, and devote the balance of my life to the interest of my wife and children in a quiet home, where I hope to be of use as a Christian citizen of the United States. In retiring from this, my responsible position, I wish to extend my thanks to the officers of the Department for kindness extended to me as an official during the time of my service. I know there has been much improvement in the Indian work since I entered the service; there is room for more. The agent should be better paid, so that such men as the service demands could be had. It requires good, energetic persons to act as agents, such men as are of use and can find employment at a good salary anywhere. I think the manner of making accounts, &c., should be simplified; there is too much red tape. Officers' accounts should be more promptly examined administratively. I think Indian agents are unjustly and unkindly criticised. In the first place, as soon as an appointment is made and the name comes before the public, a great many people are ready to look upon it as the name of a dishonest person; they should remember that the agent is required to give a heavy bond, and is held strictly responsible for his actions under said bond. In order to advance the Indians in civilization the agent is justly required to bring a pressure to bear that is in opposition to the general inclination of the Indian, and in this way often incurs their displeasure. The agent is expected to have great forethought, for his acts are all examined with afterthought. The Indians lay their grievances before the inspectors, and the agents are generally criticised.

The agent is expected to entertain the inspector at his house (so I am told), and if he sleeps a little long in the morning and the agent's business requires him to eat breakfast before the inspector rises the agent may expect to be scolded for thus eating at his own table; and if the agent's wife does not make the coffee to suit or the eggs are a little too soft or too hard she may expect to receive a short remark. They can get angry and swear or scold around in general; this is all right for them, but the agent must not do this. He must work all the week, go to church on Sunday, see that his children keep very quiet, do not go outside of the yard to play on account of the bad example. The agent must be affable and courteous at all times, no matter how much he has on his mind. In fact the agent must be a model man, and such men are expected to be had and serve for the small pay allowed for Indian agents. Then there is the missionary, who feels it his duty to look after some of the agency business, and if he is not allowed to go on, no matter if it does interfere with some one else, he takes offense at the interruption, and then the agent, who has given bonds to honestly perform the duties of his office and is responsible for the acts of his employés and the work of the agency in general, is censured, and he who would dare to go against such a would-be God-like missionary apostle must be put down. I am glad to say the above is not true of all inspectors nor all missionaries, but it is true of a few of them, and the agents need to be protected from such. I believe the Indian Department has as honest officers as any Department of the Government; that they have more labor to perform, heavier responsibilities, less pay, and less thanks from the general public for what they do than any other set of public men.

THE OLD AND INFIRM.

I find that I have omitted one very important subject, that of caring for the old, infirm, and blind people. At present we issue subsistence to about 50 of them at the end of each week in such quantities as allowed. What I issue is insufficient to sustain life, and it is eaten up in a day or two; themselves, and, perhaps, a friend will call and assist to dispose of it, then the persons thus partly assisted must depend upon getting food for the balance of the week the best they can. This is not as it should be, and at present I can see no better way for me to take care of them under the system by which they are now supplied. Many of them come to my house, sit down on the floor and beg for food, and I find my wife conducting an alms-house at her own expense. There should be an institution established here and supported by the Government for these poor people to come to and get the necessaries of life, to have it as a home if they wished it, or as a place for them to come and get their meals, and issue no rations except at this house, the same as to school children. In this way the rations could be properly applied and given only to those for whom they are intended, the poor, infirm, blind, and old, who actually require direct aid.

With a desire that the Indian Department may continue to improve and advance the Indian so that he may grow in civilization and become a part of our nation, I remain thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 15, 1884.

DEAR SIR: In forwarding my statistical report for the school year now closed, I will call attention to a few points: First, the attendance has been remarkably regular. From the first of November to the last of June the average does not vary but 10.6. And among the boarding pupils the month of June shows the largest number for the year. The total largest average is in March. When we began work here fourteen years ago, and for some time afterward, the larger number stayed only during the three winter months. There has been like steady progress in the grade of the studies pursued and the proficiency in them. Very gratifying is the advance in speaking English and in English composition, and this has been accomplished without loss from the co-ordinate use of the native language in the school-room. In the boarding halls the English is the predominant language.

Our industrial department has taken quite a step ahead during the year. The farm has been enlarged and a commodious barn has been built 26 by 60 feet. The carpenter shop has been enlarged to double the size formerly, and a blacksmith shop has been built and fitted out with five forges, so that since January last the three shops, blacksmith, carpenter, and shoeshop, gave daily instruction to thirty young men and boys. Besides this, we have kept many employed on the farm and in the miscellaneous work around; and in the spring by your favor we took charge of the brick yard, and ten of our young men had industrial training there. Our object has been to give the fundamental ideas of industrial occupations rather than to make accomplished tradesmen. And yet the work we exhibited at the National Educational Convention at Madison, Wis., won great praise for its excellence. The hand-stitching of the shoes was as good as machine work, and there was no better forging work exhibited from any of the older industrial schools than that of our Indian boys. Last fall we began the building of a large dining-hall for the use of the whole school, and having capacity to seat 200 pupils. A good deal of work on this has been done by our pupils, digging for the basement, tending the masons, and also on the carpenter work. The industrial training of the girls and young women has been carried on much the same as before and with great efficiency.

The help that we have in our work from native assistants is worth noticing. Three men and one young woman have served as teachers in the school room, and two other young women have served in the industrial training department, all with very valuable results.

This normal training school sustains such a relation to the whole Dakota nation that it is a sort of an educational barometer, and we find an increasing number throughout the Indian country who are intent on gaining an education, not only for their own advancement in knowledge, but that they may become the instructors of their people. This is a most hopeful sign. For even though very many more of the best white teachers ought to be employed in the education of the Indians, yet before the work can be successful as a whole, we must raise up a strong corps of teachers from among the Indians themselves, who, though they may have less scholarly equipments, have the greater advantage of sympathy. From the condition of the educational and religious work among this people as well as from their progress in civil institution and their building of civilized homes, there is ground for great encouragement.

It is with great regret that I learn that you are about to resign your official responsibilities here and retire from the place you have so long and so acceptably held. I should feel that we ought to demur at your decision had you not fairly earned the right to rest from your unremitting labors for the advancement of this people. And it is right and fitting that I should bear testimony to the good work that has been going on among this people during all the years you have had the oversight of them, and for which the credit in large measure belongs to your faithful labors.

I am, yours respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Principal Santee Normal Training School.

Maj. ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent, Santee Agency, Nebraska.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: Two tribes of Indians, the Pah-Utes and the Pi-Utes, and their reservations, are embraced in the Nevada Agency. These Indians have acquired very many of the habits of the whites. They wear citizens clothes except only when too poor and unable to get them. They largely work for the whites in nearly every department of

labor. They make efforts to secure homes for themselves and are willing to work hard to attain that end. Quite a number are fair workmen at carpentering, at blacksmithing, horseshoeing, irrigating, building ditches, fences, stables, and small frame houses; at least one-half the men can talk English sufficiently to be understood in ordinary work. They have done a large amount of the farm labor in Mason Valley, Humboldt Valley, Surprise Valley, and the other neighboring valleys this season. Many are good herders and receive good wages from white men for herding cattle and sheep. Quite a number have places that they live on outside the reservation and get their living by working for the whites, as do laborers elsewhere, appearing no different but in color from white laborers. Others have pieces of land that they and their relatives cultivate and make a living, and some surplus which they divide with their relations who have done the work of raising this surplus but which they seem to think they have no title to.

On the Pyramid Lake Reservation there has been constructed irrigating works that have made available four times the amount of land that could formerly be cultivated, and during the past year about double the acreage formerly cultivated has been put in; and although not all harvested, yet enough has been already harvested to show that the crop is double what has been raised for years, if not double what was ever raised on this reservation. On the Walker River Reservation it is similar, double the number of families farming over last year and more than double the crops. The very high water has caused great labor at both reservations to keep the irrigating works in repair, and they need much more work to repair them solidly. But the temporary repairs have been sufficient to keep the water running, as the crops show, and now there is sufficient and plenty running to waste. But the repairs are needed to secure it, that a succeeding high water shall not again do so much damage. In the Humbolt Valley the dam made and used by the whites washed out and they could not and did not repair it. This is mentioned to show the difficulties met and overcome by the Indians this spring.

A number of new ranches were allotted and the Indians partially fenced and broke the land and put in such crops as they could, while those who made a start last year have good crops this year, and now the great difficulty is to find land for those who want to farm.

Besides farming their fisheries are valuable. The trout from the Truckee and Pyramid Lake are justly celebrated, and more than 70,000 pounds were shipped last season at an average price of 6 cents where caught, making $4,200 besides what the Indians kept for their own use. The Walker Lake fishery is as valuable for food to the Indians but not so salable.

The day-school at Walker River was more prosperous last year and part of the time was overflowing full. The Indians showed an increased desire to have their children attend and to learn white men's talk and ways. At the boarding school at Pyramid Lake there was a sickness broke out similar to the previous year, and it was more difficult to secure a full attendance, but by earnest endeavor it was accomplished and the school filled. The scholars showed good progress. The boys built fences, cut wood, helped carry water, scrub and tidy up the school and school grounds. The girls made 136 articles, undergarments, bedticks, sheets, sun-bonnets, aprons, dresses, &c., and some of them—two in particular, Mary and Cogie—excellent cooks, can make as nice white bread as can be found in a white family. Some few learned reading, &c., pretty well in school, but all the girls seemed to like the industrial part of school life the best, while some of the boys learned as fast as white scholars would, and can write a neat letter, that would be taken for that of a white person.

The effect of the police at this agency in suppressing outbreaks has been almost perfect; only two arrests were made last year, one for drunkenness and one for stealing horses. No other cases came to the knowledge of the agent that seemed to need locking up. Several were sent for and reprimanded for little things, and warned against a repetition. No case of stealing clothing or of wife-beating was reported during the last year, which is very different from what was the state of affairs three years ago, before the police were appointed. It certainly seems that the police have at this agency proved one of the most efficient aids, if not the most efficient aid, to the civilization of these Indians, and to secure their respect for law.

One thing that they (the Indians) do not just understand is why the trespassers are not removed from the reservation. The agent has informed them that the whole matter has been referred to Washington, and that soldiers have been promised to remove them. But the soldiers fail to come, and they think the law is all for the white man and none for the Indian.

They bury their dead two ways, the more civilized after the custom of the whites, while many still adhere to their old tribal ways.

They have, during the past year, besides working their farms, fencing, digging brush, &c., performed all the public labor necessary on the reservation, assisted and directed by the employés, with no extra charge to the Government for their services; that is, receiving their rations while doing this work, and earning the tools, &c., sent

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 15, 1884.

DEAR SIR: In forwarding my statistical report for the school year now closed, I will call attention to a few points: First, the attendance has been remarkably regular. From the first of November to the last of June the average does not vary but 10.6. And among the boarding pupils the month of June shows the largest number for the year. The total largest average is in March. When we began work here fourteen years ago, and for some time afterward, the larger number stayed only during the three winter months. There has been like steady progress in the grade of the studies pursued and the proficiency in them. Very gratifying is the advance in speaking English and in English composition, and this has been accomplished without loss from the co-ordinate use of the native language in the school-room. In the boarding halls the English is the predominant language.

Our industrial department has taken quite a step ahead during the year. The farm has been enlarged and a commodious barn has been built 26 by 60 feet. The carpenter shop has been enlarged to double the size formerly, and a blacksmith shop has been built and fitted out with five forges, so that since January last the three shops, blacksmith, carpenter, and shoeshop, gave daily instruction to thirty young men and boys. Besides this, we have kept many employed on the farm and in the miscellaneous work around; and in the spring by your favor we took charge of the brick yard, and ten of our young men had industrial training there. Our object has been to give the fundamental ideas of industrial occupations rather than to make accomplished tradesmen. And yet the work we exhibited at the National Educational Convention at Madison, Wis., won great praise for its excellence. The hand-stitching of the shoes was as good as machine work, and there was no better forging work exhibited from any of the older industrial schools than that of our Indian boys. Last fall we began the building of a large dining-hall for the use of the whole school, and having capacity to seat 200 pupils. A good deal of work on this has been done by our pupils, digging for the basement, tending the masons, and also on the carpenter work. The industrial training of the girls and young women has been carried on much the same as before and with great efficiency.

The help that we have in our work from native assistants is worth noticing. Three men and one young woman have served as teachers in the school room, and two other young women have served in the industrial training department, all with very valuable results.

This normal training school sustains such a relation to the whole Dakota nation that it is a sort of an educational barometer, and we find an increasing number throughout the Indian country who are intent on gaining an education, not only for their own advancement in knowledge, but that they may become the instructors of their people. This is a most hopeful sign. For even though very many more of the best white teachers ought to be employed in the education of the Indians, yet before the work can be successful as a whole, we must raise up a strong corps of teachers from among the Indians themselves, who, though they may have less scholarly equipments, have the greater advantage of sympathy. From the condition of the educational and religious work among this people as well as from their progress in civil institution and their building of civilized homes, there is ground for great encouragement.

It is with great regret that I learn that you are about to resign your official responsibilities here and retire from the place you have so long and so acceptably held. I should feel that we ought to demur at your decision had you not fairly earned the right to rest from your unremitting labors for the advancement of this people. And it is right and fitting that I should bear testimony to the good work that has been going on among this people during all the years you have had the oversight of them, and for which the credit in large measure belongs to your faithful labors.

I am, yours respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Principal Santee Normal Training School.

Maj. ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent, Santee Agency, Nebraska.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: Two tribes of Indians, the Pah-Utes and the Pi-Utes, and their reservations, are embraced in the Nevada Agency. These Indians have acquired very many of the habits of the whites. They wear citizens clothes except only when too poor and unable to get them. They largely work for the whites in nearly every department of

labor. They make efforts to secure homes for themselves and are willing to work hard to attain that end. Quite a number are fair workmen at carpentering, at blacksmithing, horseshoeing, irrigating, building ditches, fences, stables, and small frame houses; at least one-half the men can talk English sufficiently to be understood in ordinary work. They have done a large amount of the farm labor in Mason Valley, Humboldt Valley, Surprise Valley, and the other neighboring valleys this season. Many are good herders and receive good wages from white men for herding cattle and sheep. Quite a number have places that they live on outside the reservation and get their living by working for the whites, as do laborers elsewhere, appearing no different but in color from white laborers. Others have pieces of land that they and their relatives cultivate and make a living, and some surplus which they divide with their relations who have done the work of raising this surplus but which they seem to think they have no title to.

On the Pyramid Lake Reservation there has been constructed irrigating works that have made available four times the amount of land that could formerly be cultivated, and during the past year about double the acreage formerly cultivated has been put in; and although not all harvested, yet enough has been already harvested to show that the crop is double what has been raised for years, if not double what was ever raised on this reservation. On the Walker River Reservation it is similar, double the number of families farming over last year and more than double the crops. The very high water has caused great labor at both reservations to keep the irrigating works in repair, and they need much more work to repair them solidly. But the temporary repairs have been sufficient to keep the water running, as the crops show, and now there is sufficient and plenty running to waste. But the repairs are needed to secure it, that a succeeding high water shall not again do so much damage. In the Humbolt Valley the dam made and used by the whites washed out and they could not and did not repair it. This is mentioned to show the difficulties met and overcome by the Indians this spring.

A number of new ranches were allotted and the Indians partially fenced and broke the land and put in such crops as they could, while those who made a start last year have good crops this year, and now the great difficulty is to find land for those who want to farm.

Besides farming their fisheries are valuable. The trout from the Truckee and Pyramid Lake are justly celebrated, and more than 70,000 pounds were shipped last season at an average price of 6 cents where caught, making $4,200 besides what the Indians kept for their own use. The Walker Lake fishery is as valuable for food to the Indians but not so salable.

The day-school at Walker River was more prosperous last year and part of the time was overflowing full. The Indians showed an increased desire to have their children attend and to learn white men's talk and ways. At the boarding school at Pyramid Lake there was a sickness broke out similar to the previous year, and it was more difficult to secure a full attendance, but by earnest endeavor it was accomplished and the school filled. The scholars showed good progress. The boys built fences, cut wood, helped carry water, scrub and tidy up the school and school grounds. The girls made 136 articles, undergarments, bedticks, sheets, sun-bonnets, aprons, dresses, &c., and some of them—two in particular, Mary and Cogie—excellent cooks, can make as nice white bread as can be found in a white family. Some few learned reading, &c., pretty well in school, but all the girls seemed to like the industrial part of school life the best, while some of the boys learned as fast as white scholars would, and can write a neat letter, that would be taken for that of a white person.

The effect of the police at this agency in suppressing outbreaks has been almost perfect; only two arrests were made last year, one for drunkenness and one for stealing horses. No other cases came to the knowledge of the agent that seemed to need locking up. Several were sent for and reprimanded for little things, and warned against a repetition. No case of stealing clothing or of wife-beating was reported during the last year, which is very different from what was the state of affairs three years ago, before the police were appointed. It certainly seems that the police have at this agency proved one of the most efficient aids, if not the most efficient aid, to the civilization of these Indians, and to secure their respect for law.

One thing that they (the Indians) do not just understand is why the trespassers are not removed from the reservation. The agent has informed them that the whole matter has been referred to Washington, and that soldiers have been promised to remove them. But the soldiers fail to come, and they think the law is all for the white man and none for the Indian.

They bury their dead two ways, the more civilized after the custom of the whites, while many still adhere to their old tribal ways.

They have, during the past year, besides working their farms, fencing, digging brush, &c., performed all the public labor necessary on the reservation, assisted and directed by the employés, with no extra charge to the Government for their services; that is, receiving their rations while doing this work, and earning the tools, &c., sent

cannot harmonize these two conditions of life. The result is almost a total failure of the purposes of the Government.

If Congress would be governed by the wise recommendation of the honorable Interior Department in connection with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs the present heterogeneous system (if I may be allowed to use the expression) would give way to a more sensible, liberal, and humane policy, that would give peace and contentment to the Indian, and soon Christianize and civilize him so that he would be able to maintain himself and family. This condition of affairs has not been brought about by the policy of your honorable Department, but wholly by the penurious and insignificant appropriations made by Congress. The average Congressman knows no more about the wants of the Indians necessary to his civilization than the average Piute or Shoshone knows about constitutional law.

REMOVAL TO FORT HALL.

The Indians of this reservation feel very much pleased with the decision of your honorable Department against their removal from this reservation to Fort Hall, and allowing them to remain, notwithstanding the strong recommendation of Inspector Benedict and Special Agent Beede to effect their removal. The decision of your Department was a just and humane one, and I do sincerely hope they will be allowed to remain upon this reservation until they shall have become qualified to support a home for themselves and children. Captain Sam, Captain Charley, and Captain George, and Captain Buck, with other headmen of this tribe, have frequently requested me during the past summer that when I have a big paper talk with the big chief at Washington that I say to him on their behalf "That they heap like Duck Valley; they no like go away from Duck Valley; they all born around Duck Valley and Humboldt country; they like to stay and die at Duck Valley; they no like Fort Hall; too many white men there; they no like the Bannocks; they steal their horses; they no *sabe* Fort Hall Mountains to hunt and its rivers to fish. They no want to go away from here at all; they hope big chief at Washington bring no soldiers to drive them away, but hope he will help them and be their friend, and by and by they will be able to take care of themselves, and be no further trouble and expense to their Great Father. All they ask is that white man leave them alone, and not remove them any more, as they have been already removed twice." I do hope this simple little appeal to a just, generous, and powerful Government will be heeded, and these poor Indians be let alone. I can bear testimony to their industrious habits and peaceable disposition. These people are strongly attached to the land of their birth and to the hunting-grounds and home of their fathers, whose graves are scattered from the snowy-capped peaks of the Buneau to the Goshute, Humboldt, and Tybo ranges.

During a residence of some thirty years upon this coast, I can safely and conscientiously say that I have never come in contact with more docile or industrious Indians than those at this agency, particularly that portion of the tribe located and known as the Shoshone proper, from their present advanced civilization in the arts of industry. I have no doubt but a majority of the Indians of this reservation will within three or four years more be able and willing to sever their tribal relations, and be prepared to receive and locate upon a small portion or parcel of the public land. This subject is often a matter of discussion among these Indians themselves, and all of them that are advanced in civilization look forward to the time when they shall be able to receive from the Government an allotment of land to establish a home for themselves and their children, and receive a paper talk (as they put it) from the Government that the land is theirs, and no white man can drive them away.

Total population remaining permanently on this reservation is about 300.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,
Indian Agent, Western Shohone Agency, Nevada.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
MESCALERO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
South Fork, N. M., Aug. 15, 1884.

SIR: In response to your circular, dated July 1, last, I have the honor to transmit my annual report and accompanying statistics:

This being my fourth annual report, I am in a position to state, with exactness, the actual condition of the Indians of this reservation; and in compliance with your re-

quest, as contained in said circular letter, will present a report divested of all rose coloring:

THE JICARILLA APACHES

who occupied a reservation at Amargo, on the Colorado line in north New Mexico, were removed to this agency under instruction from your office, based on an act of Congress consolidating the Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches. The following from my letter to you of date October 9, 1883, will explain the manner of removal and a few facts in connection therewith:

The removal commenced on the 20th of August, 1883; the tribe arrived at Santa Fé on the 2d of September, a distance of 140 miles from Amargo. From Sante Fé we crossed over to the Rio Pecos, striking that stream at San José, traveling down the Rio Pecos as far as Fort Sumner, distance of 125 miles, arriving at the latter point on September 20, At San José the small-pox broke out among the Indians, and during the march to Fort Sumner six deaths occurred. It had been intended to continue the march down the Rio Pecos from Fort Sumner to Roswell, and thence to the right across the plains to the Rio Hondo, thence up the latter stream to the Rio Rindoso, and on to the reservation so as to be always in reach of water for the stock. But this line of march was not carried out, for on the 22d of September, when near Fort Sumner, the Indians became alarmed on account of the small-pox among them, and, in consequence, broke across the country to the Capitan Mountains in the direction of Fort Stanton. The wagons and other out-fit followed and overtook most of the Indians at a spring on the east side of the mountains, some 30 miles from Fort Stanton. The distance from Fort Sumner to Fort Stanton is 137 miles, and from the last-named point to the Carizo 40 miles, where the last issue of rations was made to the Jicarillas on October 5, the total distance thus traveled by the tribe from Amargo to their present location being 502 miles, and the total number of days consumed in the removal of the tribe hither being forty-seven, not including the time required for the preparation. Thus far I find that the majority of the Jicarillas are pleased with the change of location. Chief Huarito and his band, who objected to the removal from the start, are still discontented and dissatisfied.

The fact is that the Jicarillas, as a tribe, are a restless shiftless, lot of people. For years they have roamed over the northern part of the Territory engaged principally in visiting Mexican plazas, trading off their goods, and drinking poor whisky. They are, as a class, confirmed drunkards, and never miss an opportunity to lay in a supply of liquor; they are also skilled in the manufacture of *tiswin*, their favorite strong drink. I have called the Indians together, and in council informed them that they must confine themselves to the reservation. I expect much trouble for some time to come in my effort to introduce law and order amongst them. The good example of the Mescaleros, who are now a temperance people, will aid in bringing about a better condition of affairs. While at Amargo, where they had to go off the reservation to winter their stock, there was some excuse for their going beyond the lines; but here no such necessity for going beyond the boundaries exists, as the reservation has upon it good and sufficient grazing for their stock and an abundance of good water. These advantages, together with a healthful climate and aid and subsistence from the Government, give them no cause for dissatisfaction.

GENERAL NOTES.

The band of Huarito still continues discontented. It is not so much on account of their being removed from their former homes, as the fact of the restraint placed upon them here. The trouble with this man Huarito is that he desires to continually pose as a big chief, and requires that much talk in council be allowed him. He is opposed to education, to stock-raising, and to all advancement in civilizaion. San Pablo is the principal chief of the Jicarillas. San Juan continues to hold the position of principal chief of the Mescaleros.

The report of the agency physician, Dr. M. J. O'Rourke, gives a good idea of the sanitary condition of the two tribes. He says:

No malignant epidemic has prevailed, and while numbers have applied daily for treatment and many have desired me to visit their camps, all, with but few exceptions, were suffering from simple diseases, requiring very little treatment. A little tea and sugar is considered the great panacea for all their ills. A number of deaths have been reported, but I am inclined to think that more deaths have occurred than are reported. It is impossible to be accurate in these reports, owing to the tribes being so far removed from the observation of the physician, and they are loth to report the deaths through superstition or perhaps because they do not wish to reduce their already short rations by one—a likely reason. I am informed by the issue clerk that they do not fail to report a birth in order, I presume, to add one more to the number on their ration ticket.

From my experience compared with the statistics and reports of my predecessors in this department I am happy to state that the confidence of the Indians in the treatment of the agency physician is vastly increased, while in some cases they still cling to the advice and treatment of their own medicine man

I find that the medicine man is losing confidence in himself, as he frequently applies for assistance, and in all cases abandons the patient to my care and expresses a willingness to minister to the wants of the sick according to my directions.

With regard to the immorality and lewdness and consequent diseases so frequently reported as existing among the Indians, I have failed so far to find the Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache tribes suffering from any of the diseases consequent on those evil practices. I do not think there is much immorality among them. The diseases which prevail to some extent, such as scrofula and other blood diseases, are due more to their want of knowledge of sanitary law, and the use of improperly prepared food, and, in some cases, from want of sufficient food of any kind. The health and peace of the Indian depends largely on the promptness with which he receives his rations, and a good deal on the quantity. I have noticed this especially during the last month when, not through any fault of the agent or his employés, rations have not been issued regularly.

It is my opinion that by a continuance of the policy now being carried out energetically with the Indians of this agency, to wit, the fulfillment to the letter of all that is due them from the Government, encouraging them in industrial pursuits, and especially in using every means afforded in the education of the youth, in a few years the Indians will be self-supporting. The war-path and depredations committed on the white man will be a thing of the past.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

The farming operations have been fairly successful, and the following exhibit shows the quantity of land now under cultivation, viz:

	Acres.
Mescaleros:	
San Juan's band on the Rio Tularosa	225
Nautzilas band on the Rio Tularosa	85
Nantogolinje band on Three Rivers, 35 miles distant	150
Jicarillas:	
San Pablo's band on the Rio Talarosa	60
Huarito's and Augustin's band on Cariso Creek	15
Juan Julian's band at Three Rivers	55

A total of 590 acres in crops this season. The crops consist principally of corn; potatoes, pumpkins, and vegetables are also raised. All the cultivated land is under a good wire-fence. San Juan's band have constructed a new irrigating ditch 2 miles in length, which carries water to a large tract of land. The Government has been at no expense for this ditch, except to the extent of about 3,000 feet of lumber to carry the water across cañons. One hundred and sixty-six acres of new land was broken up for the Indians this summer under authority from your office. San Juan's band have about 1,000 acres under fence, which includes grazing and all their cultivated lands. This fencing has all been done by the Indians under the instruction of the farmer. They can and will work when necessity compels them, and compulsion of some sort must be resorted to to teach them to labor steadily and become self-supporting.

The stock owned by the Indians consists of, Jicarilla: Horses, 2,500; cows, 250; Mescaleros: Horses, 500; cows, 250. The cows were furnished under contract by your office last spring, and it is the first attempt at stock-growing by these Indians.

THE RESERVATION.

The troubles in connection with the disputes over the valuable lands on Three Rivers, situated on this reservation, and which I reported on in detail in my last annual report, have been finally settled to the satisfaction of the Indians. Under orders from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Special Examiner John B. Treadwell examined the lines and found that the Indians were entitled to the lands in dispute. The result has been to strengthen the confidence of the Indians in the intention of the Government to protect them in their rights. No other encroachments on the Indian lands have since then occurred. The exterior lines of the reservation are now permanently fixed in accordance with executive order of March 29, 1883.

The two tribes of Indians have a sufficient quantity of land for agricultural and stock-raising purposes, aggregating 472,320 acres, and consisting principally of mountains and small valleys, well watered and portions of it well timbered. Last winter, while I was in Washington with a delegation of the principal men of my Indians, they urgently requested that something be done to permanently secure these lands to the tribe by title. They urged this point strongly. That portion of the Jicarilla Indians who are contented here, and who number about three-fourths of the entire tribe say that it is a waste of time for them to make permanent improvements so long as they have no guarantee of being allowed to remain here, and can regard the land as their own; that they might be moved again at any time, at the will of the Government. The fact that this last move from Amargo to this reserve is the fifth one within fifteen years rather demonstrates the truth of the sayings of these people. When individual Indians open up farms and continue their cultivation by their own labor such lands should be made secure to them in their possessory rights, even to the extent of giving them titles or patents therefor.

CIVILIZATION.

The "court of Indian offenses," organized during the year, has not been put in operation up to this date. The object of the court is a good one, and later on will be a success. The Indians still adhere to the custom of burning the entire camp equipage, clothing, and lodge of the family wherein a death occurs, and moving the whole camp on every such occasion. This custom must be broken up by scattering the lodges before they will adopt the habit of living in houses. Dr. Agnew of the Board of Indian Commissioners, recently visited this agency. He gave it as his opinion that with the present filthy habits of life of these Indians it was well for their health, and a preventive of the spread of disease, that they should move camp often. In cases where I refused to issue canvas for a new lodge to families who had burned their all in consequence of a death, good, neat substantial lodges of poles were built, better adapted for residence than the canvas tents. The issue of duck for tents should be discontinued gradually.

The Indian police force has done effective and satisfactory work. Indeed I do not believe that these Indians could be managed and kept under control without their assistance. It is due to them and their loyalty to the Government that the drunken habits of the tribes have been broken up. Information received directly from them has led to the arrest of several criminals. The pay of the police is too small, and this is a source of discontent with them. They are frequently called upon to perform duties requiring their services for a week or more continuously, and on such occasions are compelled to expend money for subsistence for themselves and their horses.

SCHOOL WORK.

The boarding school has been in operation but four months. It has accommodations for 15 scholars, and is now full. A teacher, matron, and cook are the employés. It is the intention to put up an addition sufficient to make room for about 40 children. Thus far the results have been satisfactory. The children are generally very apt and learn quickly.

CONCLUSION.

I am under obligations to the Indian Office and the Department for courteous treatment and prompt aid whenever it could be given. The supplies for the present fiscal year not being contracted for until late in July, on account of the failure of Congress to make appropriations, has made it very disagreeable to myself, the employés, and the Indians. The latter were loud in their complaints.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, *September* 3, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my first annual report of affairs at the Navajo Agency for the year ending August 31, 1884.

I assumed charge of this agency July 1 of the present year, and although I have been over a great portion of the "desert" set apart for their reservation since that time, I have not had either the time or means to gather all the information that would be necessary to render you a full and complete report, such as could be given by an agent who should only have a few hundred Indians under his charge, for I beg you will remember that there now are (supposed to be) at least 17,000 Navajos; that they have not only a large reservation (such as it is), but according to the terms of their treaty are allowed to scatter over a good portion of the adjoining three Territories, and as they do not get either rations or cash annuities issued to them, and are of a very roving disposition, and as the proper means have not been at the disposal of the agents here, for some years there has apparently been no accurate census taken, and therefore a good many of my statistics, as I suppose were those of my predecessors, are partly conjectures. They are, however, as accurate as can be rendered with the means at my command.

This reservation is about my ideal of a desert; and although very large, it might have been much larger without covering any land of the least value. It is merely a space on the map of so many degrees and parallels. Three-fourths of it is about as valuable for stock grazing as that many acres of clear sky. As there are no running streams it can only be irrigated with buckets. Nearly all the water is bad, alkali. The valleys are composed of sand formed by wash and errosion; no soil worthy of the

name; about three-fourths of the entire tract is covered by rock and barren mesas. Where springs of water do exist the water has usually found a channel through the *débris* under the surface and is lost there.

Still these Indians manage to eke out an existence. They are patient and industrious workers. Nearly every family has a small patch of corn somewhere, and although they may move their camp every month in the year, they always manage to put in a little crop and return at intervals to cultivate it. Corn, mutton, and goat flesh is their chief food. There is no game or fish on the reservation. They generally exchange their wool and pelts for calico, flour, sugar, coffee, and leather.

The first article they use for clothing, both sexes wearing calico suits the year round. The men wear calico pants and shirts (no underclothing) in the summer, and the same costume, with the addition of a blanket, in the winter, and the greater part of them live at an elevation of more than 7,000 feet.

They own a great many sheep and goats, about the same number of each, all of a very poor and degenerate quality. They also own a great many ponies; and, according to their custom, the women own and principally care for the sheep, and the men own and control the ponies. The horses do not seem to be of much benefit to them, but only serve as a method of designating the financial importance of their owners, and to furnish the means for the purchase of wives. Many of the Indians own as many as 300 or 400 horses. I am told that one Indian owns 800 head. They, of course, do not use, or even break, but a small part of these. They do not apparently try to speculate with them in any other way, or to improve the breed, or exchange them for anything of value to supply either their needs or desires.

Their luxuries are flour, coffee, and sugar, the leather they use to make saddles, leggins, and soles for their sheep-skin moccasins.

They live in miserable huts, generally made of stone or brush, very low, with one whole side left entirely open for the smoke to escape through. They usually manage to build all their residences as far as possible from both wood and water—why I do not know.

They make a great many blankets. Only a few are experts at it. However, some of them are very nice, and I am told are frequently sold for as much as $100. They keep the common ones for their own use. I think they manufacture about 10 per cent. of all their wool into blankets and sashes, besides buying a good deal of "bayeta" (an imported woolen cloth), which they tear into strips and use in their manufacture. They card their own wool, spin it into yarn with a stick, and weave with a frame made of four rough poles tied together at the corners; and so fine is some of this work in texture that they will hold water over night as well as rubber blankets.

These Indians, unlike most other tribes, share the work about equally with the squaws. They do not consider it disgraceful to labor, and are very good workers.

If the Navajos were not the best-natured Indians on the continent they would cause lots of trouble, for they are continually told by their Ute neighbors on the north, as well as by the Apaches on the south, that the only way to get any help from the United States is to go on the war-path and then be hired to quit. Mr. Apache says, "Look at me; I did all the injury that I could, for years, to the whites; see now how they reward me for promising not to do so any more." The Ute says, "We killed our agent and one belonging to the Navajos; we have kept the good people of Colorado, as well as others, in dread for years. Come over and see them pay us, our wives and babies, a good many dollars in cash each year, just because they are afraid of us. Go and kill a few women and children; then you will be noticed and remembeaed; 'Uncle Sam' has forgotten you." It is hard for a poor Indian who has never seen much of this world to understand why the distinction is made, and I am frank to confess that it puzzles me to know why it is so. The treaty stipulations, conditions, reservations, and all other things are exactly similar, only that the Navajos are industrious and peaceable, and the others are not.

The Indian police here are very efficient, and were it not for them it would be hard to manage these Indians, scattered over so vast an area as they are, wandering about continually, mingling with the white settlers, and with every opportunity to procure whisky, and subject to all other demoralizing influences, which are numerous here, as in most other similar localities, and yet I venture the assertion that there is less crime committed by these seventeen thousand people, heathens as they are, and unrestrained by any moral sense of right, than in a community of equal size anywhere in the civilized East. Since I have been here I have never seen an Indian intoxicated, and I have heard of but one theft of importance enough to be ranked as grand larceny, and but few offenses that would even be rated as misdemeanors, and yet the agent and these fifteen Navajos are all the power that is or can be used to prevent lawlessness and crime.

These people are really without any political organization of their own, for although they have (alleged) chiefs, these "potentates" do not amount to much. The head chief, "Ganado-muncho," is seventy-five years old, very feeble in body and antiquated in his ideas, although inclined to be friendly to the whites, and fair in all things, and

a good talker; but his hand has grown too weak and palsied to control his people as well as a younger, more progressive and vigorous man might.

The second chief, "Manuelito," was once a great and good chief, one who led in war and whose voice was heard in council, but he has become a drunkard, and little more than a common beggar. Has lost most of his former influence and power. I wish some means could be devised to place a strong, young, and progressive man at the helm to advise them and look after their interests.

SCHOOL.

The agency school for the past two years, has not been a success. My predecessor tells me that this was mostly owing to his inability to procure competent employés to conduct it, and that those who were here in that capacity were continually quarreling among themselves. The superintendent (Mr. Logan) told me that during the time he had charge of this school (seven months) he did not believe there was one single day when all of the school employés were on *speaking terms* with all of their colaborers, that the children would come and remain a day or two, get some clothes, then run away back to their "hogans." But few attended regularly; consequently, the school did but little real good.

I have adopted the plan of having one of the "police" in attendance, and if any of the children leave now without proper permission he promptly brings them back. I also make it a test of worthiness with Indian parents to send and keep their children in the school here, and have secured new employés, with one exception. I will at least guarantee that there will be more harmomy and union of effort as well as efficiency among the school employés. I will also use every effort to increase the number of pupils, and to improve it in all other ways. We have a good school building, and this is the only one among all of this people; therefore, I feel that it should be well attended, and shall use all of the power which you have given me to that end, and I feel quite confident that this term of our school will be a comparatively successful one.

The poor condition of the public buildings here has been so often complained of to you, that I do not care to say much about them now; but they are very poor. Still, as you have led me to believe that you would allow the expenditure of $5,000 during the present season for the construction of a new store-house, and for repairs to the buildings now here, with this I think we can make them quite safe and comfortable for a while.

I am told by competent judges, men who have known these Indians for years, that they have made more progress in dress and in their general way of living in the last year than they did in the five years preceding this. They all wear clothes that cover them in some way now, and have recently begun to build themselves houses under your authority. I have given all of those who were ready to build the necessary window and door casings, &c. There are now about twenty-five houses in process of construction, and I believe that at least fifty good snug little houses will be built and occupied by them during the present season. Three months ago there was not on this entire reservation one single house or cabin built or occupied by any member of this tribe. In my opinion the most essential thing to do in order to elevate these people is to induce them to build better places of abode; they will then become less nomadic in their habits, and that alone will create a desire to "accumulate," to improve their conditions and surroundings, and to better their stock. They should be induced to raise fewer and better horses and to speculate with them, better and fewer sheep and goats and to take better care of these.

There is not the slightest danger of these people going to war, or ever making a general outbreak; they are essentially peaceable, and have too much stock to go on the war-path, even if that were their nature.

During the past year no crime of any importance has been committed, with one exception. During the month of March four of these Indians killed two prospectors, Walcott and McNally. This was done about 200 miles from here and near the northwest corner of their reserve. The guilty Indians were members of a band who seldom came to the agency, and of which but little was known. I have succeeded in effecting the arrest of three of the guilty ones, and they are now in prison awaiting trial. The remaining criminal has left his people, and I have been unable as yet to find him. The object of this crime seems to have been a desire of revenge for some real or fancied wrong done to one of these Indians by some other white man years before.

These Indians practice polygamy to a great extent. Their marriages are not very ceremonious; the "wooer" simply turns over the required number of horses, (this seems to be about the only use they make of most of their horses) and takes his bride no matter how many others he may already have. They seem to possess no more idea of virtue; to them it simply represents a market value.

The Navajos still hold some slaves. They are the descendants of war captives, Utes, Apaches, Moquis, Mexicans, &c., but their condition is nearly the same as that

of their masters, and as they know no better, could not subsist in any other way, are in no way fitted to be free. I cannot see how it would be possible to liberate them. Mr. Riordan, while agent here, brought some of them away from their owners and set them free. They immediately took the shortest trail back to the "hogans" of their masters, and are there now. In my judgment the only way they could be free would be to take them away entirely, confine them, and subsist them at public expense.

In, conclusion I believe if this tribe is allowed a fair proportion of the money appropriated by Congress, by improving their water facilities and the quality of their stock that they will make as long a stride toward civilization and self-support as any tribe under your charge. They are, I believe, the largest tribe on any one reservation in the United States, have the most arid and barren reserve, are the hardest workers, the most patient and peaceable, and I hope that the Government will reward them as they deserve.

Herewith I submit my statistical report as required.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. BOWMAN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
September 9, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with the Congressional act which combined the Maquis Agency with that of the Navajos, I submit the following additions to my annual report of the Indians under my charge:

In accordance with the system of nomenclature devised by the Smithsonian Institute, I have designated these Indians as "Makis." They term themselves and their accestors "Hapitus," yet they have become widely and historically known as Makis and good-naturedly recognize themselves under that name. It originated with the Spaniards under "Caranado," who first explored this country in 1540, at that time occupied by the ancestors of the modern Pueblo Indians. The Spaniards halted at the first stone-built village they encountered on their route from Mexico. The story of this march defines the direction as northeast from the Gulf of California. It is evident from the data contained in that story that the first villages of stone houses lying on their way were the *famous* "seven cities of Cibala," the vicinity of which is now marked by the comparatively modern village of "Zuni." The "Cibalas" told the Spaniards of their nearest neighbors, dwelling about 75 miles northwest, called "A-mo-kini," just as the Zunis call the "Makis" to-day. The Spaniards, journying toward there A-mo-kini, made inquiry of the intervening bands of Navajos, who described the country as Tu-se-an—the Rocky Mountains; hence, until quite recently, this locality bore the corrupted aboriginal designation which, under the phonetic spelling of the Spaniards, appears upon the early maps as the "Maquis villages" of the province of "Tusayan."

The "Maquis" are the remaining remnant of the Western branch of the early house-building race, which once occupied the southwestern table lands and cañons of Southern Utah and Colorado and the adjoining portions of New Mexico and Arizona from the south side of the San Juan River. They now occupy seven villages of stone-built houses situated upon these "mesa mountains," jutting out from the level sandstone measures overspreading this area. These display the original plan of their village structure—terraced houses of several stories, fronting upon a court, the ground story approached by a ladder, and entered by a scuttle-hole through the roof. Windows were originally only inserted above the ground story in the form of loop-holes and embrasures; the doorways are universally small, and practicable chimneys are only of recent innovation. The stones composing the walls are rudely dressed and unevenly laid, but are plastered with adobe mud. The interior walls of the rooms are smoothly plastered, and, in many instances, whitewashed with a clayey gypsum. The compartments are small and badly ventilated, but well kept. That their villages have dwindled in size is evident by the ruined walls and traces of the foundations of former structures yet to be seen in all the villages. They are weather-beaten, dingy, and filthy; but their elevation and open exposure to every current of air has preserved their inhabitants.

Approximately, their location may be stated as 90 miles from the junction of the San Juan and the Colorado Rivers (south) and about 75 east from the point where the Little Colorado River joins its larger namesake. Three of these villages are upon the point of the first or most eastern "mesa." Seven miles farther west are three other

villages, similarly situated, upon what is locally termed the second "mesa," and about 8 miles still farther west is the village of "Orabi."

The level summits of these "mesas," upon which the villages are built, is about 600 feet above the surrounding sandy valleys, and in these latter they cultivate gardens of corn and vegetables to the extent of about six or seven thousand acres. They produce Indian corn and the class of vegetables common to the Indian kitchen garden—beans, squashes, melons, and peppers. In the sheltered nooks of the "mesa" are clumps of peach and apricot trees, which bear most delicious fruit. To an insignificant extent they also cultivate wheat, cotton, and tobacco.

Of the domestic arts they are conversant with pottery, spinning, and weaving and basket-making, and produce many beautiful productions of these various pursuits.

The "Maquis," in common with all other branches of the Pueblo race, are mild and inoffensive, although their traditions tell of endless vindictive feuds among themselves, prosecuted with the most relentless cruelty. Indeed, the decay of the race may be traced, through their legends, to the exhaustion of their resources during ages of internicine warfare. None of their modern productions equal those of their early ancestors, either in architecture or in their fictile or textile production. Many traits of these people denote their descent from a race inured to toil and distresses. Only an ancestry to which such a struggling life was common could have transmitted the patient care-worn expression of face so characteristic of the "Moki." But their social bearings leave a happy recollection upon the mind of the observer. Their hearty hand-shake and cordial greeting upon the trail is in cheerful contrast to the stolid indifference of their nomadic neighbors.

Economic habits are also manifest. They make provision against famine by storing a reserve supply of food sufficient for a year or two. Their conservative nature is also manifest in their persistent clinging to their inconvenient homes on the rocky mesa, and in the continued observances of all the ceremonial festivals as prescribed by their religious traditions. Still they assimilate more readily with a higher civilization than any of the nomadic tribes, because they have had for ages the advantage of dwelling in fixed habitations.

The Moki agriculture consists in the occasional occurrence of wide cornfields, cultivated by a rude system with both hoe and "dibble," usually producing bountiful crops, but this culture is closely confined to the near vicinity of the inhabited mesas. They, however, maintain a few outlying "ancestral" gardens and peach orchards, always near some spring within a few miles of their villages. These limited tracts are all of the Moqui Reservation which they themselves make any use of.

Quite frequently trifling quarrels arise between members of these two tribes; these are usually caused by careless herding of the young Navajos, who allow their herds to overrun these outlying Moki gardens. The Navajos are almost invariably the aggressors. These are the most serious difficulties that these two tribes have had for years. During a recent visit to them I invested one of the most prudent of my Navajo police with special authority concerning these affairs, and anticipate no further trouble from this source. The best of good feeling generally exists between these tribes; they constantly mingle together at festivals, dances, feasts, &c. The Moki gathers and stores his crops with a nicety and care unknown to the careless Navajo. He barters his surplus melons and peaches with his old pastoral neighbors for their mutton, for the Maki herds are small, although they are now increasing. A few of the principal men are beginning to gather herds of cattle. I submit herewith a report of their general resources of stock, &c.

They manifest an earnest desire to educate their children. After a careful estimate with some of the most thoughtful of their headmen, I am assured that out of their population of 1,920 they will furnish at least two hundred and fifty scholars of suitable age for schooling. I think with proper encouragement they would maintain a school and keep it well filled with their children, and I believe the Government should do something for them in this way during the present year. It is true the Government has no building which could be used for that purpose, nor are there any in the vicinity of their villages, but Mr. Thomas V. Keams, of Keams Cañon, has kindly offered to place at my disposal a comfortable building adjoining his trading post, about 12 miles on this side of the villages, easily accessible and centrally located for them as well as for the use of the western Navajos, and could be used for both as an experimental school. It would be but a trifling cost to start and conduct it. It must, however, be borne in mind that this locality is 75 miles from this agency. Keams Cañon is 12 miles east from the Moki village. The children being removed to school at this place it would preserve them from the annoyance and interruption of daily visits from parents and relatives.

I have been given to understand that the attention of the proper authorities has already been drawn to the adaptability of Mr. Keams's property as an industrial school. The houses are well and substantially built of stone, are numerous and commodious, and well planned are surrounded with well-cultivated gardens, producing the more nutritive class of vegetables, hitherto unknown to these Indians, but which

must convey to them many practical ideas and suggestions of improvements. The place is well calculated in every way for an Indian school, where industry, books, and stock care could be done to advantage.

The lives of these people are as a rule uneventful; they are determined to live in peace and harmony with every body; no one ever heard of their committing a crime or a depredation of any kind, or trying to injure the person or property of any white man, since the advent of the Spaniards. They have no combativeness, not near enough to maintain their own rights; still they are contented, happy, and satisfied with themselves, know nothing of the world, believe themselves to be the main part of it, are appreciative and pleasant. It is a pleasure to deal with them, but they are a "queer" "old people," odd, antique, seem to belong to some age beyond the flood; their future is hard to foretell. One thing, however, is certain: the race is doomed to extinction unless some stronger blood is injected. Communal manner of living, consequent intermarriage, has dwarfed their power and impaired their vitality.

There have been no employés at this agency, or rather among these people, during the past year. They have received nothing from the Government in the way of annuities or rations, and they do not ask for much now. I believe they were remembered by last Congress and given a small appropriation; this they will want invested—hoes, plows, harness, seeds, perhaps a couple of wagons. and some cook stoves. They will not ask for clothes or rations, but I believe they should be furnished with a farmer, a good practical man, who could teach school "while he was resting." They will also need a physician. These two will constitute the entire necessary pay-rolls for them.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that you will interest yourself in the establishment of a school for them, believing that if you do so they will give it their hearty support and keep it full. If their little ones could be educated what stores of interesting legends of the dead past they could give to the world from the traditions of their race.

I submit herewith, the statistical report as per instructions.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. BOWMAN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 1884.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions received from your office, dated July 1, 1884, I have the honor to forward the second annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

My experience of about thirty years among the Indians, as also that which I have acquired during my short administration as their agent, furnishes me some knowledge to form an idea of their true character, habits, and inclinations, and thus, recommend measures which, in my humble opinion, may tend to teach them the true art of living, thinking, and acting.

I am, indeed, extremely sorry to state that these Pueblos, with but two exceptions, *i. e.*, Laguna and Isleta, the former by the introduction of some whites who are business, well-to-do, honest men, as also by the school that has been kept in their midst, which has greatly contributed to their good, and in the latter by the enterprising spirit of its children, are debased and *idiotized* by the effects of ignorance, indolence, and superstition, to which they abandon themselves to excess. They never think of their future nor that of their children. They do not think of their children, because for these Indians their family is simply the consequence of the union of the sexes, and by no means the basis of future societies. As regards the actual society of the whites, instead of identifying themselves with it, they hate and fear it, because it attacks their superstition, loathes their vices, and punishes them for, their crimes. To this indigenous race the conquests of civilization are unknown and the law of progress utterly void. Resigned as they are in their condition, they prefer to be the slaves of ignorance rather than crime in contact with the white race; hence the reason why they avoid educating their children. They are afraid that the light of intelligence might make them give up their habits and customs, become ashamed of their abjection, and side with those whom they consider as the cause of their misfortunes since they were conquered.

Their children, in their conception, are not those dear beings that nature gives man to perpetuate his species and contribute to his happiness; they are an element of material life, and in the course of time the fuel to their brutal passions. Many an Indian hires his children to the whites in the capacity of servants, not that they may thus contribute to the current expenses of his family, not that they may be useful to themselves, but that with the exiguous product of their work they may encourage and help to keep up their father's odious vice of inebriety. I reckon there are, more or less,

fifteen hundred boys and girls in the nineteen Pueblos, who attend no school, but are growing in idleness, in indolence, in superstition, and amusing themselves with the most obscene and repugnant dances, to the eyes of a civilized society; and this they call a "sacred tradition" that they must carry on to their posterity untouched. Shall an American Congress be willing to tolerate any longer such a state of things among their poor Indians? And will it, even in the presence of these facts, assume such a slow gait as will not insure the happiness of these Pueblos for a whole generation to come?

This gloomy and truly sad picture, but true, has a way of being avoided by declaring by law that the education of the Indian youth *is obligatory* for every one of them between the ages of eight and eighteen years, under correctional pain; otherwise this matter will ever be a question of time and money, a burden which the people may not be willing in all probability to carry on their backs all the days of their life. Compulsory and industrial education, as I said before, among the Indians, is what we mostly need to improve the poor condition they lie in, after having traversed through three distinct governments. So long as absolute discretion is given to indolent parents to abandon the education of their children, so long as the law in this particular respect is not compulsory, just so long will the Government and the people be unguaranteed in the noble end they have proposed to themselves, *i. e.*, the civilization and education of the Indian. The boys and girls that return from the Carlisle school, as well as those who attend the Albuquerque school, are the pride of every man that appreciates education and desires the welfare of these Indians; but when they return home they have to join hands with the agent, and thus deal with the gross ignorance so deeply rooted in their people.

Juan B. Lucero and José P. Abeytia, natives of Isleta, have two of their children attending school here at the Christian Brothers' College, at their own expense. These boys are progressing very rapidly.

There are three day schools under this agency, supported partly by the Government and partly by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. These schools make *some* progress. The teachers are able, honest, and energetic, and avail themselves of every means in their power to obtain a regular attendance. Their noble efforts, however, are not appreciated by the Indians, who show such indifference—enough to make anybody despair. This, and the little or no application in their youth, goes to show very palpably that the system of local schools among these Pueblos is not the best.

In this connection experience teaches that the best way is to take the brood out of the nest and send it to a place where, while they learn letters, they are also taught better habits and a thoroughly different way of living. This I believe to be, in my humble opinion, the shortest and surest way to educate these Indians and to save them from the fatality of their former connections. Therefore I very respectfully recommend this measure.

Some one of my predecessors has said that these Indians are independent, and that their councils for the administration of justice are composed of wise men. I ask the American people what independence can there be in men whose true picture I have depicted above? It is only the civilized, educated, and energetic man that is independent. What wisdom is there in men who for centuries have lived among civilized people and are not yet ashamed to go naked?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PEDRO SANCHEZ,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Gowanda, September 22, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the New York Agency.

Owing to the delay in the furnishing of annuity funds, I have only visited two of the reservations (the Cattaraugus and Allegany) under my charge, and my report must necessarily be a very incomplete one.

The thirty-one schools in this agency being under State superintendence, it is only by courtesy that I get reports from them. I have received twenty-two that show fair progress. The Thomas Asylum, for orphan Indian children on the Cattaraugus Reservation, under the present superintendent, Mr. Van Valkenburg, and his wife as matron, is one of the best institutions of the kind in the State, and is doing a great work in civilizing the Indians of New York. The girls from the institution find homes, and are in great demand as domestics in the adjoining villages. The boys are instructed in farming and in the rudiments of some mechanical occupations, and

were it not for the curse to the red man—whisky and hard cider—would become useful citizens.

I would earnestly urge that legislation be had so that hard cider be placed by the United States statutes among the list of intoxicants. There is, I believe, hundreds of barrels of hard cider sold every year to the Senecas, on the Cattaraugus Reservation alone, and under the present decisions of the United States courts it is almost impossible to stop it.

The season of 1883 being a cold, wet one the corn did not ripen and was a complete failure; consequently there was a great deal of suffering on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Reservations, but through the energetic work of the Rev. Mr. Tripp, the missionary in charge on the Cattaraugus Reservation, assisted by his wife, and the hearty co-operation of Mrs. Laura Wright, the venerable widow of the late Asher Wright, who has spent her life among the Senecas, there was no actual starvation. Through the assistance of benevolent friends, especially in Buffalo, seed-corn was furnished, and the present season promises an abundant harvest.

The Indians under my charge are making fair progress. They are improving their farms and stock. Their cattle and horses will compare favorably with their white neighbors.

The financial affairs of the Senecas of Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations are in a bankrupt condition. The funds received from lands leased are squandered by the councilors in useless legislation, and are largely used in bribery and corruption, and have been the principal cause of the election litigation for the past year.

The nation is in debt thousands of dollars, their orders selling at 50 per cent. discount, and there is no prospect of their paying their debts, unless there is some change in the manner of collecting rents and accounting for moneys received. I would recommend that the collecting of rents be taken out of the hands of the Indians entirely; but to do so will require additional legislation, *i. e.*, an amendment of the act of February 19, 1875, as that act makes it the duty of the treasurer of the Seneca Nation to collect the rents in the villages on the Allegany Reservation.

Very respectfully,

W. PEACOCK,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Nantahala, N. C., September 3, 1884.

SIR: In accordance to your order I beg leave to submit this my second annual report.

I am of the opinion that the Indians of this agency are not going backwards, but are advancing slowly towards that civilization so much desired by their friends. The customs peculiar to the Indian are now almost things of the past as regards the North Carolina Cherokees; though at times some of them are induced and persuaded by white men to have an Indian dance or ball play, but in these things they get no encouragement from their head men.

A large majority of these people are firm believers in the Christian religion. The schools, conducted by the Society of Friends for these people, have been quite successful during the last year, and so far as I have been able to judge the Cherokee children in the boarding schools at Hendersonville, N. C., and at other points have all made considerable progress, and will, no doubt, be a great advantage to their people in the future.

The grain crop raised by these Indians this year is hardly a full crop, but this is on account of the unfavorable season more than the lack of industry. Yet I assure you that if this people could get to believe that they must make their living by honest toil, and the expectation of almost fabulous amounts of money from the Government was eradicated from their minds many of them would do better than they are now doing; and in my humble opinion the sooner the North Carolina Cherokee gets his dues from the Government, be it much or little, and is made to know that the world owes him a living provided he will go to work and make it, then he will begin to move alongside his white brother.

The greatest annoyance to this people is the unsettled and complicated condition of their titles to portions of their lands which have been entered and settled by white men, and so far we have been unable to get up title papers sufficient to eject them.

There has been some sickness and a few deaths among this people during the last year, but no serious epidemic has prevailed among them. This people are much in

need of a good physician, as there are none among them, and many of them are unable to pay doctor's bills and consequently they get but little medical treatment.

The statistical report, so far as I have been able to make it, is inclosed herewith.

For the courtesies extended towards me from your Department during the last year I shall ever feel grateful.

I am your obedient servant,

SAM. B. GIBSON,
Agent North Carolina Cherokees.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 19, 1884.

SIR: In conformity with instructions from the Department, I have the honor to submit this my thirteenth annual report.

The Indians of this agency for the past year have been peaceable, quiet, and as a rule, industrious. These Indians no longer live, two or more families huddled together in one hut, as they once did. But each individual family lives in their own house, upon the small tract of land allotted to them, which they cultivate and improve to the best of their ability, and in a manner that would do credit to any community. All of the Indians of this agency wear citizens' dress, and make a commendable effort to conform to the customs of life and mode of living of the white people with whom they sometimes work. Many of them are experts in the management of farm machinery and frequently get jobs through harvest from whites outside the reserve. A few of them own threshers, reapers, and mowers, which they run at their own expense and for their own benefit. These Indians are purely an agricultural and stock-raising people. There are a few head of young horses on the reserve, owned by Indians that are as good as any in the country. Their small bands of cattle are of such quality that they are sought by the Portland and Salem markets. If a good young stallion for breeding purposes could be allowed these Indians the result would be that the pony would be, in a few years, replaced by a good serviceable farm horse.

I feel confident that when the land embraced in this reservation is surveyed and allotted to the Indians, as contemplated by the letter of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date of 16th November, 1883, that they will by their industry improve the same, and by their frugality and economy soon become an important element in the community.

The yield and quality of the Indians' crops will be much better this than last year.

The condition of, and operations at, this agency for the year past has not materially changed from former years, but gradually improve each year. The mechanics in the shops and the miller and sawyer have all been busy in their respective positions during the entire year. The agricultural pursuits of these Indians require the constant employment of one blacksmith and one carpenter to keep the Indians' plows, harrows, wagons, and other farm implements in repair, thereby assisting them in sowing and harvesting their crop. From the mills they are aided to the extent of having their grain ground into flour, and such saw-logs as they may cut and haul to the mill sawed into lumber, with which they build houses, barns, fences, and otherwise improve their farms.

The agency physician is quite busy all the time attending to the sick, as the influence of the native medicine man is a thing of the past. The sick are at once reported to the physician; he informs me that the efforts made by the Indians to follow his instructions in the manner of attending the sick will compare favorably with that of white people.

The school at this agency is this, as it was last, year under the management of the Catholic Sisters of the Benedictine Order, whose efficiency and untiring zeal in the work is resulting in much good to the Indians in general, and to their pupils especially. I have every reason to believe that the school will continue to increase in number of pupils in attendance and efficiency of the work accomplished.

The missionary work of this agency is under the supervision of Rev. Father Croquet, who has devoted his entire time and energies for the spiritual and moral benefit of the Indians of this agency. Each year the reverend father makes frequent pastoral visits to the Indians on the coast, and also to those of his faith who are residents of Siletz Agency, for the last twenty-two years.

I respectfully call attention to the condition of the public building at this agency. With but two exceptions, the buildings for use of the service at this agency are by reason of decay unfit for the purposes for which they were originally designed. The dwelling houses for employés, shop, and barns are almost untenable. Attention is respectfully called to my estimate of funds, and letter of transmission dated 8th January, 1884, in reference to the subject of public buildings at this agency.

I would again invite attention to the necessity of making a special appropriation for Grande Ronde Agency. The practice of appropriating a specific sum for Siletz and Grande Ronde Agencies results, as a rule, in this agency receiving about 25 per cent. of the appropriation. If the appropriations shall be made for these two agencies in the future as in the past, a consolidation would be the proper thing to do—have one instead of two agencies.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES, POLICE, ETC.

The rules governing the court of Indian offenses have been enforced. I cannot see that the Indians have been benefited by the establishment of this court, as there has been a well-organized civil government at this agency for the last ten or twelve years, consisting of legislature elected by the Indians as well as court and court officers, all elected by the Indians. This additional court, without any compensation being allowed by the Department for pay of judges and officers, under these circumstances the judges hold court with great reluctance.

No police officers have been appointed at this agency. Nor are police officers necessary, as I have not at any time had any trouble to maintain peace and order without their aid.

Statistics herewith transmitted.

I am, very respectfully,

P. B. SINNOTT,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY,
Klamath County, Oregon, August 16, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to herewith submit my sixth annual report of Indian affairs at this agency.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Nothing of unusual importance has occurred during the year, except the falling of Williamson River bridge, a wooden structure of trestle-work having a stretch of about 240 feet. Fortunately, this falling of the bridge took place in September when the water was only about 12 feet deep. As the old bridge was built by the Government and was on the Indian reservation, the county authorities did not feel under obligations to rebuild it, and in fact were hardly able to do so. At the same time the interests of the military at Fort Klamath as well as those of the reservation required that a new and more permanent structure be built as speedily as possible. Through the joint labors of the fort and of the agency, the agency furnishing all the material and all the labor except the skillful labor needed, a very good and solid bridge, resting upon several wooden structures filled with rock, was built under the immediate supervision of Capt. G. H. Burton, of Fort Klamath, Oreg. Over 120 men worked two weeks each, many of them also furnishing their teams to draw materials during the entire time of their work. About 30,000 feet of lumber was used in the construction of this bridge, besides a large amount of unhewn logs and stringers for the planking to rest upon.

The success attending the building of this Williamson River bridge in the vicinity of the agency, and the pride which the agency Indians justly felt in its completion and fine appearance, aroused in the minds of the Yainax Indians a desire to rebuild a bridge in that vicinity, over Sprague River, which had been swept away by a flood a few years since. For this purpose, during the winter, and while the snow was on the ground, they cut and drew from the neighboring forests to the river's bank a large amount of timber and material for a more permanent structure than the old one. Owing to the unusually high water during the spring and summer, there has as yet been no opportunity to use this material. Before winter again sets in, we hope to be able to have another bridge which will be a credit to the energy and public spirit of our Indians.

The completion of the new school boarding house begun last year at the agency, and the opening of an enlarged school on the 1st of February, 1884, was an event of unusual interest to the Indians residing on this part of the reservation. This building, which is on an average 40 feet wide and 90 feet long, with two full stories of about 12 feet in height each, is a very fine structure and presents an imposing appearance. The Indians and Indian children are very proud of this building.

THE BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The average number of pupils in attendance during the entire year at the agency and at the Yainax schools has been over 100; and since the 1st day of February last, at which time the agency school was enlarged, about 120. Though this number may be considered a good average for an Indian population of about 1,000, yet I am satisfied that there has been no time during the year when the number of pupils might not have been easily increased to 200. Three hours of each day are devoted to school-room exercises, and five hours to labor and industrial pursuits. The progress of the pupils in both of these departments of effort has been very satisfactory. The girls are taught all that pertains to housekeeping and making and repairing school clothing, and the boys the various kinds of farm-work. Several of them have also been detailed to work in the saw-mill, the blacksmith shop, the carpenter shop, and in the shoe shop. All these pupils are to be commended for habits of industry and of neatness.

I have heretofore been encouraged to hope that authority and funds will be afforded for an enlargement of the school at Yainax and for further improvement of the school buildings at the agency. Though no such authority has reached this office, yet I am hopefully looking for it every day. It will be a great disappointment to the Indians in the vicinity of Yainax if, after they have cut and hauled the logs to the saw-mill to make the lumber, furnished men to help saw it and to take care of it, drawn about 40,000 feet of it a distance of 40 miles over a rough road to the place of building, their expectations of having an increase of at least 20 pupils should not be realized. Should the authority to go forward in this work come soon, I shall make every effort in my power and use all the available time before winter is fully upon us to so far complete the work to be done as to open the school on the 1st of November with two teachers' departments and 60 pupils in attendance.

INDIAN POLICE.

All of our policemen are poor men, and are likely to remain so while they retain or continue to hold the positions named. All but one of them have families who are dependent upon them for a living.

Under these considerations I have not thought it best to hold them to as rigid a performance of their duties as I otherwise would have done. When there has been a considerable number of Indians employed to do outside work, such as cutting and hauling wood or hay for the military and others, I have allowed one or more of these policemen to take charge of them and work with them for a compensation. I have also pursued the same course in regard to parties who have done freighting for the military and for others. Had it not been for such timely aid afforded them I would have had no policemen on duty at this time. Even with these favors, with the utmost industry and economy, they barely subsist from year to year. They have all been very active in duty and very useful and beneficial to the service.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The best and most intelligent Indians are really unfitted for the position of judges. They are apt to have their prejudices, and from their very limited legal knowledge, to make mistakes. The Indians are well aware of this, and almost unanimously prefer to have all law cases submitted to the agent. While they are progressive, they are not fond of frequent or radical changes. It required a struggle for them to give up their allegiance to their chiefs in all law matters and to submit to have their cases decided by the Indian agent. This, however, was finally done, and the authority of the agent as representing the Government was fully established. Then came the police system with an employé at its head as chief, the agent being ultimate authority to whom an appeal could be made. It was some time before they yielded cheerful obedience to police regulations and to police authority. They could not understand how an employé could take the place of an agent and try their law cases. When the court of Indian offenses was established the change was so radical that it was hard for them to comprehend its necessity or its requirements. Having been taught that the Government was supreme, and that it had a right to change old regulations and laws and to make new ones, they, however, accepted it as a matter of necessity. Our judges are the most intelligent and the best men we have for the position, but it has taken considerable time and effort to teach them that they are not to prejudge a case and that they are not to hunt up cases for trial. Still, they have done quite well, and are continually improving. I have no doubt that each year will add to their fitness for the position which they occupy, and the disposition of the people to respect their authority and to regard them with favor.

AGRICULTURE.

The experiences of the past year, like those of preceding years, have not been favorable to the raising of grain and vegetables except in a few favored and sheltered localities. These failures have been owing, as heretofore, to the frostiness and dryness of our summer climates. Our school gardens were so successful last year, the summer being unusually warm, that several acres were put into vegetables this year in the vicinity of the boarding school. During the month of June there were severe frosts which destroyed all but the hardiest vegetables, and even these were soon eaten by the ground squirrels, which were this year unusually numerous. The only results of the labors of our pupils in gardening this year will be from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of potatoes which were raised about 13 miles from the agency upon a little patch of moist land bordering upon the lake and sheltered by a range of mountains on the east. These mountains on the east and the lake on the west so moderate the temperature as to make the raising of vegetables quite certain on some 2 or 3 acres of good land. This land, however, is too limited in extent and too far from the school to be of any avail except for the raising of potatoes and turnips. Even here the squirrels are becoming numerous, and may hereafter interfere with the raising of cabbages and turnips.

It is in this vicinity that there lies that body of about 2,000 acres of good land for agricultural purposes, provided it can be irrigated from Sprague River, which is some 4 or 5 miles distant. In my last year's report I referred to this land, and to the practicability of constructing an irrigating ditch of some miles in extent. Further investigation has shown that this ditch will have to be somewhat circuitous in order to get around a projecting mountain, and hence will need to be some 6 miles in length. They will need aid from the Government to make such a ditch, but how much I cannot now estimate. The value of such a body of land divided into small farms would be very great to the Indians in this vicinity. It would furnish them with steady employment, and also furnish them with much of the grains, and all the vegetables and fruits needed.

FREIGHTING.

Last year these Indians earned about $3,000 in freighting for outside parties. This year their earnings in this direction have been about $5,500. The great difficulties they labor under in their efforts is, the want of larger, stronger, and more manageable horses. Some of them have succeeded in getting tolerably good American horses. Three of them have managed to purchase good American stallions, and are thus slowly improving their work animals. The recent purchase of 11 good young stallions, to be issued to such of them as are most trustworthy, will also be a great benefit to them, and will, no doubt, in a few years materially improve their breed of horses. The wagons which have been bought for them during the last three or four years have been too light, and built of poor timber. Larger and stronger wagons have been estimated for but have never been bought. Those they have, being too light to use with 4 or 6 horses, are continually breaking and needing repairs.

PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

This is clearly seen by all visitors or persons passing through the reservation. They invariably express their surprise at the work that has been done and is still being carried forward. They see many well-built houses and many well-fenced ranches, as well as a considerable number of horses of American breeding, and a large number of as fine-looking cattle as can be found in any part of the State. They see a people who are industrious, energetic, and as temperate as any that can be anywhere found, and who have discarded their old modes of dress, their Indian dances, their Indian doctors, and the old modes of living and of burying their dead. Their burial services are orderly, and their burial outfits are fully equal to the average ones among the whites. During the last two or three years I have not known a burial where the coffin has not been covered with a good quality of black cloth or velvet, and where the trimmings have not been equally good.

As a supplement to what I have written and as pertinent to this part of my report, I have copied the introductory part of the report of Rev. T. F. Royal to the Oregon annual conference as a missionary and teacher in our agency boarding school. He says:

> The Indians of this reservation having been formerly assigned by the Government to the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have had superior advantages for several years. Faithful men of God as agents and wisely chosen employés have toiled and sacrificed in laying deep and broad foundation work for their Christian civilization. Tribal relations, polygamy, wife-beating, and slavery, the "Indian doctors'" superstitions, the heathen dances and orgies, and all forms of idolatry and pagan prejudice against Christianity seem to be thoroughly broken up. Instead of these an intense desire for the arts of civilization and a knowledge of the facts and experiences of Christianity has been created; respect for the General Government, a high regard for law, and the true spirit of loyalty have been

inspired, and the fundamental lesson of wisdom, "the fear of the Lord," has been carefully inculcated and quite generally received. Of many an Indian here it may be truthfully said, he is "a devout man, and one that fears God with all his house, which giveth much alms to the people, and prays to God always;" and when assembled here in great numbers in their church their solemn, anxious appearance seems to express what Cornelius did in words, "Now, therefore, are we all present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God." A few individuals give evidence that God hath also granted to them repentance unto life. The masses, however, are still groping in darkness, with the growing conviction "that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him."

SANITARY CONDITION.

Under this head I do not think that I can do better than to quote the language of our agency physician, given in a report just received from him concerning the sanitary condition of these Indians.

In this report he says:

The position of agency physician on a reservation such as this, where the Indians have entirely abandoned their native medicine men, is one of considerable responsibility and anxiety. Having laid aside all efforts of their own, however simple or ineffectual they may have been toward the curing of disease, they now depend entirely on the physician, expecting him to act also in the capacity of a nurse.

The very best thing the Government can do for these Indians, in order to further their advancement in this direction, is to furnish suitable hospital accommodations at the agency for the benefit of the school pupils, and of a few other persons whose cases could only be properly treated at such a place. While the children are being instructed in school branches and in various industrial pursuits, they have no proper conception of the art of caring for or nursing the sick. With good hospital arrangements in connection with the boarding schools, quite a number of pupils could be instructed yearly as nurses of the sick. The death rate among these Indians during the past year has been large, being nearly if not quite equal to the number of births. The majority of deaths have arisen from consumption or from lung complications which have followed the whooping-cough, which was prevalent last winter. These cases of consumption were mainly among young persons and were the result of a syphilitic taint, inherited from their parents, who about twenty or more years ago came in contact with a low class of early white settlers and with a degraded soldiery. This constitutional taint has proved, and will still prove, a serious hindrance to the physical welfare of these Indians. It is only by these Indians being freed from the polluting influence of immoral men for one or two generations, and placed entirely under the care and influence of men of high moral and humanitarian views, that we can hope to see them grow up into a nation of hearty moral and intelligent people.

Very respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 20, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1884.

AGRICULTURE.

This has been a peculiar season. The first part of the season was dry and cold; was bad for gardens, also for crops. The grain turned yellow. Later came rains that put the crops ahead so that the yield will be better than last year. What I said last year in regard to land is true now with the feeling intensified. The Department has kindly given us some work in the line of surveying.

There is a marked improvement in some directions in regard to settling on the farm and making homes for themselves. I am very much encouraged in this matter.

The crop of hay is secured, but not in as fine condition as last season. Rains fell and fogs came so that part of the hay was damaged somewhat. I am still of the opinion that good wheat can be raised here, and that we could save to these Indians the price of the flour that we buy abroad, if we could get them started; and the money to purchase the right kind of seed is wanted.

Number of acres under fence, 3,000; under cultivation, 1,350; new land broken, 100 acres; new fence and old repaired, 2,000 rods. Some lands classed under cultivation is in pasturage, making the actual land plowed and sown, also in hay, about 1,000 acres. Average yield of oats, 35 bushels; hay, 2½ tons; wheat, 20 bushels; potatoes, 250: giving of us oats 22,130 bushels; wheat, 875; potatoes, 26,350 bushels. Of course these figures are approximated, as at this writing there is no possible way to get an accurate account of these things.

TRANSPORTATION.

There is a prospect of better transportation facilities. A railroad line is building from the heart of the valley to the ocean, and will come to Toledo, 8 miles from us. As soon as that is built there will be a line of steamers plying between our port and

San Francisco, and also Portland and Yaquina. We have to have our supplies sent to us earlier. They did not reach us till midwinter this last year and we were greatly inconvenienced by it. One matter connected with the railroad is a constant annoyance, and in mentioning it brings me to the police affairs.

I have trouble with the low tramps about whisky, and they tamper with my police as well as others. I am happy to say that my captain, appointed a year ago, is faithful to me, and makes an efficient officer. I have to weed out the force occasionally. Some few are faithful and true. We are just now making some changes.

SANITARY.

I am satisfied that the health of the Indians, taking them altogether, is far better than it was a year ago. Number of births, 28; deaths, 31 recorded; but I am satisfied that these figures are not correct, so far as births are concerned. I think there are more births. Number receiving medical treatment during the year 550, but very many of these cases were of no moment.

Buildings are not in as bad a condition as one year ago. Thanks to a generous administration, we have a good, commodious boarding-house and school-house, furnished from top to bottom. The long-talked of Alsea houses are now built. By dint of pushing, we got them built in time to secure the money allowed us for the purpose. Our mill needs repairing, and some new buildings put up for agent and employés. We need also a new barn, but these we hope to secure in then ear future. I have said from the first that lumber was the great desideratum.

EMPLOYÉS.

With one or two exceptions they have done good service, many of them doing as good service as could be asked for; in fact, no person in any position could have better service than I had from most of my employés. Most of the exceptions are in the police force. The teachers I have changed.

Educational work is the great object now. After getting our school-buildings and getting them furnished we feel that this work is paramount to all other work, and we have planned to make this year tell on this line. We have taken new land for the school gardens. We have a new school barn; we have a herd of cows for the school; we have a fine lot of brood sows, some chickens, &c., for the school; we are getting into shape to drive ahead. Some changes in the employés, and the help given us by the Department, will place us on better footing for the future than in the past, and we shall try to merit your approbation. The work of this year, comparatively speaking, has been preparatory.

Up to this time there have been no children gone from this agency to the Forest Grove training school, but I have been in correspondence with the superintendent, and I expect him here in a few days to take several of them to that institution, where they can have better advantages in industrial training. We have not the means and appurtenances to instruct in trades that the Forest Grove school has, and in this connection I am highly gratified to find a strong desire on the part of leading men among this people to send their children both to Forest Grove and to our own school.

The church work, under the supervision of the Rev, J. S. McCain, an accredited minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is being looked after energetically, and we hope to see our church matters overhauled, worked over, and where thistles and brambles now grow we hope and expect to see roses blooming.

CONCLUSION.

This year, past and gone forever, with all of its trials, joys, and sorrows, has been one of hard, unremitting toil. I have gone at every call, night and day, visited the sick and dying, given of my own means, and when I say this of myself, I can truly say the same of most of my employés. We have built a new boarding and school-house, nine houses for the Alsea's, refenced the Government farm, looked after the whole reservation in such a manner as that I can without egotism say that I am firmly of the opinion that the agency is in better condition than one year ago. I have made three several trips to the Salmon River country. I have made several allotments of lands to the Indians there. I find that these Indians have been sadly neglected. Some Tilamook and Nestucca Indians who were induced to come upon the reserve by Hon. Benj. Simpson under instructions from the Government, have not had the fulfillment of those promises. I intend soon to bring this matter fully before you.

I have looked out a road along the coast connecting that part of the reserve with Newport at Yaquina Bay. I find that if we had the matter of $1,000 we could build a road that would give us a market for all that country and would assist us very much in inducing our young men to settle that part of the reserve. We need the road.

I have not yet instituted the court of Indian offenses, but shall do so in the near future, as I am now satisfied that there is but little hope of getting any unity of action in governing themselves, nor is there patience enough to wait for the results.

Many thanks are due the Commissioner and his assistants for the uniform courtesy and kindness received from them. In fact, nothing that I have asked for has been denied me during the year, and I, as an agent, and all connected with me in this work, feel deeply grateful.

Very respectfully,

F. M. WADSWORTH,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON,
August 7, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with circular of July 1, 1884, from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the years 1883–'84.

This reservation consists of about 268,000 acres of land, situated in Umatilla County, in the eastern part of the State of Oregon, and through which flows the Umatilla River, a beautiful stream abounding in fish of nearly every variety. The reservation is also watered by numerous streams, tributaries of the Umatilla, such as Wild-Horse, Birch, Butter, Cottonwood, Meacham, and McKay Creeks, and numerous springs of the purest water; and in those portions of the reserve where these streams are not convenient irrigation is easily obtained with but little labor.

About one-fourth of this land consists of timber for building and fuel purposes, and the supply of the latter is ample for many years to come, but the trees suitable for building purposes, where the Government saw and shingle mills are located at present (mouth of Meacham Creek), will, after this season, be about exhausted, and it will be necessary to move said mill to some other suitable point, as there are vast amounts of good building material at other places on the reserve which will last a long time.

The Indians who are located here consist of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, together with about one hundred and sixty half-breeds or mixed bloods, principally belonging to the Walla-Walla tribe, and as the latter people have been principally raised and educated among the whites they are a good acquisition here, and show directly to the full-blooded Indians the advantages and benefits of civilization. As a general rule, however, all of those people are civilized, having lived so long surrounded on all sides by the white race (thirty years), and the great majority, if not all, are perfectly well able to enter civilization and take good care of themselves.

In consequence of the large immigration of persons to this country from the Eastern States, which is increasing every year, almost every piece of land of any value in Umatilla County has been located on, and lots of people are awaiting the time when those Indians here will have their lands in severalty, so that they may have a chance to have the balance of the lands thrown open for settlement; and indeed it is very natural that this should be so, as the arable land (which is about one-half) is amongst the finest in Oregon, or indeed in any other State of the Union.

A majority of the Indians here would, I think, be much pleased and satisfied to have their lands in severalty, properly surveyed, &c., but before this can be done the whole reservation must be resurveyed, as the old landmarks of the boundaries of the Moody survey are nearly all obliterated, and constant disputes as to the exact boundary lines are taking place, and always will, until this matter is settled beyond all dispute.

The Indians are, in my opinion, civilized as much as ever they will be. They are self-supporting and cost the Government but little beyond giving them a small supply of agricultural implements, axes, rakes, hoes, scythes, grain-cradles, &c., and keeping their wagons and plows in repair and helping them to build their houses, which with my small number of employés (three) I try to do as much as possible. I am pleased to be able to state that there is a great improvement within the past year amongst the Indians, nearly all of whom are now and have been busily employed in fencing, and doing all kinds of farming work, and it is very seldom you will see any adult Indian doing nothing, or loafing around on this reservation.

There are now under fence 13,000 acres, and about 12,000 acres under cultivation. This includes the farms of the mixed-bloods, who reside principally on Wild Horse and vicinity, and the estimated crops this season will amount to 40,000 bushels of wheat and about 23,000 bushels of corn, barley, and oats, besides a large amount of cereals of all kinds, melons, squash, pumpkins, potatoes, &c., nearly three times as much as ever

before; so that their condition with but few exceptions is remarkably good. Although the crickets caused serious damage to several farms on the Too-to-willow (southwest of agency), also at the school and agency gardens—yet at the larger part of the reservation they were not found, fortunately. In fact, the Indians are more and more impressed every day with the necessity of working for their own living, and being independent of all assistance from the Government, except in certain cases, and if they keep on as they have been doing, they will soon be entirely independent. My employés have helped to put up six houses for them, and they themselves have put up about seven others; all materials paid for by themselves as well as the expenses of cutting the logs and sawing the lumber and shingles. Nearly all of the families want houses, and they are now engaged in getting out logs, preparatory to the sawing of the lumber at the mill, and so soon as they get through with their harvesting will no doubt commence building.

The 640 acres authorized to be sold to Pendleton, for the enlargement of that town, per act of Congress of August 5, 1882, was sold in town lots after survey and being appraised by the duly appointed commissioners, at public auction in May last. The amount realized I have not learned officially, but I know the lots, or most of them, were sold at a good price.

The institution of the police court for the trial and punishment of Indian offenses on reservations, as per instructions of March 3, 1883, has worked admirably and made a radical change, especially among the young men of the tribes, for the better, as all disorders or offenses that come before the judges here are inexorably punished, and the police force are active and zealous in suppressing all disorders, and reporting such cases as might require the action of the court, which cases I am glad to say are not many, and the principal ones, as usual, caused by whisky.

There have been during the past year some half dozen of whites, 4 Indians, and 1 Chinaman sent to Portland for trial before the United States district court for selling or disposing of liquor to Indians; but as they all plead "guilty" and give the usual excuse of ignorance of the law, the punishments awarded are but slight and tend more to the encouragement of this business than its suppression and makes the matter a mere farce, but a very expensive one for the Government, as every person sent from Pendleton to Portland for trial costs the Government nearly $100, whereas the fines are usually but from $5 to $25. As I have before reported, as well as, indeed, as the honorable Commissioner himself in his annual reports, the only way to at all suppress this most nefarious traffic is to punish on conviction, the full penalty allowed by law in every case, as this plea of "guilty" or ignorance of the law, so far as this vicinity is concerned, is all nonsense, as I am confident that there is not a single person of any intelligence, of whatever race or color, in this vicinity, but what well knows they are committing a serious offense against the laws of the United States whenever they either sell or give liquor to an Indian on or off the reservation. Until the severest penalty is imposed for this offense it is useless to try and stop it. In fact, as you so ably state in your last annual report, all of those Indians should be under the jurisdiction of the laws of the State in which they reside, both for protection and otherwise; and it is my impression that both the whites and the Indians would be far better satisfied than they are now. I am pleased to be able to state that this vice of drunkenness is not increasing here, as, in almost every instance, it is the same persons, and a very small number, too, who are guilty of this offense. The greater part of the Indians do not indulge in this vice.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's road from Pendleton to Centerville, as per right of way and contract with the Indians, forwarded September 4, 1883, has been completed some time ago and the terms of the agreement faithfully complied with on both sides. In fact, the employés of the road and the Indians get along in the most friendly manner together. The officers of the company rigidly exact the observance of the intercourse laws and faithfully comply in all respects with the terms of their contract. As was to be expected, some cattle and horses have been killed and otherwise injured on the road, but they have all been promptly settled for and in a satisfactory manner to all parties concerned.

One of the Indian policemen, named William, was shot and killed by white men on the 13th of May last (duly reported at that time), and, from the evidence adduced, without cause. The men, whose names are Anderson and Barnhart, were held by the examining justice at Pendleton without bail to appear before the grand jury of Umatilla County at the June term of the State district court, but notwithstanding the fact that the grand jury found a true bill against both for murder in the first degree, yet at their trial before the district court at Pendleton, as I expected, they were acquitted. As the crime was committed on the reservation those men were immediately rearrested by the United States marshal and taken to Portland before the United States district judge, who at once placed them under $5,000 bonds each to appear before his court for trial at the next term, which, I understand, is in October. The bonds were furnished. The Indians were much excited at first, but now appear very reti

cent on the subject, doubtless awaiting the action of the United States authorities in the premises. William, the murdered man, was one of the very best Indians here, well known to the merchants and other persons in Pendleton for his integrity, sobriety, and other good qualities; but since the Bannock war of 1878 the prejudice against Indians here is very great, although it has never been satisfactorily proven that any of the Indians of this reservation were engaged with the hostiles at that time, but, on the contrary, a large number were engaged and had several fights with the hostiles on behalf of the whites.

The customs of the scalp, or sun dances, or other barbarous rites that used to be observed, are no longer known here; and the occupation of the so-called medicine men is a thing of the past. Every Indian (or nearly so) who is sick or unwell, goes now to the agency physician for medicine and treatment, which shows a good deal of progress among them, to say the least.

The boarding school established here, and in operation since January, 1883, has been very successful, and the progress made by the children, under the able efforts of the teachers, very satisfactory and gratifying. The school has now 72 scholars (34 boys and 38 girls), and their attainments in reading, writing, English speaking, geography, history, &c., as well as plain and fancy sewing, knitting, and all kinds of household work, suitable to their age, have been rapid. At the examination held at the school June 29 last, previous to the annual vacation, and which was attended by a great many of our most prominent citizens, ladies and gentlemen, all expressed themselves not only as well pleased but greatly astonished at the proficiency displayed by the pupils of both sexes, especially in so short a time; and the question of civilizing the coming race of these Indians is no longer problematical.

Thanks to the generous munificence of the Department, the school is amply provided with everything sufficient for a sound, practical education, the children are well and comfortably clothed, and the provisions furnished are of a superior quality. The main building is now thoroughly renovated and painted throughout; also an addition of a good dining room and kitchen has been put up last spring, and there is now under construction a bath and wash house and wood shed, all of which has been authorized and approved by the Department. The health of the children has been good, and every effort has been and will continue to be made by every person concerned to improve and teach them all the elements of a proper civilization, in accordance with the noble and generous policy of our Government.

There have been fourteen deaths during the year, including one suicide (which seldom occurs), and one homicide, reported above; the rest were mostly cases of a chronic character of long standing, a few of which are still on hand, and always will be most probably, particularly among the old people. The general health of the reservation, however, has been good.

The seeds for planting purposes purchased for the agency and school were duly distributed, and very fortunately of those for the agency I distributed a good many to some of the poorer Indians, and with good results, as the crickets did not trouble their little farms this season—as they did the agency and school gardens as well as the Too to-willow farms, causing serious damage.

I have forwarded during the year a large number of depredations claims arising from the Indian war of 1878, and some of 1855–'56, and recommended them (except one) for favorable action after a strict compliance to the best of my ability with the rules and regulations furnished me on the subject.

In January last the agency blacksmith shop was partly destroyed by fire, the loss, however, consisted but of 250 bushels of charcoal, among which the fire accidentally took place, as all the iron, steel, tools, &c., were saved, owing to the exertions of ourselves and some Indians who happened to be at the agency at the time. There are no arrangements here of any account against fire, and although it is hardly possible to be more careful about fire than we are, yet it is possible that such a thing might occur, and more particularly so at the school-house, which might (if such should unfortunately happen) prove very serious. I will forward to the Department in a short time some recommendations on this subject for the action of the Department.

In conclusion I beg to express my thanks to the honorable Commissioner and all other officers of the Department for the promptness and courtesy extended to me in all my official transactions, as also for valuable advice and instructions in the performance of official duty. I also have to express my thanks to Hon. J. F. Watson United States district attorney, for valuable advice and assistance in regard to Indian matters.

Statistics of agency and school are herewith respectfully inclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. SOMMERVILLE,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to make my first annual report, as directed in your circular letter dated July 1, 1884.

On assuming my duties as agent, on the 2d of last March, I found that the public property showed unmistakable signs of age and decay, and all needing repairs very much, the progress of which I find to be very slow, in consequence of a lack of a sufficient number of employés to successfully carry on the agency work, much less to make very rapid advancement in improvements. All the buildings are old and arranged with a seeming view to being inconvenient. The farm (if it would be proper to call it a farm) is located some three miles from the agency; inclosed with only an apology for a fence; the ground foul with cockle, and other noxious plants; and in this connection it affords me pleasure to say that, in very many instances, the Indians have risen far above the Government, in both buildings and in farming, showing clearly that if the Government will only teach by precept and example rather than by words, that the people here will soon become civilized, and sufficiently informed in regard to the laws and fundamental principles of our Government, to become citizens, and thus relieve the Government of their care and especial protection; a thing certainly much to be desired by all those who have the interest of the Government, as well as of the Indian at heart.

SCHOOLS.

In regard to schools, I would say that when I came here I found one school in successful operation at Sin-e-ma-sho, in so far as the means at the hands of the teachers would admit. On June 6 I started a boarding school at this place, the demands of the Indians being so great for another school, although the buildings were totally unfit for a school of any kind, much less a boarding school. The buildings occupied are in a very poor state of repair, and as I had not the means to repair them I was compelled to use them as the best that could be done. Some of the windows were broken out entirely, sash and all, and I was compelled to board them up, as there was no material here for repairing any kind of buildings. The furniture was very primitive in its make-up, more so than the people that are to be taught, and unless there are new school-houses built and furnished, the schools at this agency must be discontinued, a thing much to be deplored, inasmuch as the Indians are very anxious to have their children taught at least a fair English education. They look forward to the day when their children will have an education and have a sufficient knowledge of our laws and customs to become citizens; for they regard our people as being great and wise in all things; and could they only attain to that degree of intelligence and civilization that we have reached, they regard it as all that they would need to complete their happiness and prosperity, which is natural, there being a wide difference in our modes and success in life and their own. And they are firm believers in education, as the only channel through which they can reach to that degree of civilization that we as a nation have risen to. Their children compare favorably with the white children in school, so far as books go, and they are much easier governed, but more indolent when it comes to physical labor than the white children. In fact some of them are rather inclined to indolence when it comes to other work, other than their studies in school. and this is one of the defects that the teacher has to constantly guard against. And in this connection I would remark that I regard it as absolutely necessary that almost the whole energies of the Government, in so far as they relate to the Indians. should be directed toward schools and agriculture, with a moderate degree of attention to the trades.

But, however, I think unless there can be good schools established and maintained here, with good, comfortable, and convenient buildings for such schools, with competent and a sufficient number of teachers and assistants, it is almost a waste of time and money to carry on an agency school, for, while the child is getting his education he naturally falls into the way of half doing things in conformity with his surroundings; *i. e.*, "anything is good enough," which seems to have been the motto here in the past, judging from the Government buildings. My remarks can only be appreciated by viewing our surroundings. There are now two schools established at this agency, and nearly half the children of school age upon this reservation attend these schools. What children attend do so without any compulsion or persuasion, and more have voluntarily come in than could be accommodated comfortably. I think there is no doubt but what over three-fourths of the children would come to school, with their own or their parents' free volition, could we only provide for them; but as it is they cannot be provided for; hence may go without any opportunity to get an education.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians here seem to be growing steadily but slowly into civilized habits. Nearly all have adopted some of the habits of the whites, while a majority have taken

quite a decided step toward the modes and habits of our own people, and especially the young who have attended school show a decided preference for the customs belonging to civilization, but, of course, are held back somewhat by the prejudices of the old people. The latter are, as a rule, conservative and "stand by their time-honored customs and principles," as handed down to them by tradition; but this class will soon pass away, and the young who are, or at least should be, educated will take the places of their parents, and intelligence will rule instead of superstition.

MORALS.

As to the morals of the Indians upon this reservation, they will compare favorably with other agencies, and in fact would compare rather favorably with many communities among civilized races. There is scarcely any drunkenness upon the reservation and but little theft. They are, as a rule, peaceful, and try to observe the laws of the reservation, as well as the laws of the State when they are off the reservation. They seem to think it a duty to be law-abiding, showing conclusively that they have had good moral training in the past.

MEDICINE MEN.

One of the greatest hindrances to the advancement of the Indian here is the medicine man, who opposes everything that is likely to elevate the people. He is extremely conservative; he is tyrannical, indolent, worthless, and dishonest. He only studies how he may deceive his people so as to gain a living without earning it; and he succeeds only too well in his pretended necromancy. And either through fear, ignorance, or superstition there are none but what admit his power to cure or kill at will. It is perfectly natural for all when sick to hunt relief, and the Indians, like our own people, are continually catching at every quack nostrum that is presented to them that claims to benefit the patient. The magnetic healer, or the patent nostrum-vender, live and thrive in the midst of people who have attained to the highest degree of intelligence. Then it is not to be wondered at that the Indian, who is very superstitious, should be a firm believer in their doctors and naturally look to them for relief when sick. Only by education and the dissemination of knowledge can the medicine man be deprived of his influence among the Indians.

AGRICULTURE.

Next in importance to education to the Indian is agriculture. Without it all else would be comparatively useless. It will not only keep up civilization, but it is one of the greatest auxiliaries to its promotion, and the benefits to be derived by the Indian from husbandry are many fold, even though it be in the most simple form. When the Indian sees a small tract of land by cultivation yielding himself and family a good living he naturally arrives at the conclusion that the ways of his savage life are not as good as the ways of his more fortunate white neighbor. He sees that the new way always insures himself and those depending upon him a sure living from a small piece of land, while by his old way it took many hundreds of acres for his support, and that support only meager at the best; he longs for a change that will better his condition, and only wants the knowledge how to make the change to at once do it. The Indians on this reservation have made very fair progress in farming, some raising a surplus, others enough to supply their own wants, while quite a number only raise but a few bushels of grain, &c., and still a class that do not make any pretensions at farming at all. This reservation, taken as a whole, is not well adapted to farming; is much better for grazing purposes than for farming, but there is enough farming land here for all to have a home, if they desire it, and most of them do, so far as I know. I would regard it as wisdom to encourage farming as much as possible, and allot the Indians lands in severalty, so that each one would feel that he was living upon his own place, and not only his, but that which is to be his children's after him, and they would reap the fruits of his labor.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

There is a church organization at this agency. The religious work, as far as I am informed, has been mainly carried on by my predecessor, Capt. John Smith, assisted by some of his employés. Agent Smith died January 18, 1884, after a protracted illness. He left this agency on account of ill health early last fall, never to return, leaving in charge his clerk, who had been here with him over six years, and who carried on the religious work at this agency after the agent left, and also since his death. Sabbath services were also held regularly at Sin-e-ma-sho, conducted by one of the

teachers. The religious teachings of the past, I find are not forgotten, and though he through whose instrumentality a church was organized, and whose efforts kept it up, and increased its membership, has passed away, yet his influence still lives. His long service here and earnest work, in trying to elevate and Christianize these Indians, will ever be remembered.

STATISTICAL.

A brief summary of the statistics accompanying this report gives the following figures:

There are as near as can be determined 819 Indians belonging to this reservation; males, 392; females, 427. During the year ending July 31, there were 40 births and 25 deaths, giving a gain of 15 over last year's report, as far as births and deaths are concerned; but there is a loss of 5 by removal, and these were Piutes. Of the different tribes occupying this reservation there are, then, Warm Springs, 427; Wascoes, 261; Temnoes, 74; John Days, 52; Piutes, 5. There are 80 adults and youths who can read. There is one church building and 63 church members, Indians, and 4 white. No contributions have been made during the year from any religious societies or other parties. Nearly all the Indians wear citizens' dress, and all do more or less.

Of lands cultivated, I estimate 2,000 acres, but owing to very hot weather early in the season a part of the grain sown was destroyed, so that I estimate only 4,000 bushels wheat; 1,000 bushels oats; 200 bushels corn, and other grain in smaller quantities.

Of stock I estimate 6,000 horses; 500 head of cattle, and 350 of sheep. There was 233,000 feet of lumber sawed, but only 5 houses were built, owing to the want of carpenters, and the limited supply of nails, &c. I think fully ten-sixteenths of their subsistence was obtained by labor in civilized pursuits, and six-sixteenths by fishing, hunting, &c.

An industrial and boarding school was maintained at the Sin-e-ma-sho Valley for eleven and a half months, or up to the 18th ultimo. Total number of scholars attending one month or more during the year, was 38. Average attendance, $26\frac{14}{23}$. Largest average one month, was $34\frac{17}{21}$, and was in March last. The day school at this agency was discontinued June 30, 1883, and was reorganized as a boarding school June 6, present year. Whole number of scholars attending one month or more was 33. Average attendance, $27\frac{1}{2}$. Largest average one month, was $28\frac{12}{13}$ in July last. At the present time both schools are having a vacation until the 1st of September.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has been organized, but not fully, and the sessions have been rather irregular. It does not seem to be well adapted to Indians situated, and as much civilized, as are these. In my judgment it would be better to adopt the criminal code of the several states and Territories wherein reservations are situated, and try all cases by such laws. One hindrance here is the absence of a good jail. It may not be often needed, but it is an important factor in dealing with refractory offenders.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

I find on record what purports to be a supplementary treaty with the confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon and the United States, executed November 15, 1865, on the part of the Government by Superintendent of Indian Affairs J. W. Peret Huntington, and on the part of the Indians by the headmen, as Mark, Kuckup, Billy Chinook, and others, which is beyond a doubt a forgery on the part of the Government in so far as it relates to the Indians ever relinquishing their right to the fisheries on the Columbia River; and as a matter of justice to the Indians, as well as to the Government, the matter should be made right and satisfactory to the Indians as soon as possible, for as it now stands it is very unsatisfactory to them; and I would not deem it the part of wisdom to in any way shake their faith in the belief that the Government will do them justice, for when once you have lost the confidence of the Indian it is difficult to get along with him or to do business. As both the agents that preceded me, Captain Mitchell and the late Captain Smith, have called the attention of the Government to the alleged supplementary treaty, I hope that now some attention will be given to the matter. All the Indians say emphatically that when the treaty was read to them no mention was made as to their giving up the right to fish. All that was said was that they were to agree not to leave the reservation without getting passes, and, as an inducement for them to agree to this, they were promised 30 head of oxen and 100 blankets, and they agreed to this. The 30 oxen, I presume, represented the \$3,000 mentioned in this treaty, and the blankets, &c., the \$500; in all, \$3,500. They received the cattle, &c., as stipulated, but never knew until a few days ago that the treaty made mention of any definite sum of money. The fact is they were wilfully and wickedly deceived.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Perhaps out of charity for the former agents at this agency, I should refrain from making any further mention of the public buildings here. In appearance there is nothing to commend them. The dwelling-houses for the employés are old and comparatively worthless and badly in need of repairs, if it is the intention to have them occupied for some years to come. It is but justice to my immediate predecessor, Captain Smith, to say that he called attention to their condition several years ago, but he had not since that time been furnished with the means to keep them in repair and at the same time make new improvements, while some of those who preceded him who had ample help and funds at their command to erect good substantial buildings made no adequate showing for the means furnished them, only on paper as it appears, by giving rose-colored reports to the Government of the extensive improvements made at this agency, when in fact there is nothing to show that the funds were judiciously expended and for the greatest good of the Indians.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The implements used here in farming as a rule are very inferior, and in most instances worn out. As to labor-saving machinery, there is but one mower on the reservation, and that is the private property of an Indian. They cut their grain as a rule with the ordinary mowing scythe, or old-fashioned grain cradle, while some have to use the old reaping hook. The plows, when new, are not such as would sell among farmer's in this vicinity, not being considered a good plow for working our soil. Some use harrows with wooden teeth, while others, more fortunate, use iron-tooth harrows. There is no machinery of any kind that will clean grain fit for sowing, in consequence of which the land has became very foul, so much so that a crop can scarcely be raised except on the newest lands. Hence the necessity for the Government, to remedy the many defects in the present system of farming, furnishing the Indians with better implements to work with.

As farming is now carried on it is at best only a drudgery, and it is only the Indian's wants and desires that keeps him on the farm. Agriculture is one of the great civilizers of men, and it certainly will be the part of wisdom on the part of the Government to make more liberal expenditures in the future than it has in the past; for as soon as the Indian becomes self-reliant and self supporting it relieves the Government from any further care, so far as he is concerned; and instead of being an expense he becomes a tax payer and a citizen, a thing that the Government and the agent should try to bring about at as early a date as possible.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

In making my annual report, it would hardly be complete did I not make some more mention of the late agent, Capt. John Smith, who had charge of this agency almost continuously for the last twenty years previous to my taking charge of the same. He labored honestly and faithfully in discharging his duties. One of his greatest desires in life seemed to be to elevate and civilize the Indians under his care, and he never tired or faltered by the wayside in carrying out his purposes. He taught not only by precept, but by the example of his every-day life, what was right for them to follow and imitate, and warned them of the evils around them, and admonished them to ever do right. Thus for the last twenty years of his eventful life he had been doing his greatest work, faithfully discharging his many duties, and at last, in a ripe old age, he gave up this life, with the consciousness of having done all things well, the Indians feeling that they had lost one of their truest friends, and the Government may well feel that it has lost a faithful and honest officer.

Respectfully submitted,

ALONZO GESNER,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TONKAWA SPECIAL AGENCY, FORT GRIFFIN, TEXAS,
August 9, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs at this agency.

The Indians under my charge consist of 78 Tonkawas and 19 Lipans. These two tribes are so intermixed that, for all purposes of this report, they may be considered as belonging to one tribe. Between these Indians and the whites there exists the most

cordial relation, the latter well remembering of what inestimable value were the Tonkawas during the troubles with the Comanches and Kiowas, only a few years since. Not a single case of difficulty between the Indians and whites has come under my observation since I took charge here nearly three years ago.

During the month of December, at several different times, the Indians suffered the loss of thirteen ponies in all, five of which were recovered, and there is strong probability of more being recovered soon. This place being only about 100 miles from the border of the Indian Territory, it is easy for thieves to steal ponies and get them across the line almost before the the theft is discovered. The last raid which was made the thieves secured six ponies, but being closely pursued by the Indians and deputy sheriff they were forced to abandon the stolen stock in order to make good their own escape.

The liquor traffic with my Indians I consider entirely broken up, not a single case of drunkenness having come to my knowledge for more than a year. In this good work I have been ably seconded by the county sheriff and his deputies. Three cases against whites for selling liquor to Indians, continued from last year, were tried before the United States district court for the northern district of Texas, at Graham, Tex., at the February term, but the prosecution failed to convict, simply because Indian testimony, on which we had principally to rely, was not considered of any weight by the jury. Nevertheless these prosecutions have had a salutary effect upon the violators of the law, as it brought them to a comprehension of the fact that they were subjecting themselves to a prosecution, even if there was a small chance of their conviction.

The Indians have, on a limited scale, tried farming again this summer, but the result is a total failure, as has been the case every year since I have been here. In the spring everything gave promise of a bountiful yield, but the dry weather coming on in June completely ruined every prospect. It is abundantly proven that neither white man nor Indian can make a success of farming in this country so long as the climate remains as it is present.

The Tonkawas and Lipans have been occupying lands belonging to private parties, and it has been through the kindness of those parties that the Indians were allowed to remain here. Were the Indians going to remain here another year it would be absolutely necessary that the Indian Department provide them with land, either leased or purchased.

The buildings occupied by the agent, for public purposes, have been rented from private parties, at reasonable rates.

For the support, civilization and instruction of the Tonkawa Indians, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, there was appropriated by Congress the sum of $3,000. This amount was hardly sufficient to keep the Indians from actual want, aside from the other objects for which the money was intended. In this part of Texas game is very scarce, and these Indians are forced to depend almost entirely upon the Government for their subsistence. By hunting and working at odd jobs they have managed to clothe themselves after a fashion, but the fashion is rather a poor one.

In the way of schools I presume this agency is behind every other agency in the United States, and I am forced to report no progress in this important direction.

It has been expected for the past two years that a change in the location of these Indians would be made, and now, I am pleased to say, there is every reason to believe that the time is near at hand when the long-desired change is to take place. Active preparations are being made for their removal from this place to the Quapaw Reservation, in the Indian Territory, and there I trust they may have the same advantages as to schools and churches as other tribes not half so deserving have had for years past. Had the Tonkawas followed in the footsteps of their neighbors, the Comanches and Kiowas, and taken up arms against the whites, instead of assisting the whites against their red brethren, they, too, might be enjoying the advantages of a good reservation, large herds of cattle, and, in short, all the advantages enjoyed by the Comanches, who formerly roamed over the immense plains of this portion of Texas, killing the defenseless whites and driving off their stock. On the contrary the Tonkawas, on account of affiliating with the white settlers and United States soldiers, suffered a loss of about 400 men, women, and children at the hands of the Comanches and Kiowas. Having no reservation, they are forced to depend upon the miserable pittance granted them by a generous (?) Government, a sum hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together. I trust that the time of their deliverance is at hand, and on their new reservation in the Indian Territory they may be dealt with in a manner worthy of the great service they have rendered their country.

I have not found it necessary to organize a court of Indian offenses at this agency, but I satisfied myself that was impracticable. The principal difficulty I encountered was to find persons suitable for the position who were willing to sit in judgment on their fellows, especially when there is no salary attached to the office and when there is great chance of incurring the enmity of members of the tribe. None of the offenses characterized as Indian offenses have been committed at this agency, to my knowledge, since the orders relating thereto have been promulgated.

The health of the Indians at this agency this year has been better than for any pre-

vious year within my knowledge. Four deaths have taken place and three births. There being no physician here authorized to treat the sick, they are forced to rely upon their own medicine men, and, to do the latter justice, they sometimes perform seemingly wonderful cures by means of their medicines. There is a slight increase in the number of ponies, cattle, and poultry over the number reported last year, but the gain was not as great as it might have been had the Indians possessed a fixed place of abode. Before the time comes again for the report of the condition of these Indians I trust a change will have taken place for the better.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS CHANDLER,
Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OURAY INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
August 10, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular from office of Indian Affairs dated July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report:

I assumed charge of this agency on the 15th day of November, 1883, relieving my predecessor, J. F. Minniss, since which time I have endeavored to perform the duties of the office in accordance with instructions received.

The agency is located at the junction of Green and White Rivers, near the western line of the reservation, about 35 miles southeast of Fort Thornburgh and 160 miles from Green River City, Wyo., the nearest railroad station.

The Indians belonging to this agency are known as the Tabequache band of Utes and number, as shown by the last census, taken January, 1884, 652 males and 598 females—1,250 in all. They are remarkably peaceful, quiet, and temperate in their habits. I have never seen one of them under the influence of intoxicating liquors since I came among them.

This spring I succeeded in getting 23 of my Indians to commence farming in a small way, 11 on Duchesne and 12 on White River, and with the assistance of the agency employés broke up and planted about 118 acres in wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and garden truck. Just after they had all planted and in good shape the flood came and destroyed everything on the White River farms; the crops on the Duchesne, however, promise well.

The buildings at this agency are all of a temporary character, built of round logs with mud roofs, insufficient for proper storage and quarters for agents and employés.

No schools have been established at this agency or missionary work been performed during the year.

There has been no crime committed on this reservation during the year punishable by law.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is good. During the past year there have been 13 deaths and 32 births reported. There are only three cases of venereal disease among them and they are of long standing.

A new survey of this reservation is very much needed in order to settle beyond dispute the boundary line. This unsettled question is a source of constant difficulty between the Indians and the whites, especially upon the eastern boundaries.

The unparalleled severity of the past winter and the floods this spring and summer have told heavily on the stock cattle on this reservation. many of them having been drowned. I estimate the loss at from 20 to 25 per cent.

The annual statistical report of the agency is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

J. F. GARDNER,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
August 21, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge.

A careful census of these Indians was taken early in January, which has been changed as births and deaths occurred. The complete census is as follows:

White River Utes:		
Men over 18 years	149	
Women over 14 years	160	
Boys between 6 and 16 years	76	
Girls between 6 and 16 years	59	
Boys under 6 years	43	
Girls under 6 years	44	
		531
Uintah Utes:		
Men over 18 years	143	
Women over 14 years	157	
Boys between 6 and 16 years	71	
Girls between 6 and 16 years	54	
Boys under 6 years	55	
Girls under 6 years	48	
		528
Total		1,059

While we have had to contend with mnay difficulties, incident to the growth and development of the country around the reservation, the increased facilities to obtain intoxicating drinks, the attractions of gambling and horse-racing in the neighboring settlements, I am pleased to be able to report steady progress in civilization, kind disposition of the Indians toward the agent and his employés, and withal a successful year.

FARMING AND AGRICULTURE.

Comparing my accompanying statistical report with previous ones, it will be observed that the Indians have more land under cultivation than ever before. They have tilled about 265 acres, planted to oats, wheat, and potatoes, a little corn, and some garden vegetables. In previous years they have used the agency teams to do a large part of their plowing; this season they did all their farm work with their own teams. The past was a very severe winter; the spring was fully six weeks backward. Cereals are usually planted in March; this year very little sowing could be done before May. The Indians were discouraged and did not take hold of farm work with much enthusiasm. Feeling confident that the season would be too short to mature wheat, I advised them to sow oats instead. Their oats will be their principal crop. I anticipate the real reason of this is in the fact that many cattle and ponies died last winter from starvation on account of unusually severe weather. The Indians are now harvesting their oats. We estimate that they will have 3,900 bushels of oats. The wheat crop, not yet harvested, will probably fall a little under 2,000 bushels, and they may have 1,000 bushels of potatoes. Our reaper was out of repair, so cradles and sickles were issued to the Indians and they have cut most of their grain themselves. My farmer has superintended most of their work. Their farms are for the most part located on the river bottoms, 5 to 10 miles from the agency. It is impossible for one farmer to do them justice, much of his time being consumed in going and coming.

The Indians have built 4,000 rods of good pole fence during the year. They have made a good road, 8 miles long, into the Uintah Cañon over which they haul their wood and logs. The employés put up about 50 tons of hay for agency use and the Indians have made as much more. The Indians are expected to pay for their hay in work in the hay-field. It is safe to estimate that these Indians raise one-third of their subsistence supplies; one-third they obtain from the chase, and one-third is issued to them in Government rations. Each year witnesses an increase in the number that would be self-sustaining if they were thrown upon their own resources. I observe that the more thrifty are the most persistent in drawing their little portions of flour, sugar, and coffee, and they would be the first to rebel if supplies were cut off. I am convinced that far better results would be accomplished by employing more practical farmers, more mechanics and artisans, and curtailing the subsistence supplies.

STOCK.

Four or five Uintahs own a large per cent of all Indian cattle on the reservatio However, a number have purchased one, two, or three cows during the year, for the most part exchanging ponies for them. The old White River herd has dwindled down to about 150 head. Such a small herd is of no practical use to an agency. Much good would be accomplished by adding a few hundred heifers to the herd and dis-

tributing all among the Indians. This purchase could be made with funds, "removal and support of confederated bands of Utes," of which there is a balance to the credit of these Indians. They take excellent care of the cattle they have. I have never known them to kill their cows or young stock except in extreme cases. I have impressed upon them in council and personally the utter uselessness of their ponies and the great profit in raising cattle. I believe they only need to be started.

SCHOOL.

The agency boarding school did not open till the 19th of November. It was maintained till the last of June with an average attendance of 19 pupils. The employés consisted of a teacher, matron, and cook. The cost of each pupil, including salaries of teachers, has been $108.83. The expense of the school has been entirely sustained by the Department. The pupils made gratifying progress during the short time school was in session. They had regular hours for work. The boys in the autumn and winter cut all the wood for the school-room and kitchen and in the spring they were taught gardening. The girls were taught sewing, washing, cooking, and general housework. I regret that no industrial shops are connected with the school. I do not expect to make scholars out of these children, but I do hope to teach them habits of industry and carefulness. They possess bright minds, but the new pupils are not able to speak a word of English and being constantly thrown in contact with their home associates they naturally acquire it slowly. Great results can be reached only by sending the Indian youth to Eastern industrial schools, where they will be entirely free from tribal relations.

DRUNKENNESS.

We have been greatly annoyed during the year by drunken Indians. I first adopted the plan of putting the drunken Indians in jail. This was not a permanent relief. The latter part of May I employed two Indian detectives who succeeded in obtaining evidence against a white man of Ashley, Utah. He was arrested, but being able to secure bonds was let loose, and began immediately to sell whisky again. He was again arrested the latter part of June and taken to jail at Salt Lake City for the action of the grand jury in September. Since that time I have not seen an intoxicated Indian. The Indians will all drink if they can get whisky. In a drunken row in June one of our policemen was shot and killed, and another Indian severely wounded. On several different occasions Indians have been fined for drunkenness and disturbing the peace.

POLICE FORCE.

Our police force numbers 7 in all—1 officer and 6 sergeants and privates. They are not as efficient as I could wish. The salary is so inconsiderable that it is not possible to secure the best men. Their intentions are good; they will do anything if told, but they are not aggressive.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

In several of my monthly reports during the year I have given my views upon the question of having the arable land of the reservation sectioned and surveyed and allotted to the Indians. The question of boundary lines between Indian farms is constantly arising. This matter cannot be satisfactorily adjusted till the land is defined by metes and bounds in actual survey. The natural jealousy between these two tribes of Indians aggravates the matter. When the White River Utes were brought to this reservation three years ago the Uintahs occupied all the best lands either for farms or pasturage. Believing theirs a prior right they were reluctant to yield to the White Rivers. If the lands were surveyed we would feel justified in confining each Indian to his treaty rights, and not allow him to roam over four or five times as much as he can properly care for. If lands were allotted to the Indians with the assurance that they would be the rightful owners after a period of years, they would be stimulated to make improvements, build houses and barns, fences and ditches. I do not pretend to say that the majority of these Indians are far enough advanced to receive land in severalty, but some of them are. Such a measure will be a practical solution of many difficulties. It is an inevitable consequence, and the sooner the good work is begun the better. The Indians will gradually avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring titles to their land.

FREIGHTING.

These Indians hauled with their own teams 87,201 pounds of Government supplies from the railroad terminus at Park City to the agency. The distance is about 150 miles. For this work they were paid $2,180.02.

HABITS AND CONDITION.

These Indians cannot be classed with the so-called civilized tribes. For the most part they live in "wickeups." Several houses have been built for them, but they are soon abandoned and used only as granaries or storehouses Most of them dress in blankets and leggins. Their children are brought up in squalor and filth; very little attention being paid to the boys, none to the girls. Whenever dirt and rubbish accumulates in such quantities as to make ingress and egress difficult, they seek other places to pitch their tents. The above is true of the majority of these Indians, though it cannot be said of all. They are honest and virtuous in their social relations. There are not over half a dozen mixed bloods in the tribe. They are fond of gambling and horse-racing. It is always possible to find some gambling whenever there is any money among them.

MISSIONARY WORK AND RELIGION.

No missionary work has been done during the year. We have no churches, no preachers, and no Sabbath-schools. The only training of this kind the Indians have is what they get in the school.

Most of these Indians are Mormons. Nothing else could be expected, surrounded as they are on all sides by the "latter.day saints." I am told they find hearty sympathizers in the Mormons in all their little troubles with Gentiles. The Indians apparently accept the Mormon religion, not because they have any profound religious convictions, but because the polygamy of the Mormons suits their tastes. I will say this, that the influence of the Mormons in encouraging the Indians in agriculture has always been good.

"Medicine men" still retain a strong hold upon most of the Indians, though it is evident that their power is waning. A few years ago no white man was permitted to attend the burial of an Indian; they are now frequently invited to be present at the funeral. The practice still obtains among them of killing ponies, burying blankets, robes, and presents with their dead. They used to destroy all the property of the deceased; much of it is preserved now. Our only hope is in educating the young; the old men will never outgrow these superstitions.

SANITARY.

These Indians are strong and healthy. Little or no constitutional disease exists among them. They are learning to have great confidence in white men's medicine, and patronize the agency physician more than ever.

In conclusion, the chiefs of these two tribes, having confidence in the Department, have worked in harmony with the agent to carry out your instructions. The Indians must depend upon the courtesy of the Government for several years to come, but they are on the right road to become independent. The reservation is ample for all their present needs; it affords abundant facilities for farming, grazing, hunting, and fishing. The Indians only require encouragement to develop its resources.

Respectfully submitted,

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Indian Agent.
Per FRANK PIERCE,
Clerk in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 12, 1884.

RESPECTED SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report on the condition of the Indians intrusted to my care. There are three reservations, the Colville, addition to the Colville (Spokan), and Cœur d'Aléne, on which and the adjacent country are located the Colvilles, Lakes, Okanagans, Methows, Nespilums, San Puells, Spokans, Calispels, and Cœur d'Alénes, in all making nearly 4,000 Indians.

I assumed charge of affairs October 23, 1883, relieving John A. Simms, a faithful officer who has done much for these Indians. I found the employé force so much reduced in numbers as to render the service nearly ineffective, no interpreter even being allowed, and how an agent could get along here without one is more than I could conceive. But, thanks to the Department, an interpreter was allowed in March, for with the continued press of land business nothing could be done without one.

In December I had the pleasure of a visit from United States Indian Inspector Henry Ward and Special Indian Agent Cyrus Beede, gentlemen who have the good of the Indian at heart, I believe. They visited our schools and gave the teachers some valuable advice.

CONDITION.

I write of the Spokan Indians first, who are living in the vicinity of Spokan Falls. A lamentable condition of affairs exists among them. They were living in peace along the banks of the Little Spokan River, cultivating small patches of land sufficient for their needs, until the whites came in and gradually took their lands from them (they failing to enter their homesteads), until now some 50 families are wandering here and there. Unwilling to go to the reserve, they prefer to hang around the town of Spokan Falls and be supported in their miserable laziness by the drudgery and prostitution of their wives and daughters. Disreputable whites who sell them whisky are easily found by them, and until of late intoxication has been very frequent. An estimate of the cost of removing them to the Cœur d'Aléne Reserve (where they could soon become prosperous and thrifty) was submitted in due time at the first session of the present Congress, but for some reason failed. They should be removed at once to some reserve without any sentiment in the matter, as the life they are now living can end only in death and misery to them.

The Okanagans depend more on the raising of stock than on the products of the soil for support, and are in the main doing well.

The Colvilles, Lakes, and the Spokans of Whistlepoosum's band are making an earnest effort to support themselves, and by so doing have received much encouragement from me during the past year.

The Calispels still retain many of their wild ways, and are cultivating the soil only in a small way. A few of them in the vicinity of the agency are making some progress, and are not opposed to accepting a knowledge of the "white man's" way.

Of the Methows, San Puells, and Nespilums but little can be said. They are peacefully living on and cultivating the soil in a small way where they have been located so many years.

The last tribe to come under this notice is the Cœur d'Aléne, who, by the testimony of the Jesuit Fathers, were accounted the most cruel and barbarous of the tribes of the great Northwest are now the most civilized, receiving nothing from the Government, only the support of their schools. They are, step by step, taking the lead over even their white neighbors. Their farming implements are of the latest and most approved kinds, and the instructions from the lips of their resident farmer, James O'Neill, have been well received and carefully carried out. I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report of the resident farmer, showing them to have raised 45,000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels oats, 10,000 bushels potatoes, &c. Owning over 6,000 head of horses, 2,500 cattle, 4,900 swine, in the enjoyment of two excellent schools, they may be classed as among the fortunate ones of earth. For this happy state of things the Government can thank the missionaries who have faithfully labored among them, and their able instructor, Resident Farmer James O'Neill; and in this connection I would respectfully recommend that a comfortable dwelling and stable be erected on the reserve for him during this year.

TRESPASSERS.

The mining excitement in the Cœur d'Aléne Mountains attracted many people to the vicinity of the Cœur d'Aléne Reserve, and as a consequence the attention of the agent has been called many times to that reserve to stop the cutting of trees for lumber and other purposes. The people passing over the reserve have not interfered with the Indians. For the benefit of the Government and the adjacent settlers living near the reserve there is great need of placing monuments in reasonable proximity to each other defining the lines of survey of this reserve, so that settlers will not encroach thereon and cause trouble among the Indians.

CRIME.

I found on my arrival that several murders had been committed on and off the reserve, and the murderers still in the country. I sought at once to correct this evil, and instructed the chiefs to arrest and punish the guilty. As a result of my endeavors they arrested Theodore, who murdered Francois, and as a result of the trial before his chief and headmen he was found guilty and executed. Previous to his death, in a speech to the assembled Indians of his tribe, he warned them of the direful effects of whisky, pointing to his death as a dreadful warning to them to shun forever the drunkard's way. Through the able co-operation of Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam, commandant at Fort Spokan, who caused the arrest of Michel, who murdered Shafer,

Smoolmool, who murdered a squaw on the Columbia, and some horse-thieves (all awaiting trial), the reserve is comparatively free of cut-throats. The chiefs have one other case on trial a Lake, who murdered an Okanagan Indian, and if satisfactory evidence of his guilt exists he will be hung. The last week in July, at the fishery on the Spokan, an Indian was stabbed by a drunken Indian, who in turn was killed by the brother of him who was stabbed. The affair was settled by payment of nine head of horses.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is a vice much indulged in by some of the Indians of this agency. I have had a conference with Tonasket, Seltice, Victor, Ka-to-lo, Or-a-pac-kan, and Whistlepoosum, principal chiefs, and they have each promised to try to reform their people in this respect. On one of my visits to the Cœur d' Aléne Reserve I had occasion to send from that reserve some 70 white men who came to participate with the Indians in gambling and horse-racing. Seltice informed me that every year bands of renegade Palouse, Cayuse and Nez Percé Indians came on his reserve for the purpose of gambling, &c., saying white men who came with them furnished them liquor, setting his people a bad example. I finally sent the renegades, some 350, off the reserve, ordering them to mend their ways before paying a visit to Cœur d' Aléne again. No matter how vigilant an agent may be, bands will stray away from the reservation. These two evils, gambling and drinking, have existed since man was first created, and never can be eradicated from among the Indians until the whites cease to encourage them in their pernicious practices.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians is good, no very serious illness being reported by the agency physician. During last winter the measles made sad havoc among the children, and many, from the want of proper care and attention, died. At one time, at the Colville girls' school, 27 were sick; but owing to that loving care and devotion of the Sisters not a case was lost. The medicine men are seldom consulted by the Indians.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

It has been my pleasure to enter, under the act of March 3, 1884, several homesteads outside the reservation limits, and in my efforts to locate the Indians on these claims I have been ably seconded by your office and the local land office at Spokan Falls. The place of birth is as dear and cherished a spot to him as is the home of the white man, and an Indian should be protected in his rights to that home. All honor to the authors and promoters of the amendment to the Indian appropriation bill giving the Indian a chance to secure his 160 acres of land without the payment of fees or commissons.

EDUCATION.

There are four schools connected with this agency, two located at the Colville Catholic mission and two on the Cœur d' Aléne Reservation. They are supported by the Government under contract with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian missions. These schools are industrial boarding schools, the only schools which can be a success among the Indians, I believe. During the months from November to April a day school was maintained at the Mission, near Spokan Falls (average 20 Indian pupils) under care of Father Cataldo. I have seen the schools increase at Cœur d' Aléne from 65 to 104, and I hope before the fiscal year expires to see them numbering 120. I believe Cœur d' Aléne to be the model Indian school of the Pacific coast. The schools at Colville were retarded somewhat during the winter by sickness, but through the efforts of the Sisters they are now in a prosperous condition. The annual exhibitions were attended by many whites and Indians and much praise can be awarded the Sisters and teachers for the pains taking care that has brought these schools up to the high degree of excellence they have attained. A new school building has been erected and another is in course of erection at Cœur d' Aléne for the schools. Much hard work has been undergone and money spent by the Jesuit Fathers to erect these buildings for school purposes, and they ought to be (partly at least) reimbursed by the Government. I am a Protestant, but I must testify to the unswerving love and devotion that the Jesuits have for these schools. How much labor is expended by them in rescuing these children from the vices and miseries of the camp will perhaps never be known, but in the end they will receive the mandate "come up higher."

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious instruction these Indians receive is from the lips of the Jesuit Fathers, who for the past forty years have been performing their labor of love—they call it

their simple duty—among the Indians of the great Northwest, aiding the Government much in preserving peaceful relations towards the whites, restraining the natural vindictiveness of the savage, teaching them that the only "trail" to follow, to meet with success in this life, is the white man's path. Their untiring devotion and earnest zeal for the elevation and welfare of the Indian is great, and is seen at every step the agent takes in his visits among the tribes of this agency. Their work exhibits a thoroughness plainly perceptible.

CIVILIZATION.

In the ratification of the agreement between the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Moses, Tonasket, and others, providing for the erection of mills, school buildings, and the furnishing of agricultural implements, I see only the hand of justice. Money spent for the education and civilization of Indians is well spent, no matter if in the eyes of some it may appear to be extravagance. We who are toilers in the field know that it is spent in a noble cause.

The Indians of this agency have nearly all adopted the dress of the whites, with the exception of those who lead a nomadic life. I have felt it to be the agent's duty to go among the Indians of his agency and familiarize himself with their manners and customs, and in doing this it has been a labor of love. I have tried in my feeble way to teach them that the only source of contentment and happiness lay in leaving off their bad habits of gambling and drinking, and to take up the plow-handles and go to work, to be men, to educate their children in our industrial schools, preparing them for the battle of life. As it is hard to break from habits, so is it hard for an Indian to quit his nomadic way of living. Civilization has been cruel to the Indian in some respects. It has brought in its onward march that terrible curse to the red men, whisky, and its blight is always upon us.

My greatest trouble and anxiety has been with the Indians of the vicinity of Spokan Falls. Five prosecutions of liquor sellers have been successfully undertaken, and in all cases a heavy fine was imposed. One of the parties is serving his sentence in the penitentiary.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would urge the recommendation made so often by my predecessor, the urgent necessity of agency buildings being erected at some locality convenient to the Indians on the Colville Reserve. Much need exists for a farmer to help these Indians, and encouragement is of much account to the Indian. Give the Indian his land in severalty, extend the United States laws over him, compel him to send his children to school, and we shall be far on the road toward solving this Indian problem. The report of Resident Farmer O'Neill and the statistics required are herewith appended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY D. WATERS,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
July 26, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to hand you the report of the farming operations of the Coeur d'Aléne Indians. The rapid progress they are making, and the great interest manifested by them in their farm work, in their fences, cultivation, in improving the breed of their horses and cattle, and in fact in all things to make their farming a success, is commendable. It was feared in the early spring that the great rush to the Cœur d'Aléne gold mines would cause considerable tresspassing upon their reserve, but happily so many other routes were opened to them that there were but few crossing the reserve, and now it has nearly ceased.

In anticipation of the great demand for their farm products, large quantities of wheat and oats were sown last spring and more potatoes than usual planted. Upon the reserve there are about eighty-four inclosures; some of them including the smaller farms of a few. These inclosures will average more than 200 acres each. Some of the leading farmers, however, have larger bodies of land inclosed. Regis and his brother have about 2 miles square; Aeneas, between 400 and 500 acres; Leo, 250 acres; Peter and Sebastian and Charles Louis have each about 1½ miles square. All of these farms are well cultivated, fences well built, some few with post and board fences. During the plowing season, Saltise, head chief, had two whites with sulky plows working for him, as did also Regis Basil, Bartelmy and Marcella; Alexi and Louis

had each one white man with sulky plow. Saltise, Pat, Basil, and two others have each self-binders machines. Regis, Aeneas, Bartelmy, Alexi, Louis, Camille, and Augustine have each combined reapers and mowers. Most of them have sulky horse-rakes. Saltise, Stallam, Aeneas, Fidele, Pierre, Peter, and one other have each spring wagons for from four to six persons, costing them an average of $130 each.

Their crops this season bid fair to be large, say nearly or quite 45,000 bushels of wheat and 35,000 bushels of oats, and 10,000 bushels of potatoes.

There is still some dissatisfaction in regard to the boundary line surveyed by the deputy United States surveyor last fall; the monuments and marks along the line not being as definitely defined as they ought to be, both whites and Indians locating the line as occasion requires to suit themselves. Many of the white settlers living at a distance of 40 to 60 miles have to depend upon the borders of the reservation for their necessary fuel and fencing material.

Much praise is due the Fathers of the De Smet Mission for the valuable advice and assistance they have given these Indians since they began their systematic course of farming in 1875 and 1876.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEIL,
Resident Farmer, Cœur d'Aléne Reserve.

Hon. SIDNEY D. WATERS,
United States Indian Agent.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 11, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. Since my last annual report there have been no important changes in the condition of these Indians, nor can it truthfully be said that they are rapidly attaining a high standard in morals and civilization. There is, however, a gradual improvement among all that are susceptible of improvement, but, in my opinion, years of care, toil, and instruction will be required to bring them to a full and complete knowledge of civilization and qualify them to participate in such business transactions as are necessary to be self-supporting in civilized habits and pursuits. The idea expressed by some members of Congress during the last session that there was no perceptible improvement in the status of the Indians is not borne out by facts that are easily seen by any one familar with the Indian service, and the honorable gentlemen in making such expressions were evidently ignorant of the subject or governed by the opinion, often expressed by worthless, idle, dissolute, or mercenary people, that the only good Indians were dead ones. There are a few old Indians of both sexes that adhere with the greatest tenacity to their ancient heathenish rites and superstitions and all efforts to induce them to adopt and practice civilized habits have failed. But there is a gradual improvement among the younger adults, and the improvement among those who have attended school is very marked. There are no skilled mechanics at this agency to instruct the boys, and to employ apprentices without some one competent to instruct them would be a waste of time and money.

The teacher, in addition to his duties in the school, superintends the out-door work of the scholars, such as gardening, farm work, cutting wood, and any mechanical work they are capable of doing, and in this labor the boys are becoming quite proficient. In addition to their school lessons the girls are taught general housework, cutting and making garments for the scholars, and some of the older ones are a credit to their sex. Under the supervision of the matron and assistant teachers they have cultivated quite an extensive flower garden in which they take great delight. Strangers visiting it have expressed surprise and gratification to see such evidences of good taste and refinement as this floral display indicates. The full number of scholars borne on the school register at the Neah Bay industrial school is 59, and the largest monthly attendance is 57. The yearly average attendance is 52, and the full number of school age in the Makah tribe is 82. Fully one-third of these Indians live 11 and 15 miles from the agency, and I have not thought it advisable to take children under ten years of age from the distant villages. All living within a reasonable distance are in attendance, except four or five that are physically disqualified. The salaries of teachers and school employés was $2,520, and all other expense, including food, clothing, lights, fuel, and $500 expended in repairs on school buildings, was $2,711.75 making the total expenditure for school purposes $5,731.75. The school buildings as now arranged will accomodate 75 scholars very comfortably, and I am confident of having about that number in school if means are provided to feed, clothe, and care for them. Not being yet advised of the number of school employés and their compensation and the amount of funds for school purposes allowed this agency

for the next fiscal year, I am not prepared to state how much of an increase there will be. Liberal compensation encourages employés to make the greatest possible progress, but a niggardly compensation corresponding with the salary of agents has a depressing influence.

Under instructions from the Indian Office I organized a day school at the Quillehute village, 35 miles south of the agency, on the 27th of November, 1883, and the result has more than justified my expectations. The total number of children of school age at that village is 54, and there has been an average attendance of 36, and the total number attending and borne on the school register is 40. This is all that can possibly be accommodated in the building. I have arranged to have the building enlarged this season so as to accommodate the full number of school age, the work to be done before the expiration of the first year's lease. It will be borne in mind that the Quillehute village is not on the reservation and the building occupied by the school is leased, at an annual rental of $50, and the rent has been paid up to and including November 26, 1884, from incidental funds, Class II. From that date the annual rental will be $75, if the building is completed by that time. The teacher's salary is $500 per annum, and he has been paid $291.66 from date of commencing service to June 30, 1884, and $85.91 has been paid for lumber and repairs on the buildings, and supplies for the school, making the total cost of the school for seven months $377.57. This school has made good progress. None of the children had ever been inside a school-room before, and now all know the alphabet. Others spell in words of one and two syllables, and some of the brighter ones read very well in words of two syllables, and have learned to sing several pieces quite creditably. The short history of this school completely refutes the statement made by honorable gentlemen in the last session of Congress, that it is a useless expenditure of money to attempt educating Indian children in a day school.

The census of the Indians belonging to this agency shows an increase of 17 in the past year, Makahs, 3; Quillehutes, 14. The increase is made by the return of three Makahs, who were absent when the last census was taken, and there were three families of Quillehutes, living up the river of that name, whose names I failed to get at the time the census was taken last year.

There is no increase in numbers by an excess of births over deaths, and my observation, in seven years that I have been among them, shows that there is a slight excess of deaths over births. The past year the births among these Indians were 14, and the deaths 15. This may not be exactly correct, but it is as near as can be ascertained by the agency physician, the Indian police, and myself, and we are particular to get all the information possible. The number of cases attended by the agency physician is the same as last year, but there are not so many deaths. This change for the better I attribute to improvement in their sanitary habits.

As stated in former reports, the lands occupied by these Indians are almost worthless for agriculture. Where susceptible of cultivation the soil is thin and sandy, and must be fertilized every year to produce a crop; consequently very little farming is done, as the statistics accompanying this report will show. There are a few hundred acres of tide lands that afford excellent grazing during the summer and the greater portion of the winter, and nearly all the hay for the agency and the Indians is grown on these lands, but oats, wheat, barley, and vegetables natural to this climate cannot be successfully raised. The ocean tides overflow nearly all of it in winter, and it is always very wet in summer.

These Indians, however, are not dependent on agriculture for subsistence. The sea is their great harvest field, and from it the industrious ones derive a fair income. During the past year they have realized fully $25,000 from the sale of seal skins, fish, and oils, and it is a rare thing to find a healthy Indian without a goodly supply of fish prepared for food. Those who do not raise vegetables enough for family use usually go up the sound during the hop-picking season, work for the hop raisers until the crop is gathered, then work for the farmers until the fall harvesting is done. From the proceeds of their labors they usually return home with their canoes laden with flour, sugar, potatoes, and other vegetables. It is a rare thing to find an Indian belonging to this agency who has not a reasonable supply of food on hand for his simple wants, unless it is a sick one or one too old to work, and these are furnished from the agency supplies.

During the past two years the Protestant Episcopal Church has taken some interest in the affairs of this agency. Mr. Bell, the former teacher, and Mr. Buckwood, the present one, are authorized missionaries of that church, and they have done what they could to teach and inculcate a reliance on that Higher Power that rules and governs all. Rt. Rev. Bishop Paddock, D. D., of this diocese, has visited us twice to give such counsel, aid, and encouragement as he deemed necessary, and has baptised twelve of the older scholars and confirmed five, and the Episcopal Church at Cleveland, Ohio, sent some substantial gifts that were distributed to the scholars on Christmas. Rev. Alfred M. Able, of Lebanon, Pa., has also sent a liberal supply of leaflets and mag-

azines for the Sabbath school. These attentions and efforts have materially aided in the advancement of these Indians, and they are fully appreciated.

The amount heretofore allowed for the payment of employés at this agency is too small to admit of employing other than Indians, and as they have but a limited knowledge of mechanism or farming the agent is compelled to supervise and assist in all the agency work, and this adds very materially to the labor and care of the agent, and he should be compensated accordingly. I am aware that the Indian Office made a vigorous effort to have the pay of agents increased to a reasonable amount, but the wisdom of the nation assembled in Congress assumed to know more of Indian affairs and the Indian service than those who have had years of experience; and being troubled with a disease that might be aptly termed spasmodic economy, they failed to see where any good would result in paying a reasonable salary for faithful service performed among the Indians, and indicated by their action that an Indian agent ought to deny himself and family all the comforts of civilized life, be clothed in a blanket, and conform to Indian habits and customs instead of trying to civilize and enlighten those placed in his charge. Their estimation of the services performed by agents is appreciated at its true value.

I transmit statistics for the agency, and regret that I cannot truthfully make a better showing, but the facts will not admit of it, and rose-colored statements are not wanted.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
July 26, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter, dated July 1, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency.

THE AGENCY.

This agency is situated 30 miles north of Grey's Harbor, and is only accessible by way of the ocean beach at low water. The Indians belonging to this agency are scattered over a large tract of country, and it is almost impossible to ascertain the number belonging thereto. At Quinaielt village there are 70 persons, old and young; while at two localities on the Quinaielt River, distant from Quinaielt village 2½ and 5 miles respectively, there are 36, making a total of 106 persons residing at the agency village and along the river. During the summer months none but the old people remain at the village. The younger portion of the tribe are then employed in various ways on the Chehalis and Columbia Rivers.

I arrived at Quinaielt village December 8. The unpainted, unwhitewashed, and dilapidated appearance of the buildings, surrounded as they were by old and weather-beaten fences, produced a most painful and disheartening impression. The small area of land under cultivation was occupied to a great extent by stumps. The gale that inundated the village soon after my arrival, washing in a large deposit of pebbles from the sea-shore upon the inclosures of the Indians, covering their fences and sweeping away a large part of the natural breakwater formed by logs that had hitherto remained undisturbed for many years, filled us with reasonable apprehensions concerning our safety during the winter to come. As soon after my arrival as the weather would permit, I began removing the stumps from the inclosures to afford a larger extent of ground for crops.

Of the buildings at this agency nothing can be favorably reported. They are emphatically a disgrace to the service, and are no credit to my predecessor, who was for six years in charge. The two new dwellings erected in 1882 are mere barns, affording very imperfect protection from the storms of winter, and are unworthy the names of dwellings. I sincerely hope that the Department will authorize the erection of new school and agency buildings at the Anderson House. This will remove the school from the heart of an Indian camp, whose near neighborhood is a drawback to its progress in many ways. The construction of the school and agency buildings is such that entirely new constructions from the ground up are required, and they can be erected at the Anderson House at a less cost than at the present location, also saving the annual expense of keeping the mountain road open during the winter months.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The school has thus far been well attended. The teacher, L. Lefévre, has labored faithfully to advance his pupils in their studies. Some of the older ones have under

his instruction given proofs of very marked progress, while the younger scholars are constantly adding to their knowledge of English. The school buildings are ill adapted to their uses, and a boarding-school discipline has not been previously maintained with regard to keeping the children as much as possible from the Indian ranches. Five school children have died since the 1st of December, all from inherited and incurable diseases.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have been attentive in their various departments, some accustoming the boys of the school to the use of agricultural inplements as far as possible, while the matron and cook have instructed the girls in their household duties.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PURSUITS.

The area of ground cultivated by the Indians on the river bottoms has not been affected by the dry season, and the yield will be as great as in former years, while those living at the agency village and planting on higher ground will not realize sufficient to carry them through the winter. The boys of the school, assisted by the teamster, have broken 2½ acres of river bottom land, and planted it in potatoes. I estimate that the yield will not be far from 500 bushels. Their turnip and carrot patches, as well as the hay fields, will not yield as much as usual, on account of having been overflowed by salt water during the winter months, and the dryness of the summer weather.

In May last I visited the Shoalwater Bay Indians. Their reserve is worthless for agricultural purposes. It is, in fact, nothing but a sand-flat, almost destitute of vegetation. These Indians seem quite industrious and earn their livelihood by oystering and fishing, and working in logging camps and saw-mills. This band of Indians is very anxious to have a school established in their village.

AGENCY SCHOOL HERD.

In May last, acting by authority, I purchased 11 head of stock cattle, to be known as the agency school herd. They arrived at the agency June 3, in fine condition, thus supplying a long-felt necessity.

POLICE.

The force consists of four members; one sergeant and three privates. They have rendered good service, and have been the means of counteracting the gambling and drinking propensities of their brethren, by reporting at once any case of the kind coming to their knowledge. I have solicited from the Department an increase of the force, and rations for the whole force, as their present pay is inadequate to the service rendered. While on duty they miss many a chance of earning a few dollars, and their pay should be greater in consideration of the extent of country over which they have to travel constantly in the discharge of their duties.

TRADER.

There is at present no trader at this agency. Isolated as it is, this is a great inconvenience to the Indians, while, at the same time, the amount of ready money in circulation among them, and their own exorbitant demands while trading, furnish little inducement to new comers. All arrangements had been made by the former trader, Mr. J. W. Hume, for starting a cannery here, but the price demanded by the Indians for their salmon was too great to leave any margin for profit, and the enterprise was abandoned. The trader removed his goods, as the store alone was not profitable.

CIVILIZATION.

It cannot be said that these Indians have made any very marked progress during the past few years. The older ones, and many of the younger, retain their old superstitions, especially with regard to the power of their medicine man. They believe that he has absolute control of their diseases and can cure any sickness that any Indian may have. Professing this belief, they fail to explain why the medicine man is not always successful. He is also believed to have the power of casting an evil spell upon those who do not obey his wishes, causing them to waste away and die.

As a tribe, these Indians are peaceable and easily governed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No missionary is stationed here. The Episcopal service is read and the school children are instructed in the catechism. A box of Christmas gifts for the school children of this agency was kindly sent them last December by the Episcopal Sunday-school class of Miss Grebe, from Los Angeles, Cal.

STATISTICS.

I have been unable in many instances to furnish the Department with exact statistics. Some of them are taken from the report of 1882.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY,
New Tacoma, Wash., August 21, 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourteenth annual report, giving an account of the progress made and the present condition of affairs at this agency.

About the middle of last year I moved the headquarters from Tulalip to the Puyallup Reservation. During the month of September is the usual annual vacation for all of my schools, and also the great hop-picking season for this section of the country. Large numbers of Indians from all parts of the surrounding country, aggregating several thousand, assembled in the Puyallup Valley and vicinity to pick hops, trade horses, contract marriages, collect debts, and enjoy a general recreation as well as engage in a profitable employment. The gathering together of such a large concourse of Indians entails many heavy duties on the Indian police, as the temptation to drink and practice other vices is great. Owing to the vigilance of the police and the general good disposition of the Indians but comparatively few excesses occurred, and these generally of misdemeanors rather than crimes.

Early in October my several schools reconvened, the total attendance numbering about 135, which has been increased during the year to upwards of 175.

During the month of November I had the Nisqually Reservation reallotted and the descriptions of the several claims forwarded to the Department for patents, the claims taken on this reservation numbering thirty. This reservation is about 20 miles distant from headquarters, and has no white employé residing on it. It has all been fenced by the Indians, and is a valuable range for stock, of which they have considerable. The only Government employé here is an Indian police private, who not only looks after the police regulations of the reservation, but on the Sabbath conducts religious services in the little chapel built by the Indians with the aid and under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. The children of this reservation attend the Puyallup and Chehalis boarding schools.

During the month of December I visited the Squakson Reservation, which is situated on and comprises a small island about 5 miles from headquarters. Here I also reallotted the lands to actual residents, and forwarded the descriptions to the Department for patents. Twenty-three heads of families took claims. The land here is mostly poor and covered with a heavy growth of timber, making it very difficult for them to do much in the way of farming. Their children of school age are divided between the Chehalis and S'Kokomish schools.

In January I had the S'Kokomish Reservation reallotted and the descriptions forwarded to the number of 50. The boarding school at this reservation has for the past year numbered about 40 scholars most of the time, and has increased in attendance about 20 per cent. in the last twelve months.

In February and March the land on the Puyallup Reservation was reallotted to the Puyallup Indians. One hundred and sixty-seven took claims, and have made sufficient improvements to entitle them to patents. This is much the finest and most valuable reservation attached to the agency, and correspondingly excites the cupidity of the average white man. The Indians, however, are entitled to great praise for their enterprise and industry. Their advancement and the development of their land has kept pace with the onward rush of improvement made by their white neighbors, and have merited and received the commendation of strangers from the East who have visited the reserve. The boarding school here is well attended, and numbers 75 scholars. The general good order, discipline, system, and thorough training of the scholars of this school has placed it in a high rank even when compared with the white schools. The credit of this is mainly due to the fidelity and ability of the head

teacher, Mr. G. W. Bell, who, with his estimable wife, has spent nearly five years of continuous service in the Indian schools of this agency, and who will soon terminate his connection with the service, much to the regret of his associates and scholars. The school buildings here were much improved during the winter, and are now a credit to the Department.

Chehalis Reservation is about 60 miles distant from the agency headquarters. Not being a treaty reservation, there is no authority of law for granting these Indians patents for their allotments. Consequently, nothing has been done in this way for them during the past year. There is a good boarding school here with an average attendance for the past year of 40 scholars. The location is very eligible and healthy. The premises have been kept very neat and tidy, and the order and system in the management of the school have been excellent.

Early in January I succeeded in organizing the day school at Jamestown. The attendance has been fair and the progress good. These Indians are all tax-payers, and own land purchased with their own earnings from white settlers. They compare very favorably with their white neighbors in industry and morality.

The health of the Indians has been fair, and although many have died, and in some localities their number is decreasing, they do not diminish as rapidly as is generally supposed.

Both of the physicians employed at this agency belong to the homeopathic school. It has been an experiment whether that practice was adapted to the Indians, but the success of these two gentlemen during the past year would indicate that it does well for them.

Three missionaries—two white and one Indian—have labored for the spiritual welfare of the Indians at this agency with fair success. They belong to the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. The good order and morality prevalent among the Indians is largely due to their efforts.

As has been seen, there are five reservations connected with this agency. On these are kept up three boarding schools and one day school, with an average attendance of 175 scholars. Beside this there are perhaps 50 more children who have been sent to the Indian training school at Forest Grove, Oreg. Twenty-five left here a few days ago. Efforts made in this way for the benefit of the Indians will surely accomplish much good in the hereafter, if not immediately. With the Indians well settled on their homes, having good titles thereto, and their children well trained in good schools, the best results are to be expected, and the Indian problem soon to become a thing of the past.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by my superiors and the faithfulness and industry of my employés.

Above all, our thanks are due to the Giver of all good for the gratifying condition in which the affairs of this agency are at the present time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 1, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as principal of the Puyallup industrial school, detailing its operations and facts of importance therewith connected, for the year ending at this date.

As you are aware, the school buildings are conveniently located on the agency farm, and within sight of, being less than 3 miles distant from, the Northern Pacific Railroad headquarters, in the city of Tacoma. Though neither expensive nor extensive, they form quite an attractive feature of the scenery hereabouts to eastern visitors philanthropically inclined, and interested, as all good citizens should be, in a wise and Christian solution of the Indian problem. Numbers of such persons have visited our school. All have seemed to be well pleased, and many have so expressed themselves. But of these facts and many others you are so well aware that I need not waste time in detailing them.

SCHOOL.

I reported last year 65 pupils in actual attendance. Eighteen of those have graduated, or have been excused from the school for various good and sufficient reasons. Their places have been more than supplied by 28 others, who have entered in their stead. The total number of pupils now under my supervision is 75, and these exhaust the capacity of our buildings. Of the pupils 61 are full-blooded Indians, to wit, 39 boys and 24 girls. The remaining 12, viz., 5 boys and 7 girls, are half-cast children.

GRADED.

The school is graded into two departments, each under care of a teacher, and having separate rooms. All the pupils are required to be in their respective school-rooms four hours every forenoon, viz, from 8 until 12 o'clock. The smaller children spend two hours each afternoon in the school-room under care of the assistant teacher.

All pupils spend one hour each evening in study, namely, from 6.30 to 7.30 o'clock, the girls in their own study-room and the boys in one of the school-rooms. At half past 7 they are summoned to the large school-room, and half an hour is spent in singing, which many of the children enjoy very much. At the close of this exercise a portion of scripture is read and prayer offered, which ends the duties of the day, and the pupils retire for the night.

On Saturdays the smaller boys are divided into two divisions, each in charge of one of the larger boys, and detailed to scrub school-rooms, boys' dormitory, and clean the yard. They work from 8 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., allowing one hour at noon. Afterward they bathe and change their clothing.

On Sundays the pupils are required to attend services in the Presbyterian mission church, to which most of the tribe belong. This building is situated only about 100 yards from the school-house. Dinner is served at 1.30 p. m., and at 3 o'clock the children repair to the school-room and an hour is spent in Sunday-school exercises. An hour every Sunday evening is also spent in singing, scripture reading, and prayer.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

During the afternoons the larger boys are under the supervision of the industrial instructor, whose duty it is to initate them into the secrets of manual labor, practical farming, &c. The girls are at the same time under care of the matron, who pays attention to their physical and moral development. She also arranges the details of the several departments of industry connected with the boarding house. Some are sent to the sewing-room, where they are instructed by the seamstress in the art of making and mending clothes for both sexes; several of the larger girls use the sewing machine with ease and skill. Others are sent to the kitchen and laundry, where they are taught the duties of those departments, by Mrs. C. M. Hannan, who will not allow the children under her care to put the meals on the tables half cooked or in any other way than in most perfect order. The ordinary bill of fare is according to the schedule prepared by the department, plus milk and vegetables raised on the school farm. The details are so arranged as to give every girl an opportunity to learn the different forms of household service.

FARM.

We have 20½ acres of land under the plow, besides a hay meadow, from which 60 tons of hay have been cut this season. We have 13 acres in oats, 4 acres of potatoes, and 4½ acres of carrots, cabbage, beets, and other vegetables.

ANIMALS.

We have 6 horses belonging to the Government on this reserve, 12 cows, 2 oxen, 1 bull, 7 yearlings, and 10 calves.

In concluding this report, which I expect shall be my last, as you have my resignation in hand, it will not be out of place for me to say that the progress of the older Indians of the Payallup tribe, during the past few years, has been almost as marked in their homes and throughout the whole reservation as has been that of the pupils in the industrial school.

The Indian problem is being rapidly solved among the Puyallups. Comfortable and tidy homes, substantial barns and fences, clearings so extensive as to show much labor, and hundreds of tons of hay, with large crops of grain and vegetables, plows, wagons, mowers, &c., all bought and paid for by the Indians, together with a church well filled with devout worshipers on the Holy Sabbath, give evidence of Christian civilization of a very gratifying character. Should this tribe progress in the future as during the past ten years it will not be long ere they can assume all the responsibilities of intelligent American citizens. Such a desirable consummation would be much hastened by the securing of regular titles in fee simple of the homesteads on which they reside. I sincerely hope that your laudable efforts towards this end may be speedily crowned with success.

With grateful memories of all your past kindness, and prayers for the continued progress of that good work in which we have been colaborers for so many years.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. BELL,
Teacher Puyallup Indian School.

EDWIN EELLS, Esq.,
United States Agent, Nisqually, S'Kokomish, and other Indian Tribes.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, TULALIP AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., August, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to forward this my second annual report.

This agency comprises five different reservations described as follows:

The Tulalip Reservation, which is the largest of the five, contains 22,490 square acres or about thirty-six sections on the northeastern shore of Port Gardner and north of the mouth of the Snohomish River. Including Tulalip Bay and Quiltsehda Creek, nine-tenths of the lands thus described are covered with a heavy growth of fir and cedar timber, except where it has been logged in former years. The remaining one-tenth is mostly under cultivation. The population are estimated at 500, and many of these are absent from the reservation the greater part of the year; a great many of the young men find remunerative employment in the saw-mills and logging camps. Those who remain continually on the reservation give their attention to farming, but it is not carried on very extensively. The leading industry is the cutting of cord-wood and 3,500 cords have been sold this year to the steamers at $2.50 per cord. With the money thus procured the Indians are enabled to purchase for themselves and families many of the necessaries of life. The majority of them dress well, and many, especially those who have been educated in the schools at Tulalip, keep their houses clean and have them neatly furnished. During the past year 94 allotments in severalty have been made to these Indians.

The Swinomish Reservation, situated about 25 miles north of Tulalip Reservation and occupying the peninsula on the northeast of Fidalgo Island, contains an area of 7,195 acres. This reservation is about two-thirds timber land; the remaining one-third is excellent farming land especially the tide land on Swinomish Slough; 300 acres of this is diked, but until the present year none of it has been cultivated owing to the difficulty of plowing it and turning the heavy sod with which it is covered. The Indians with the assistance of the farmer have this year plowed and sowed in oats 45 acres of this land; it is well attended to, and an abundant crop is anticipated. Besides this they have worked faithfully repairing the dike, ditching, building fences, and have realized quite a revenue from the sale of cord-wood to the steamers. The Swinomish Indians number 175; about three-fourths of these earn a living by civilized pursuits, the remaining one-fourth by fishing and hunting; during the past year forty-five allotments in severalty have been made to these Indians.

The Lummi Reservation, situated 75 miles north of Tulalip, contains an area of 12,312 acres, three-fourths of which is excellent agricultural land. The Lummis number 275, are a proud people, being both industrious and intelligent; 75 of them have received their allotments in severalty. They are a home-loving people, and give their attention entirely to farming. Many of them have excellent farms, good dwelling houses and barns, and every family has cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. They raise large quantities of grain, hay, and all the garden vegetables, and during the last year have made 1,200 pounds of good butter.

The Madison Reservation, situated 50 miles south of Tulalip at Madison Head, contains an area of 7,284 acres, and this is covered with a heavy growth of fir and cedar timber, which makes it very difficult to clear for agricultural purposes; therefore very little farming is done on this reservation. The Madison Indians number 150, and support themselves by working in the mills and logging camps; also by fishing, hunting, and gathering berries, which they dry in large quantities for winter use.

The Muckleshoot Reservation is situated on White River, 70 miles south of Tulalip, and contains an area of 3,367 acres of very good farming and grazing land. No real division of land has been alloted to these Indians in severalty, but it is fenced into small tracts and each family has control of all within their respective inclosures; about 2,000 acres are thus inclosed and much of it is well tilled and promises an abundant yield. The Muckleshoot Indians number 85; they are well advanced in civilization and many speak English understandingly; they all wear citizen's dress, and several of them have good homes and plenty of stock.

AGENCY.

The Tulalip Agency, beautifully located on Tulalip Bay, is the headquarters of the agent and employés. The agency buildings comprise the agent's house, five houses for employés, the store-house, in which the goods and supplies for the Indians are kept, one store which is occupied by the trader, one store-house on wharf, one barn, and the saw-mill. They are all wooden frame buildings and all except the store are very old, therefore requiring a great deal of work to keep them in repair. The agency mill is run by water-power supplied by a creek which runs through the reservation, and has a sawing capacity of 1,000 feet of lumber per day; there is also a planer and matcher attached. At this mill is sawed, planed, and matched all the lumber made at the agency for building and repairs; also that used by the Indians for building their houses.

The agency wharf has been rebuilt during the last year. The piles were got out by the Indians and the lumber and sills were all sawed at the agency mill. One hundred and two piles were driven, capped, and planked for $4.50 each; therefore, by an expenditure of $459, we have an excellent wharf.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés allowed this agency are 5 in number, as follows: physician, clerk, millwright, sawyer, and farmer.

The millwright keeps the mill in order and does all the carpenter work, repairing, &c. The sawyer, who is a half-breed, runs the mill and does the blacksmith work.

POLICE.

The police force, consisting of 9 privates and 1 officer, have been very efficient in making arrests and prompt in reporting all cases of misdemeanor and other unusual occurences on the different reservations under their supervision.

SCHOOLS.

The agricultural and industrial boarding schools located at Tulalip Reservation, about 1 mile south of the Tulalip Agency, are composed of children from the five different reservations herein described. These schools are maintained by a Government contract under the management of the Sisters of Charity, who receive $25 per quarter for the boarding, clothing, and tuition of each child. The school buildings are 6 in number, 3 for the male and 3 for the female department. They are all wooden, frame, or box buildings; 4 of them are quite old, having been built since 1865, and are much in need of repair.

SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

The school employés are 8 in number, 2 male teachers and 6 Sisters of Charity; they are all competent and well qualified for their various duties, taking a great interest in their work and sparing neither pains nor trouble to advance the general welfare of the children under their care, and it can be truly said that a more zealous, energetic, and efficient force of teachers cannot be found.

MALE SCHOOL.

Fifty-five boys have been in attendance during the past year. The school hours are from 8 to 11.30 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m., and instructions are given by the industrial teacher from 3 to 5.30 p. m. each day. The school exercises consist of prayer, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, composition, history of the United States, book-keeping, and familiar science. The manual labor taught is type-setting, attending to live stock, procuring and chopping fuel, gardening, farming, and carpenter work. The system of teaching is the same as that adopted by the leading schools of the Territory and the progress made by the pupils is astonishingly great, comparing very favorably with that made by white children. I have taken great interest in these schools, and after careful examination I must report that they are in every way well conducted, the pupils making extraordinary progress, and the amount of good done them by the instructions they receive in these various branches of industry can scarcely be overrated.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

Forty-five girls have been in attendance during the past year; the hours for school and the manner of instructing is the same as that of the boys. This school in its various departments is really a model for neatness and good order. The organization and discipline of the house are so complete and perfect that the pupils cannot help but learn well and profit by it. The industries taught are general housework, washing, ironing, mending clothes, cutting out and making garments, gardening, dairy work, crochet, braiding, embroidering, and different kinds of fancy work. The teachers are in every way competent, and the example and instructions of six intelligent zealous women cannot but produce a great impression on the minds of the children, to whom they devote their untiring attention. The girls' school at Tulalip is considered a model school throughout this part of the Territory, receiving the greatest praise from those who have had the pleasure of visiting it.

The good done the Indian people by this school is incalculably great.. With the church, the school is the great civilizing element and those who have been brought

up in both form the better class among our Indians. Their houses are neater and better furnished, their partners and children are better dressed, their gardens better cultivated; they attend church regularly and are industrious and well behaved.

RELIGION.

These Indians with a few exceptions belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are very sincere and devout in the performance of their religious duties. During the past year 141 of them were baptized, 52 confirmed, 38 received first communion, and 40 marriage ceremonies were performed. Their pastor, Rev. J. B. Boulet, works with untiring zeal and perseverance to advance their spiritual welfare. He visits from time to time the various reservations, upon each of which is a neat little church; his spare moments are devoted to the publication of a neat little monthly paper, dedicated to the advancement of the Indian youth; it contains much good advice and pleasant reading and is highly valued by the Indians. It has quite a large circulation, and as at least one Indian in each family can read, it accomplishes much good, and I find that education and Christianity promote the most healthy and permanent progress towards civilization.

Very respectfully,

PATRICK BUCKLEY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, FORT SIMCOE, WASH.,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your circular letter of July 1, 1884, I respectfully submit the following as my second annual report as United States agent for the Indians of this agency.

YAKAMA RESERVATION.

This reservation is 60 by 40 miles in extent and contains over 800,000 acres of land, about one-third of which is arable, and a large part of this arable land is the richest in Washington Territory. All of the lands of this reservation not arable are mountainous and hilly and afford excellent pasturage, and most of the mountain lands are well timbered with pine and fir. The reservation is comparatively well watered. It is bounded on the northeast by the Yakama River, and on the north by the Ahtannum, a branch of the Yakama. The Satus, Topnish and Simcoe Creeks all head in the mountains on the west side of the reservation and run east through the reservation 50 miles or more, and empty into the Yakama. The Simcoe and Topnish unite about 20 miles before reaching the Yakama. The Satus, Topnish, and Simcoe have all rich valleys with low bench lands between, all timberless prairie lands. Much of the valley land is covered with rye grass and the bench lands with bunch grass and sage brush.

PRODUCTIONS.

Wheat, oats, barley and rye grow luxuriantly on the arable lands when properly put in and attended to. Also potatoes, turnips, beets, and other root crops produce abundantly when rightly cultivated. A corn crop cannot be depended on except for small table corn. Fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, and all small fruits, can be produced in abundance by proper attention. Wild hay, such as rye and prairie grass is so abundant that but little attention has been given to raising timothy hay, but it succeeds well where it has been tried. The seasons are usually so dry that irrigation is necessary to successful farming on this reservation, though not much attention as yet has been given by the Indians to irrigation. In the low valley lands the usual crops mature well without irrigation, but on the sage brush lands when reduced to cultivation irrigation is indispensable to successful farming.

CROPS, THIS SEASON,

have not been as good as usual on account of the early and continuous dry weather. I have had cut and stacked for use of the Department stock 445 tons of hay. There have been harvested and thrashed for the Department 1,986 bushels of wheat, 588 bushels of oats, and 345 bushels of barley. None of the root crops have yet been gathered except for daily use; but from appearances the Department potato crop will

amount to about 1,500 bushels, besides turnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, squashes, &c., as per statistics herewith inclosed. The crops raised by the Indian farmers of this reservation are short for the reason stated, but will be sufficient for their subsistence, supplemented by many with wild roots, berries, fish, game, &c. As but a small portion of the grain raised by our Indian farmers has yet been thrashed, the amount of the same can only be estimated from observation as follows: Wheat, 15,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; barley, 3,500 bushels; hay, 3,000 tons; potatoes, 10,000 bushels; turnips, 6,000 bushels; carrots, 5,000 bushels; cabbages, 20,000 head; melons, 500 tons; squashes and pumpkins, 800 tons.

CONDITION, HABITS, AND DISPOSITON.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is various, the most advanced in civilization among them being about up to a level of the lower class of the civilized among the whites. This advanced class of the civilized among the Indians of this agency is not more than one-tenth of the whole. From this class they graduate down in civilization to the lowest barbarism, which lowest barbarian class embraces fully one-third or perhaps half of the Indians belonging to this agency. The greater part of this lower class are non-residents of the reservation and seldom even visit the reservation, and have no fixed homes, but like wild animals go wherever they can obtain a subsistence with the least exertion and most securely. They are lazy and indolent, have retained all the vices of their savage ancestors and absorbed largely the grosser vices of the whites. They mostly encamp in the vicinity of the Columbia River, whose abundant supply of salmon has always afforded them an unfailing source of subsistence. But this supply is being rapidly diminished by the avaricious hordes of white fishermen on the Lower Columbia with their improved methods of catching fish. The habits of the Indians of this agency, like their condition, are various. Industry is an acquired habit, not natural to any human being. Want is the parent of industry. Persons driven to industry to satisfy want of some kind for years, acquire the habit of industry, which in time becomes second nature. The wants of civilized man being animal, moral, and intellectual, are innumerable, and drive him to ceaseless industry to satisfy them. The lower order of Indians being on the animal plane, have only animal wants, which are few and easily satisfied, hence they are not driven thereby with sufficient continuity to create habits of industry. Civilization increases wants which drive to industry. The higher order of Indians having a taste of civilization, have more wants than the lower order and acquire habits of industry more or less, in efforts to satisfy their wants.

The disposition of these Indians is uniformly peaceable. Surrounded as they see themselves by white men with their railroads and telegraphs and rapidly increasing numbers, they will never again attempt war as they did twenty-nine years ago, in the infancy of the white settlements, and got badly whipped then, so they will never again go on the war-path against the white man.

PROGRESS MADE.

Civilization is a plant of very slow growth, especially during the struggling period while starting from barbarism. With the Indian it is very difficult to make the start and emerge from the barbarism of his ancestors deeply incrusted in the rude habits, superstitions, and veneration of many centuries. Therefore it requires microscopic powers of observation to detect the amount of progress made by any Indian tribe in one year. The Indians of this agency are not retrograding, that is certain, and as nothing in nature stands still, this is conclusive proof that some progress has been made during the year, especially among those who have heretofore broken loose from their primitive barbarism. Their wants are increasing and they are making efforts to satisfy these wants, and are becoming industrious in such efforts. They want more comfortable houses and outbuildings. They want wagons, hacks, buggies, threshing, mowing, and reaping machines, and better farming implements, &c. But the sure approach of civilization can only come to Indians by the rising generation through

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There is but one on this reservation, though the fifth article of the treaty by these Indians with the Government, ratified over twenty-five years ago, stipulated that they should have established within one year after the ratification of the treaty two schools, &c. But this is but one of the hundreds of broken promises by our Government to Indians. The one industrial boarding school which I found here has been improved considerably in many respects, both by additions to the number of Indian pupils, which have been increased to over 150, and by a commodious addition to the boarding house building, by which the dining room, kitchen, and laundry accommo-

dations have been adequately enlarged. The additional buildings to the boarding house and school buildings authorized by the Department have not yet been completed, but are in forward process of construction. If all Indian children of school age belonging to this agency on and off the reservation were gathered up there would be in the neighborhood of 500 of them. It is my desire to make provision for and gather these children into the school here as fast as means will permit, as properly conducted schools are the only hope and the only avenues through which our Indians can pass from barbarism to our degree of civilization. Our Government has greatly erred in not providing ample means and power for running all Indian children through civilizing mills—Indian boarding schools.

A MISTAKEN AND PERNICIOUS POLICY.

Congress, at its last session, made provision for giving Indians homesteads free of any charge, and inalienable for twenty-five years. In other words the Government, after purchasing and paying the Indians for the public lands, now donates back to them all of these lands they choose to take. This policy is most pernicious to the Indians of this agency and unjust to the whites in the surrounding country. Nearly all Indians of this agency who have made a start from barbarism reside on this reservation, and are making efforts, more or less successful, to support themselves by agriculture and stock-raising. The lazy, indolent, vicious, anti-civilization portion of the Indians of this agency—the largest half—live off the reservation, with no fixed homes, subsist mostly on fish supplemented by wild roots and berries, steal from the whites and prostitute their women for gain, and many of them are addicted to drunkenness and gambling. An Army officer, a Major MacMurray, has been going around among this outside vicious class of Indians for some weeks recently, armed with plats and maps from different United States land offices of the districts embracing lands along the Columbia River, and showing these Indians the vacant United States lands, and advising them of their rights to take said lands gratis; that, upon taking or accepting a homestead, they would be released from the control of the agent and from surveillance of the Indian police, and could not be forced to go on the reservation or required to send their children to school; and upon accepting a hometead it could not be taken from them by debt, taxes, or otherwise for twenty-five years.

This premium of privileges and immunities held out to this wild, lawless class to accept 160-acre homesteads has and is proving so tempting to these wild outside as well as inside Indians that they are rapidly condescending to accept homesteads under the fostering care and direction of said major. But no improvements will ever be made upon more than one in fifty of such homesteads beyond occasional pitching a tent thereon, and in some cases a little patch fenced by brush or poles cultivated in vegetables by the women. Said policy of inducing Indians to accept homesteads on the public lands is grossly unjust to the whites for the following reasons: When these Indians made their treaty in 1855 they reserved over 800,000 acres in this reservation for themselves. About one-third of this reservation is splendid agricultural land. Not more than one-tenth of the agricultural land has been settled and occupied by the Indians, so that this fine body of land which is free to all Indians and always has been, and is held exclusively for their use, and no white man dare take or can acquire a foot of it without the consent of the Indians and of the Government, is left mostly unoccupied by the Indians of this agency; and the Government, instead of requiring them to come on this reservation and take homesteads that belong to them only, and where they are protected from the rapacity and vices of the white man, and their children schooled, clothed, and boarded gratis, is now giving them homesteads outside of lands they had sold to the white men and been paid for, and thus depriving the increasing tide of white immigrants of their right to take homesteads where they have a right to, and on lands that, in nine cases out of ten, are greatly inferior in quality to the unoccupied arable lands on this reservation, all of which white men would gobble up by homesteads in one month if permitted to do so.

As before remarked, the greater portion of the Indians belonging to this agency who are non-residents of this reservation are wild anti-civilization Indians. They nearly all are known as drummers, dreamers, or pumpummers who have a wild superstitious belief, in which they are very fanatical, that renders them unalterably opposed to the white man's ways. They believe that if they will continue faithful to the old habits and beliefs of their ancestors, that the Great Spirit will in the near future suddenly bring to life all Indians who have died for the last thousand years or more, and will enable the Indians to at once expel or exterminate all the whites and have the whole country to themselves the same as before the white man came. They have rude drums and meet in crowds on Sundays and indulge in drumming and wild, fanatical dances, and the old men make speeches to them, telling them of the good old times of long ago, and of the good time coming if they will continue faithful to the ways of their ancestors, &c. They are therefore strongly opposed to letting their children come to school and do all they can to counteract in their minds the teachings of the

school, of the employés and of Christianity. I have therefore frequently had to use the Indian police in bringing their children to school. This is the class of Indians among whom Major MacMurray has been making a pilgrimage in a four-mule ambulance, driver, interpreter, and a young engineer. I am informed that these Indians regard the major as a deliverer. They easily arrange to get squaw-men or other vicious whites to enable them to obtain from the United States land offices the desired homestead papers, which papers have a much greater value with the holders than the lands therein named, as said papers constitute charters to freedom from agency control and constraint.

These Indians are thus obtaining homesteads, or rather occasional stopping places, among the white settlers, to whom they become nuisances and constant sources of annoyance. As every Indian man and woman have more or less ponies which subsist as they can by pasturage, summer and winter, and often break fences to get feed, and every Indian family has a lot of dogs which often subsist at the expense of neighboring sheep, pigs, and chickens, and as these people move about on horseback much of their time, they are opposed to having their way obstructed or to being turned aside by the white man's fences, and will take the trouble to throw down but never to put up fences in their way. I frequently get letters from white settlers complaining of Indian trespassers and asking me to have them removed to their reservation, where there are hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest pasture and arable lands unoccupied. But, of course, under the policy of the Government I can do nothing for such complaints, the just grounds for which will be greatly increased by gratis homesteads to Indians. The fact that there is an ample sufficiency of rich, arable lands in the reservation to afford homesteads for three times as many Indians as belong to this agency, including Moses's band, which belongs here by treaty, and that whites are excluded from these lands, most of which are not and never will be used by Indians, and the fact that hundreds of Indians of this agency are being induced to accept homesteads outside among the whites, which few of them will ever cultivate and which will be withheld from white men for twenty-five years, is an unjust and a dog-in-the-manger policy that is and will prove a prolific source of trouble.

CONFLICT OF DEPARTMENTS.

I have understood that the Indians of this agency were wholly under my charge as officer of the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, and that all complaints by Indians of this agency to the Government must pass through me as such officer, and that in my official acts I am amenable only to officers of the Interior Department, and that no officer of the War Department has any legal right to hear complaints of Indians of this agency, or to examine into such complaints, or into my official conduct or that of any employé of this agency. But either I have been mistaken in my understanding of these matters, or an officer of the War Department has usurped authority wholly outside of that Department. On the 23d of July, Major MacMurray arrived here with his retinue, after visiting camps of non-resident Indians of this agency on the Columbia River and appointing a council to be held on this reservation 24 miles from the agency on the Yakama River with the outside bands of anti-civilization Indians and those who stop on the reservation that are opposed to progress. The fact that he had appointed said council on the reservation was carefully concealed from my knowledge while he was here. And in order to disarm suspicion in my mind he stated in my presence through his interpreter to the Wild Dreamer Indian, at whose camp he had appointed his council, that he would stop at his camp on his way to Yakima City and look at his farm. I knew nothing of his council of some days with Indians of this agency till it was over. He had a newspaper reporter with him from Yakima City, and I see by his principal speech as published in one of the Yakima City papers that he expressed himself much pleased to meet Smoholly, the great chief and high priest of the Dreamers, with so many of his people who had not been on the reservation before for years; that General Miles had heard many complaints from Indians belonging to this agency of wrongs by white people, both off and on the reservation, and had sent him (Major MacMurray) to investigate these matters, although he did not show me any authority from either General Miles or the War Department. He further said that General Miles sent him to tell the Indians about their rights to take homesteads on Government lands without the payment of any fees, &c.; that General Miles advised that old Indians take homsteads on reservations where they can be helped and protected, but that young men should take homsteads among the whites so as to learn white man's ways and to hasten to take homesteads before the land is all gone, &c. The anti-civilization Indians of this agency are thus taught and encouraged to look to officers of the War instead of the Interior Department for advice, protection, and direction, and to refuse to obey or respect the authority of the agent. The Government should place the Indians wholly under the authority of the War or under that of the Interior Department. This mixing of the authorities of two Departments over them is unwise and pernicious.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police of this agency continue to prove very useful and efficient. They are prompt in their obedience of all orders given, and in the performance of all duties assigned them. From my observation of Indian police, I feel very sure that if better paid and more efficient laws and regulations were enacted defining their powers and duties both on and off their respective reservations, that they could be everywhere safely relied on to preserve order and peace among their people.

The pay allowed is too small to always obtain voluntarily the best and most energetic men among them, and there is no law or authoritative regulation giving or recognizing their official power outside of their respective reservations. This is unjust to agents and a gross neglect. Of necessity agents have to assume the responsibility of ordering their police to pursue and arrest lawless and refractory Indians outside reservations. Should agents fail to assume this responsibility, and each recognize the boundary of his reservation as the limit of his authority over his Indians, it would be disastrous to his control and to good order. I speak from experience; hardly a week passes that I do not have to send some of my police beyond the boundary of this reservation frequently many miles, and sometimes across the Columbia River into Oregon. When I send them outside the reservation I always give them a written order naming the Indian to be arrested, the offense committed, &c., and requesting the civil authorities of the county to assist the police when necessary. The authority of my police to make such arrests has never been successfully resisted, but has been several times questioned, and I of course have been unable to refer to any law or order giving me this assumed authority. But, as before stated, it was and is a choice between assuming said authority or abandoning the control of the lawless and refractory Indians of this agency, who by simply crossing the line of the reservation could defy my authority.

PIUTES.

According to the report of my predecessor, Rev. J. H. Wilbur, for 1879 (see report of Commissioner Indian Affairs, p. 158), the Piutes, to the number of 543, were brought to this agency as prisoners by the military on the 2d of February of that year. But they have never been contented here, and commenced stealing away soon after they were brought here. By the census of 1880, they only numbered 472. From the time of their arrival they continued to draw rations weekly. Their language and that of the Indians of this agency are totally dissimilar, and there has never been any fraternization or good feeling between them and the native Indians of this agency; and I have been unable to induce any of them to take homes in severalty. About 300 of them left last summer, leaving only two bands, that of Paddy Cap and Oitz. Paddy, with his band of about 50, left in the forepart of June last for the Duck Valley Reservation on the line between Idaho and Nevada, and Oitz's band of about 70 left on the 15th instant for the Warm Spring Reservation in Oregon, except about 20, who are to remain till after hop-picking. This disposes of the Piute element of this gency. I had over 20 of their children in school here, but let them go with their parents.

FISHERIES.

Fish has in time past been the main item of subsistence of the Indians of this region, and in their treaty they were careful to reserve the exclusive right to all fisheries on and adjoining their reservation, and the right of free access to all their other accustomed fisheries in common with the whites. The last-named right was invaded by a white man on the Columbia River above the Dalles a few miles, in this Territory, who fenced up and excluded the Indians from access to two of their oldest and most important fisheries. After trying in vain by reason to obtain for the Indians free access to said fisheries, I had to resort to law, and applied through the United States attorney for this Territory to the judge of the courts for this district for, and obtained, a temporary injunction till the next term of court, when it will be tried and the injunction made permanent if the treaty is regarded as the highest law of the land.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

That separate and permanent family homes with sure titles to homesteads is one among the most important factors in progressive civilization, is so self-evident to thinking minds that it needs no argument. My views on this point were fully expressed in my annual report for 1872. (See Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872, pages 329 and 330.) But I am unable to assign and designate homesteads on this reservation to Indians for the reason that the imperfectly marked lines and corners of land surveys on this reservation have become entirely obliterated. The arable lands of this reservation are all either prairie or sage brush lands, so that there are no

trees by which to mark lines or corners, and if corners were ever marked by the contract surveyors such marks have entirely disappeared. Frequent disputes about boundaries of farms and claims come to me for settlement, but for the reason that there are no visible lines or corners I have had to postpone the settlement of all such conflicting claims till a resurvey of these lands can be made and corners permanently established and marked. I trust that funds for obtaining such a resurvey will be speedily allowed as I have repeatedly requested.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary system and reservation autonomy established by me in the early part of last year, consisting of three reservation judges, a clerk of the court, and five justices of the peace for the judiciary, and three reservation commissioners, a reservation treasurer, and eight road supervisors in completion of the reservation autonomy as fully set forth in my last annual report (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1881, pages 153 and 154), continues to work satisfactorily and is improving in efficiency and in the esteem of all Indians who favor civilization. Elections were held in the five justice of the peace districts of this reservation on the first Monday of April last for the election of justices of the peace, and resulted in the re-election of three of the former justices of the peace and two new ones. Elections for justices of the peace are annual. I have heretofore appointed the three judges of the reservation court and the clerk of the court, the three reservation commissioners and reservation treasurer, and the commissioners appointed the road supervisors at their spring term. I have informed the Indians that at the time of the general Territorial election next fall they are also to hold an election for three judges, a clerk of the court, three commissioners, a treasurer, and a prosecuting attorney for the reservation. This election will be on the 10th of November next. The reservation commissioners hold four sessions each year, and the reservation court two terms each year. The Territorial code is taken as the guide as near as possible in the duties of the court, clerk, justices of the peace, commissioners, treasurer and prosecuting attorney. Policemen perform the duties of sheriff and constable for the court and justices of the peace.

MILLS.

The agency grist-mill 7 miles north of the agency is old and badly worn out. The dam, too, has become rotten, and requires much patching to hold water. The mill is at one side of the valley and out of the settled part. The Indians are anxious to have this mill moved, or rather a new mill built about 15 miles southeast of the present mill in a much more central part of the reservation where a stronger and more durable water-power can be had from the Topnish Creek, and they consented to the continuance of pasturage of stock by white men on the reservation on condition that the proceeds of such pasturage be applied to building a mill at this central site. The water-power at the old mill on the upper Simcoe Creek becomes very weak in dry seasons, only sufficient to grind a few hours each day, and if it continued there the building and dam will have to be entirely renewed soon. The agency steam saw-mill 14 mils south of the agency is also old and nearly worn out, and needs a new building, and mostly new machinery. The timber, too, for saw logs in the vicinity of the mill has been cut off for miles away. This mill, too, should be moved to a site more convenient to timber and more accessible to settlements on the reservation.

NEEDED LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Our national laws in relation to Indians is a hotch-potch of incongruous acts by nearly every Congress since the organization of our Government, and much needs revision, or rather the enactment of a new code defining the powers and duties of inspectors, of agents, and of the Indian police; creating an Indian judiciary system, and defining the powers and duties of its officers; fixing a practical and common-sense business system of settling accounts between agents and the Government. But above all the enactment of a law by which an Indian can become a citizen of the United States. We have naturalization laws by which a foreigner, however ignorant, can acquire all the rights and privileges of a citizen in a few years after his arrival in the United States, but there is no law by which a full-blooded Indian, though born and raised in the United States, can acquire the full rights of a citizen. The privilege of taking homesteads on public lands has been extended to Indians, but this does not confer the right to vote, hold office, or to purchase any alcoholic beverage—a right so highly prized by many of our citizens both native and foreign born. By the code of this Territory it is made a criminal offense, punishable by fine not to exceed \$500 and imprisonment not to exceed three months, to induce or offer to induce an Indian to vote. (See Code Washington Territory for 1881, page 178, sec. 910.) By the same code it is a

criminal offense, punishable by a fine of not less than $25, "to sell, barter, give, or in any manner dispose of any wines, spirituous liquors, ale, beer, porter, cider, or any other intoxicating beverage to any Indian or Indians," &c. (See Code Washington Territory for 1881, page 183, sec. 942.) If the provisions of this section were extended to all persons without regard "to race, color," &c., it would be much more just and beneficial.

The wholesale provision in the Indian appropriation act approved July 4, 1884, giving homesteads on public lands to all Indians gratis who will accept them without regard to whether any such Indians have free access to homesteads on Indian reservations containing arable lands as good or better than they can obtain on the public lands, is the offspring of more sentimentalism than good sense, and for reasons stated is unjust to whites, and, in most cases, of no benefit to Indians. Said provision should be amended by a proviso that no Indian be permitted to take a homestead on public lands while there are arable lands equally as good on the reservation of his tribe unoccupied and free to him.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency. The Oneida, Stockbridge, and Menomonee tribes comprise the Indians under the supervision of this agency.

THE ONEIDAS.

The Oneidas reside upon their reserve near Green Bay, in Brown County, Wisconsin. They are comparatively self-sustaining, and receive only $1,000 per annum from the Government under treaty stipulations besides being furnished six day-school teachers without cost to the tribe. Referring to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1865, it will be seen that the Oneidas then numbered by the then last census 1,064, while in December last the annuity pay-roll shows that the tribe numbers 1,628, an increase of 564, or nearly one-third of the present number of the tribe. Farming is the principal avocation of these people and the present season they are blessed with a bountiful harvest.

Laws.—The most intelligent class of these Indians realize the need of the enactment of a simple code of laws for their government, to be well executed, for they now live virtually without laws of their own; and owing to this fact the domestic relations of many of the members of the tribe are considerably mixed. There being no tribunal authorized to dissolve the marriage relations in proper cases, or which in fact does exercise that power, the practice is that when the bonds of matrimony become intolerable to either party the aggrieved party deserts the other, and in many cases takes to himself or herself another mate at one clear jump without the usual steps of divorce and a second marriage ceremony, and in the relation so constituted rear families.

Some of the members of this tribe the last year have been clamorous for an allotment of their lands in severalty, but thus far the efforts made in that direction have been unsuccessful from the fact that the members have been unable to agree upon a division. Now the lands are held in common and each member of the tribe selects such an amount of the public domain not already appropriated as he or she can cultivate or improve and holds the same as long as desirable. The improvements made upon the lands so held are sold and transferred among all the members of the tribe the same as personal estate.

Schools.—Six day schools are now carried on to accommodate the children of this tribe at their reservation, besides accommodations for about 50 pupils at the Menomonee industrial boarding school, but all these accommodations are insufficient to provide for the children of this tribe, owing to the fact that the parents and guardians of these children are scattered over a reserve of nearly three townships of land in extent, and in many cases are too far situate from the school-house to attend, and in other cases the children are provided with an insufficient amount of clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. Knowing that only a limited number of Oneida children could be accommodated at the Menomonee industrial boarding school, I gave a preference first to the orphans, and second to those children without a father or without a mother, and it was found that a larger number of these classes existed than could be accommodated who were willing and desirous of attending the school and presented themselves at the opening of schools for admission. A full quota

for Carlisle was readily found in this tribe which has not before had a representative there.

The language spoken.—A mistake has clearly been made in the earlier reports of this tribe as to their speaking the English language, for at this time it will be found that nearly the whole of the tribe speak the Oneida dialect at home and when conversing with each other, and their children are reared to hear scarcely any other spoken language, except when at school, which renders their school progress slow with this double burden.

THE STOCKBRIDGE TRIBE.

There is but a remnant of this tribe remaining, numbering only 136, several divisions of the tribe having been made, and a part each time becoming citizens. Under the existing laws of the State of Wisconsin nearly all the male portion of this tribe over twenty-one years of age are qualified electors, and I am unable to see any reason why the whole tribe should not become citizens and their tribal relations abandoned, and they brought under the influence and control of the laws of the State, but leaving their lands held in trust by the Government and exempt from taxation for a limited period; and I am inclined to the opinion that such a course would have a beneficial effect upon the morals of the members of this tribe and greatly improve their present condition.

THE MENOMONEES.

The Menomonee tribe now numbers about 1400, and they reside on their reserve in Shawano County, Wisconsin. They are engaged in lumbering winters, and to some extent in farming in the summer season. An increased interest in the agricultural pursuit is observable, but this is far from what could be desired. Two years ago the farming pursuit was almost wholly abandoned. The Indians having become distracted by the glittering prizes they fancied they saw in the lumbering enterprise, turned disgusted from the plow and field, and it has taken all the influence I have been able to bring to bear upon them for the last two seasons to even get them back to the point where they then were when they commenced lumbering. The farms of those who pretend to farm will not exceed 4 acres in extent on an average, and as yet there seems to be no great desire to increase their acres or labors in that direction. The condition of this tribe at the present time will not compare favorably in an agricultural point of view with its status twenty-five years ago. Five hundred dollars were expended in procuring potatoes, beans, and seed-oats last spring for this tribe, and distributed among its numbers, and in many cases the potatoes and beans were eaten by those who received the same, and the oats fed to their stock, and in some cases the fields were abandoned after being planted or sowed.

Lumbering.—Last winter this tribe cut and put in about 4,500,000 feet of pine saw logs, cut from dead and down timber, but the prices for which it was sold were so low that it barely covered the expense of putting it in, and the logs were found to be a drug upon the log market when offered for sale. The experiment of keeping over the logs cut the year previous for a better price than was offered last summer proved to be a sad mistake and a clear loss to the lumbermen of about $6,000.

Standing green pine.—It is estimated that the Menomonees have about 300,000,000 feet of standing green pine, which would sell for $5 per thousand feet standing, netting a sum total of $1,500,000. This pine, if sold and the funds placed at interest, would make the tribe self-sustaining financially, and render any further appropriations by Congress out of the United States Treasury unnecessary for the support and civilization of this tribe and the expense of all necessary schools for its children. This pine is exposed to damage and destruction by fires and other casualties, and the harvest is ripe, and I would urge upon Congress and the authorities that active measures be at once taken to save this fortune of the Menomonees and insure it against possible loss, and render this tribe independent of the financial support of our Government. At the present speed the lumbermen of this tribe are making cutting logs, it will take them fifty years to make this pine into logs and put them in, and will be a hand-to-mouth affair all through and the proceeds used up as fast as received, and the whole fortune gone at last and the operators forced to seek other fields of labor.

Boarding schools.—The boarding schools now in operation upon the Menomonee Reserve are ample to accommodate all the children and are tolerably well attended.

D. P. ANDREWS,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 19, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of this agency.

The agency comprises nine different reservations, located at remote points in Minne-

sota and Wisconsin, occupied by the tribes known as Chippewas of Lake Superior, and Bois Fortes, the former being located upon the Lac Court Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, and Red Cliff Reservations in Wisconsin, and the Fon du Lac and Grand Portage Reservations in Minnesota; the latter upon the Bois Forte, Vermillion Lake, and Deer Creek Reservations, in the northern part of Minnesota.

Of these Indians the Bois Forte Band, numbering 700, only, are still in receipt of payments under their treaty, the treaties with the Chippewas of Lake Superior having expired. The annual payment to the Bois Forte Indians consists of $3,500 in money, and $7,500 in provisions, clothing, and other supplies. These Indians are also furnished with a blacksmith and necessary shop supplies, a farmer, and a school-teacher and assistant. Their location having been hitherto at a great distance from any white settlements they are less advanced in civilization than the occupants of the other reservations in the agency. Their chief support is obtained from hunting and fishing, and they have almost exclusive occupation of a large tract of country outside their reservation. This territory being dotted with small lakes abounding in fish and game there has been less inducement to them to cultivate the soil, yet many of them are devoting some attention to farming, and the acreage under cultivation, though small in amount as yet, is steadily increasing; some of their younger men have found employment in the development of the recently opened iron mines in the vicinity of the Vermillion Lake Reservation, and are said to be industrious and reliable workmen. With the approach of white settlements to their country comes the great curse of the Indian, the whisky seller, and I regret to have to state that drunkenness is rapidly increasing among them. The school established at Vermillion Lake has been well attended by the children of the families located in that vicinity, and the teacher reports good progress and a desire to improve among the pupils. The Bois Forte Reservation proper, situated upon Net Lake in Saint Louis County, Minnesota, I have not been able to visit since having charge of this agency, owing to its distance, the difficulty of reaching it, and the multiplicity of my duties.

The Bad River Reservation is situated in Ashland County, Wisconsin, with a shore line of about 30 miles upon Lake Superior, embracing the outlets of three important rivers, the Bad, White, and Kakagon. The Bad River is navigable by steamer to the village of Odanah, the chief settlement of the Indians, about 5 miles from the lake. At this point are located the Government farmer and blacksmith, the Presbyterian and Catholic missions and schools. These schools are well attended by the smaller children, and religious services are more generally attended than is usually the case among white communities.

Permission having been given by the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the cutting and felling by the Indians of a portion of the pine upon their patented lands, the work to be done under the supervision of the agent by the Indians, and the sales to be approved by the honorable Commissioner of Indian affairs and the agent, this has become the principal winter industry of the Indians, and has resulted in furnishing them with a comfortable subsistence for all, and the acquisition of considerable sums by parties owning well-timbered lands. The use of the money so acquired has not been nor could it be expected that in all cases it would be judicious, but a marked improvement in the homes and surroundings of the Indians is apparrent, as resulting from this source. The Indians upon this reservation are well advanced in civilization, are industrious, self-supporting, and intelligent.

I have, during the past year, delivered to heads of families upon this reservation 20 patents conveying title to 80 acres of land each, in addition to the 122 delivered during the previous year. The entire reservation is heavily timbered and many of these patented tracts are unimproved from the fact that there are no roads leading to them, and the Indians much prefer living in the village of Odanah. When urged to settle upon and improve their lands, they give as an excuse for non-compliance the impossibility of their children attending school when located at such a distance, and the difficulty of transporting supplies with which to make the necessary clearings and improvements. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway are now making a preliminary survey through this reservation preparatory to the extension of their road to Ashland, Wis., which will open up a valuable portion of the reservation, making a market for the timber and other products, and furnishing employment for the young men.

This reservation covers an area of 124,333 acres; the number of Indians of the band appearing upon my rolls as having received annuities during the past year is 472, or about one-half the entire number of the band.

The Red Cliff Reservation, situated in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, has an area of four sections of land, all of which is owned in fee by the Indians inhabiting it, in tracts of 80 acres for each head of a family. The members of this band are nearly all of mixed blood, are self-supporting, deriving their subsistence from the products of their small clearings, from fishing, lumbering, and labor in the mills and lumber camps in the vicinity. They have been in former years recognized as citizens by the local officers, have been permitted to vote, to hold town and county offices, and should be formally

admitted as citizens of the United States. There are no Government employés upon this reservation. Annuity distributions have been made in payment for labor and to the poor during the past year to 214 persons of this band. Many of its members reside permanently in Bayfield and La Pointe, where they support themselves by their own industry. The day-school upon this reservation, supported by the Catholic Mission is well attended, and the progress of the pupils is very satisfactory. The Catholic order of Saint Francis have also built a church upon the reservation, where the religious services are well attended.

Lac Court Oreilles Reservation, situated in Sawyer County, Wisconsin, has an area of 69,136 acres, and the number of Indians appearing on my rolls as having received annuities during the past year is 1,041. The reservation, like all in this agency, is heavily timbered, and much labor is required to clear the land for farming purposes; the amount of land under cultivation is, therefore, limited, but a gradual increase of acreage cultivated is apparent from year to year.

The pine timber upon the reservation is of large amount, and of good quality. During the past winter nearly every able-bodied man upon the reservation has been engaged in lumbering operations, the amount cut and sold exceeding 30,000,000 feet, board measure. The result of these operations has been to distribute a large amount of money among them, and but few communities in the State are in a more prosperous condition than the members of this band.

A large part of the soil upon the reservation is of good quality for farming purposes, and the crops raised find a ready market. This band appears to be making more rapid progress in civilization than any other in the agency. The principal drawback to their progress is the facility with which whisky can be procured at the various villages on the outskirts of the reservation. I have spared no exertion to break up this villainous traffic, but my success has not been what I could have desired. During the past year I have delivered to members of this band 77 patents, covering 80 acres of land each, in addition to the 188 reported during the previous year. There are employed upon this reservation by the Government, for the assistance and instruction of the Indians, a farmer and a school teacher and assistant. There are also upon the reservation two schools supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and one by Catholic missions.

The business of this reservation is sufficiently important to occupy the whole time of a resident agent, and an earnest man could, I believe, accomplish most satisfactory results, the Indians being intelligent, energetic, and anxious to reach a higher state of civilization. Mr. Pero, the Government farmer employed here, is an active, energetic man, and I have been forced to rely on him almost entirely for the work necessary to be done here, and although the task is too much for any one man, I have ever found him willing and anxious to render every assistance in his power to contribute to the welfare of the Indians under his charge.

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation, situated in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, upon Flambeau Lake, headwaters of the river of that name, contains 69,824 acres of land, mostly heavily timbered; the number of Indians upon this reservation receiving annuities during the past year was 511. No Government employés have ever been located here, and the Indians have made but little progress in the habits of civilized life. No allotments have been made of lands in severalty, nor do I think it advisable at present that there should be.

An appropriation has been made for the employment of a teacher for the current fiscal year. I have not as yet been able to secure the services of a proper person for the position nor to erect the necessary buildings. The road to this reservation is impassable for teams in summer, and I may not be able to get in the necessary material until the ground freezes. I shall, however, make every exertion to have the school started at the earliest possible time, and hope with this assistance to be able to show some improvement in the condition of this band during the coming year.

These Indians support themselves principally by hunting, fishing, and labor in the lumber camps upon the Flambeau River; they cultivate small patches, principally of corn; the early frost of last year ruined this crop and caused some suffering among them from scarcity of provisions. I gave employment to a number of them in cutting a road through the reservation to connect with the lumbering roads leading to the Wisconsin Central Railroad, paying for the labor in provisions.

Over this road I expect to be able to transport the annuity goods and supplies during the present winter, making the distribution for the first time upon the reservation. The annuity distribution has hitherto been made at a point upon the railroad about 30 miles from the reservation, and the benefit derived from the distribution has been counterbalanced by the drunkenness and debauchery which has usually succeeded. I have had arrested and punished many parties engaged in selling whisky to these Indians, but unprincipled parties can always be found to act as go-betweens, purchasing from the rum shops and carrying to the Indians, and although some of these have also been punished, the great majority escape detection. Making the distribution upon the reservation has hitherto been impossible, owing to the limited amount

of transportation fund allowed. This season I hope to do so, thus avoiding the loss and the drunkenness which has been attendant upon previous occasions.

During the month of June last an epidemic of diptheria in a malignant form broke out in the Indian village upon the reservation, and upwards of thirty deaths occurred, principally among children, from this cause. Having no Government physician at the agency, at my request Drs. Harrison, of this place, and Thompson, of Lincoln County, visited the reservation. Arriving at the Indian village they found that the Indians had dispersed to distant points upon the reservation, and that the disease had abated. Finding no cases at that time, they gave the Indians such sanitary advice as was necessary in case of another outbreak of the disease and returned. Since that time I have heard of no recurrence of the disease.

The Fon du Lac Reservation is situated upon the west bank of the Saint Louis River, in Carlton County, Minnesota. It contains an area of 100,121 acres, and the number of Indians enrolled and who received annuity distributions during the past year was 403. No employés have been located upon this reservation for many years until within the past year, when a farmer and teacher have been employed. The lands upon this reservation have been hitherto held in common, but during the past year many of the Indians selected tracts which they desire alloted to them, and are making improvements upon their claims. There is a considerable amount of pine and other valuable timber upon this reservation, and much of the land is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes and could be easily cleared. The Indians of this band support themselves from the products of their gardens, from the employment they receive from manufactories adjoining the reservation and partly from hunting and fishing. The attendance upon the school is somewhat irregular, and chiefly by very young children, but their progress is very favorably reported by their teacher. Quite a number of this band who have hitherto resided entirely off the reservation, where they could find employment, have returned during the past year, made selections of land which they desire allotted to them, and erected comfortable houses upon their claims; these houses are built of hewn logs, the roof and floors being made ot lumber furnished by the Government.

The Grand Portage Reservation is located upon the north shore of Lake Superior, near the Canadian boundary. It has an area of 51,840 acres, and 258 members of the band were enrolled and received annuities during the past year. The land comprised in this reservation, so far as it has come under my observation, is rocky and sterile, and of very little value. Most of the Indians of the band are scattered at various points in the surrounding country, wherever they can find employment, very few of them remaining permanently upon the reservation. There is employed upon this reservation a Government teacher, but the attendance of the school is small and irregular. Owing to the isolation of this band and the teacher being the only white man in that vicinity from whom any information can be obtained regarding their circumstances, and the expense of retaining him being moderate ($480 per annum), I have continued to recommend his employment, though the results in an educational point of view would hardly seem to warrant the employment of a teacher.

In general I regret to say that I cannot note a very marked improvement in the Indians of this agency. Upon the reservations where logging has been carried on there is an improvement in the comfort of their dwellings, in the matter of dress, and to some extent in the acreage brought under cultivation, but among the community in general there appears an apathy and want of ambition which gives me little encouragement. In a few cases the money so acquired has been invested to good advantage in permanent and substantial improvements, but many of them seem indisposed to do further work until the proceeds of the past winter have been expended. It is impossible for me, situated as the reservations are at distant points from the agency, to exercise much personal influence upon them. I can only visit once for a few days during the year some of the reservations, and the others infrequently and for but short periods.

The curse of the whole race and the great drawback to their advancement is the facility with which they can procure whisky. I have neglected no opportunity to prosecute any parties against whom I could bring evidence who were engaged in this nefarious business, but there is a large class of men upon the outskirts of civilization without principle or character who readily act as middlemen between the Indian and whisky seller for a commission, and by them the Indian is robbed and debased, and efforts to improve his condition are rendered unavailing. Although I would not encourage I should readily overlook a little lynch law, executed by the Indians themselves upon this class of miscreants.

There has been no suffering for the necessaries of life among any of the bands of this agency. There has been no unusual amount of sickness among them, except in the case of the Lac du Flambeau band above noted.

Of the educational progress made I cannot speak decidedly from personal observation; the attendance upon the schools is chiefly by children under ten years of age and is not regular and continuous. I do not know that in their present condi-

tion better results can be obtained at reservation schools. In conversation with the Indians they seem to realize the importance of obtaining an education for their children, but it finally seems to be left optional with the children themselves whether they shall attend or not, no compulsion being used to secure regularity of attendance.

There have been no serious acts of criminality among them come to my notice, the only disturbances being caused by intoxication.

Returning thanks for the kindness with which my requests for assistance have always been met by the Department, and regretting that I cannot make a more rose-colored report of progress, I remain, very respectfully,

W. R. DURFEE,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as agent of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians, located upon this reservation.

I assumed charge on the 19th day of February of this year, the weather inclement and very severe, thermometer registering 35°, making it almost impossible to properly examine the stock of merchandise and farming machinery for which I had to give my receipt. I found most of the annuity goods in order, with the exception of machinery and farming implements. All the farming machinery is of ancient design, heavy, broken, and unfit for use. There being no possible way of housing the large farming machines, such as threshers, mowers, rakes, plows, and wagons, they have for years stood the summer's sun and winter's storm, until at the present time the only service they are fit for is to show the rising generation the immense strides the American mechanic has made in improving labor-saving machinery. Under some of the former administrations an Indian agency was the depository of goods as useless to an Indian as a Greek dictionary, and the consequence is that I find the little warehouse-room I have clogged up with material utterly worthless in this country and in quantities sufficient to supply the whole Territory.

Subsistence, the article the Indians needed most, was almost exhausted, and it was necessary for me to at once curtail the issue of rations, and had it not been for your kind and prompt action in giving me authority to purchase flour and beef in open market, my Indians must have starved or left the reservation to commit depredations on cattle roaming the hills. Such acts, I am happy to state, have been avoided, and I can safely say that my 2,000 Indians, classed as wild, roving, and uncivilized, are as peaceable, orderly, law-abiding men as can be found in any new territory. No nation on the face of the globe can furnish 2,000 people who will submit quietly to being confined between unknown lines and starved to death while cattle can be had for the killing. My Indians have done it; not a complaint has reached me of their having killed any white man's cattle.

FARMING.

The Indians on this reservation have, until the last year or two, been living in a land of plenty; were provided by a kind Providence with food suitable to their wants. The mountains were full of bison, elk, deer, bear, and antelope. The antelope grazed in the valleys in herds of thousands, almost as tame as domestic cattle. While meat was at the door of the tepee it was useless to ask the Indian to farm, especially as he had no fondness for the food of the white man. Now the inevitable is coming to pass—the wholesale slaughter of animals for their skins has driven the few surviving to the fastnesses of the mountain, and days and months of laborious toil poorly reward the Indian for the privation he has suffered.

Some of them have listened to advice and reason, and broken small patches of ground which they have fenced in a rude way, for timber is scarce in this country, and have planted oats, potatoes, and garden truck. Some few planted wheat, but at the time wheat should have been planted they were in a starving condition, and, preferring the bird in hand to two in the bush, put the grain where they thought it would do the most good. No people more fully obey the injunction of the Bible, "Take no thought of the morrow what ye shall eat." In raising garden truck some are very successful, and bring their produce to the agency and post for sale. I issued for planting 5,500 pounds of wheat, 18,600 pounds of potatoes, 3,700 pounds of oats, besides a quantity of garden seed. I issued and loaned 40 wagons, 24 plows, 12 harrows, 30 hoes, and 40 rakes. Unfortunately the Indian, like many white men, starts out with good intention, but, lacking stability of purpose, falls by the wayside. He

who has been in the habit of gathering the fruit of his labor at the crack of his rifle finds it tedious waiting for the maturing of his crops. Let us not despair. The arts of civilization cannot be learned in a day. Where two plant this year four will next, and at this geometrical progression we will solve the Indian problem.

The employé force has been kept very busy making and repairing fences and ditches, cutting and hauling hay for agency use and the use of the school, also in cutting hay for Indians who had taken care of meadow land. We cut it for them with machine. They rake, stack, and haul to market for sale. Some of them will realize as much as $150. We have in enough oats for agency stock—say about 20 acres. We have a 300-acre field fenced. I am told that at one time most of it was broken. I can only say that it has gone back to a state of nature; some few acres are in use by Indians, and the school has planted some potatoes in it. It was the intention to give this field to Indians for their farms, but they will not use it, preferring to select small patches of bottom land which can be easy irrigated, and where they can congregate in family bands. The area of this reservation embraces about 30 by 50 miles, in which the Indian can locate to suit his fancy. They are thus so scattered that it is next to impossible to render them much assistance in farming.

STOCK ANIMALS.

I have 8 yoke of oxen, which, until the present time, have been roaming at large as I had no use for them. I am now utilizing them in hauling wood for the school, which will require 50 cords of wood and 50 tons of coal. I would gladly turn them in as beef and invest the value in two spans of good work-horses. I have one pair of mules in fair condition, one first-class horse and one not so good, and a fair pair of horses that I have loaned to the school.

INDIAN ANIMALS.

Until recently the Indian cared only for his ponies. The Wind River Valley is a fine grass country, and they raise thousands of small horses. Their stock is gradually improving by a better grade of horses, brought in from Utah by the Utes who exchange them for buffalo robes. They are just beginning, when too late, to appreciate the value of cattle. The cattle given to the Shoshones a few years ago, on the ceding back to the Government a portion of their reservation, have been mostly stolen or sold to the white men living on or near the reservation, for a few dollars, whilst those given to the Arapahoes a few years ago for stock cattle have been eaten up or gobbled up by the cattlemen of the neighborhood. It is no uncommon sight to see a white man's cow with a half dozen calves, while the Indian cow has none. If when the cattle were given them they had been branded U. S. they could not have sold them, and the only loss would have been those killed for beef. They are now seeing their error, and a few are gathering up the remmants that remain and putting their private brand upon them. Blackcoal, Arapaho chief, has probably 50 head in his herd; Washakie, Shoshone chief, about a dozen. For the benefit of our common country, as well as for the Indians, I think it would be wise policy to purchase and loan to the five heads of each tribe ten good-sized stallions, branding them U. S.; they would not be lost or stolen, and a breed of horses would be raised that for hardiness and endurance could not be surpassed.

AGENCY BUILDINGS

consist of seven buildings for dwellings, which were built by contract fourteen years ago for the sum of $13,000. They are log houses, one story high, two rooms front, and kitchen back; one warehouse built of stone; carpenter shop and blacksmith shop under one roof, frame. A room attached to the shop makes a home for the blacksmith and family. There is a log house, formerly used as school and church, which is now used by the school as a store-house for tools and sleeping department for employés. There is a frame building, under one roof, receipted for as one grist mill and one saw-mill; the inclosed part of it is used for a warehouse, the saw-mill and grist-mill are only "on the papers." An office and council room is needed. The agent's house has just been put in habitable order by the expenditure of $500, and as the Department has granted me $1,200 to spend on agency buildings I trust that before winter the buildings will be shingled so that my employés can live in them without the necessity of oil-cloth clothing. Our stable is an old stockade, covered with straw, but with thermometer at 40° it is little better protection to our stock than the open prairie.

EMPLOYÉS

all work harmoniously together. I have seen no necessity of any change in the list as handed to me by my predecessor. My blacksmith resigned, having found that he could make better wages, and I had some difficulty in finding a suitable one to take his place. By authority I employed a harness-maker for two months to repair harness. As we have a large amount of harness it was money well spent. My carpenter and smith are kept busy repairing one hundred old wagons so that they can be used for freighting. The farmer and assistant have all they can attend to. We have put up about 50 tons of hay for agency stock and for the school stock. By authority granted I have three men employed for three months to haul wood and coal. No one here confines himself to any particular line of duty, but knows that when labor is required he must be ready to give an assisting hand. The wages allowed by the Government are far below what should be paid for competent employés.

INDIAN POLICE

consists of chief of police and six privates. I have had occasion to make but one change in this department. One private was discharged because he was too lazy to draw anything but his salary and rations. They can be depended upon to do what they are ordered to do, and if sent out to bring in a suspected party they will bring him in at any cost. Although I believe the Department pretends to furnish them with pistols and badges for their protection, none have been received at this agency. The pay of $5 per month for man and horse cannot be considered an extravagance on the part of the Government. Having no lock-up, the only punishment I can inflict is to cut off rations, but as the Department has most effectually done that, the threat has lost its terror.

TRANSPORTATION.

All the supplies for this agency are transported from Rawlins here by Indians; the distance is 150 miles. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, they have transported with their own teams 310,000 pounds of freight and have received in payment for freighting the sum of $3,500. The freighting was promptly done without loss, and teams and freight brought in in good order.

MILLS.

I have on the ground a first-class 30-horse engine and boilers. They have not been put in position, for want of funds. The machinery of an old saw-mill was hauled by my predecessor 15 miles into the mountains. As there is but little timber where it is and a doubtful supply of water, and as it takes the better part of a day to reach it with teams, I have not thought it policy to spend any money to put it in running order.

FURS AND ROBES.

Furs and robes are getting very scarce, as will be seen by the following table:

Year.	Kind of furs and robes.	Number.	Average value.
1882	Buffalo robes	2,400	*$6 50
1883	......do	1,500	*7 00
1884	......do	500	*7 50
1883	Deer and elk, weighing 9,000 pounds	4,500	†7 15
1884	Deer and elk, weighing 12,000 pounds	6,000	†55

* Each. † Per pound.

Other furs, say, amount to $1,000.

It will be seen that as the buffalo died out attention was turned to deer and elk, and as the buffalo dropped from 2,400 to 500 in two years we can easily see the fate of the deer and elk. They will be killed off faster than the buffalo, for the reason that they are now being killed for food as well as hide. Then what is to become of the poor Indian. When they had the meat of 2,400 buffaloes the Government gave them 1,200,000 pounds of beef. When but 1,500 buffaloes their beef was reduced to 750,000 pounds, and when but 500 buffaloes was all they could kill I am reduced to 525,000 pounds of beef. I do not believe they will be able to kill 200 buffaloes this coming season. What they are to live on God only knows, and he won't tell.

CIVILIZATION.

Civilization of these Indians is advancing slowly. The number that wear clothing is greatly on the increase, and a majority of them wear some piece of white people's clothing. Most of the males prefer leggins to pantaloons, and will often cut the seat out of new pants to convert them into leggins. They do not like to live in houses, for the reason that they soon become infested with vermin and full of filth. A tepee they can move when the filth becomes unbearable to an Indian, but a house they cannot move. When it is remembered that but a few years have elapsed since these Indians were bloody-thirsty savages their improvement gives very promising encouragement. If the Government will use a wise policy and furnish them sufficient subsistence, so as to prevent the necessity of their taking their whole family with them when they go hunting, they would soon learn to enjoy the comforts of domestic life and be absent only long enough to furnish meat for the family at home. There is no use of talking religion or endeavoring to civilize an empty stomach. It can't be done.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation has been very good. During the past year the number of deaths reported have been thirty-one (31). But one new case of venereal disease has presented itself for treatment; the chronic cases are doing well; death has lessened the number. The Indian comes freely to the agency physician, and their faith in the potency of his treatment is rapidly gaining strength. While the Indian medicine men still practice their ways among the Indians, they would be of little use and but little sought for were a hospital built at the agency where they could receive constant treatment. Our school is growing rapidly, and it may be well to consider the propriety of erecting a suitable building where, in the case of fever or contagious disease, the invalid can be removed to it for the safety of others.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The new school-house is built of adobe, and is — feet front and — feet deep—main building with two wings, one — feet, and the other, in which is the dining-room, kitchen, and laundry, is — feet deep. The building was built by contract for the sum of $11,000, and when handed over to me on April 9 of this year, the contract being complied with, the building was not painted, there were no steps, and are none to-day to reach the outside doors, which are 2 feet from the ground, no outhouses of any description, no closets, shelving, or cupboards, nothing but the walls and roof. In this incomplete building we have 40 children, and expect to have 70 in a few weeks.

SCHOOLS.

The progress made by the scholars in their studies has been on the whole satisfactory. They write a good hand and are apt at figures. Some of them have advanced as far as fractions in arithmetic, but in the more important subjects of reading and speaking English they have not made the progress they should have done. The conduct during school hours is remarkably good; they are quite diligent and painstaking. It would, I think, be difficult to find in a civilized community better behaved children.

Of their industrial work I can speak highly. They are willing and obedient, ready at all times to follow their instructor and to do what they are able to do. On the school farm about two and a half acres have been planted with potatoes and three acres sown with wheat, The potatoes have not done well. They will average about half a crop. The grain looks better and may make a fair yield. Fifteen tons of hay have been stacked, a cellar dug, fuel for the summer months, and poles for corrals hauled a distance of 7 miles; a considerable quantity of dirt and débris has been carted from the school grounds, all of which work the boys helped in doing, The school has the use of a pair of horses belonging to the agency, and is the owner of 7 dairy cows and calves. The average attendance during the year was 16 boys and 2 girls. Until recently we could accommodate no more. The Shoshones have been averse to sending their children to school, but this week they have sent us 16, which swells our number to 40 boarders. More are expected in a few weeks. With our spacious building we can conveniently accommodate 80 scholars.

In giving thanks to the Department for its prompt and generous response to my many wants, I promise to so manage the affairs of this agency that the best interest of the service and the welfare of the Indian shall at all times be the object in view.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, yours truly,

S. R. MARTIN, *Agent*.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE BARRACKS,
September 12, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my fifth annual report.
The following table of statistics shows the population for the period of report:

	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remained at school.		Total
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls,	Boys.	Girls.	
Apaches	3	2	47	5	57		1			50	6	56
Arapahoes	17	10	9	9	45	8	9		1	18	9	27
Caddoes	1				1					1		1
Cheyennes	26	11	8	4	49	15	5			19	10	29
Comanches	10		2	1	13	1	1			11		11
Creeks	10	13			23	8	9			2	4	6
Chippewas			8		8	1				7		7
Crows	8		5	6	19	3	2			10	4	14
Delawares		1			1		1					
Gros Ventrés	1				1					1		1
Iowas	3	2	1	1	7	1	2			3	1	4
Kaws	4	1			5		1			4		4
Keechies	1				1					1		1
Kiowas	3	2			5	1	1			2	1	3
Lipans	1	1			2					1	1	2
Menomonees	5	3			8	5	3					
Miamis	1		1	1	3		1			2		2
Modocs	2	2			4		2	1		1		1
Navajos	10	2			12	4	2			6		6
Nez Percés	4	1	2	2	9	2				4	3	7
Northern Arapahoes	3	2			5	3	2					
Omahas	20	10			30	1	5		1	19	4	23
Osages	20	14			34	13	10			7	4	11
Ottawas	2	2			4	1				1	2	3
Onondagas	1		3	5	9	4	4				1	1
Pawnees	8	4	10	9	31	2	7			16	6	22
Poncas	4				4	2				2		2
Pueblos	11	10	8	2	31	8	7	1		10	5	15
Pottawatomies	1				1	1						
Sacs and Foxes	1			1	2					1	1	2
Sioux, Rosebud	23	11	27	21	82	5	10		2	45	20	65
Sioux, Pine Ridge	26	9	6		41	8	2			24	7	31
Sioux, Sisseton	3	3			6	3	3					
Seminoles		2			2						2	2
Shoshones	2				2					2		2
Towaconies		1			1		1					
Wichitas	4	3			7		3			4		4
Winnebagoes			2	2	4					2	2	4
	239	122	139	69	569	100	94	2	4	276	93	369

PLANTING OUT.

Of this number I placed out on farms and in families during the year, for longer or shorter periods, 44 girls and 173 boys, and have arranged for keeping out about 110 the ensuing winter, to attend the public schools where they are located, or to receive private instruction in the families. This is by far the most important feature of our work, and, to my mind, points the way to a practical solution of the difficulties and antagonisms separating our Indian from our other peoples, convincing both races of the true character and capacity of the other. Of the 217 placed out last year, 90 were reported as excellent in conduct, 63 as good, 46 as fair, and only 18 as bad; 84 are reported as excellent workers, 83 as good, 41 as fair, and 9 as lazy.

I established a regulation that all who went out from the school should do so intirely at the expense of their patrons, and should receive pay according to their ability. The results have been most satisfactory. The absence from the school has been in nearly every case a clear saving to the Government of their support during such period of absence, and many of the boys and girls, besides supplying themselves with clothing, have earned and saved considerable sums of money, which, I find, has a most excellent influence. An Indian boy who has earned and saved $25 or $50 is, in every way, more manly and more to be relied upon than one who has nothing; whereas, had he received the same sum as a gratuity the reverse would be the case. Necessarily we have to send out the most advanced and best students. Those returned to their homes, added to the accessions made to the school during the year,

unfortunately limited the number competent to be placed out. Two years of school training and discipline are necessary to fit a new pupil for this outing. The rapid progress in English speaking, the skill in hand and head work, the independence in thought and action pupils so placed gain, all prove that this method of preparing and dispersing Indian youth is an invaluable means of giving them the courage and capacity for civilized self-support. An Indian boy, placed in a family remote from his home (and it is better distant from the school), surrounded on all sides by hard-working, industrious people, feels at once a stronger desire to do something for himself than he can be made to feel under any collective system, or in the best Indian training school that can be established. His self-respect asserts itself; he goes to work, behaves himself, and tries in every way to compete with those about him. For the time he in a measure forgets the things that are behind and pushes on towards a better life.

There is, however, one drawback to the success of this or any other method that may be established which applies to those belonging to ration and annuity tribes. We find from the course of thought among those belonging to such tribes that there is constantly before them the inevitable future of a return to their homes, and to food without labor. So long as they return to their tribes to be fed, or are forced to fall back into homes of filth and degradation to be ruled by blind, ignorant, and superstitious parents, the Government by such methods, to some extent destroys that which it builds. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the reservation for every Indian within the United States shall only be bounded by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, British America, and the Gulf of Mexico, and when the system of maintaining tribes and separate peoples will be abandoned, and the Indian, no less than the negro, shall be an unrestricted citizen. The boy learns to swim by going into the water; the Indian will become civilized by mixing with civilization. There can, certainly, be no duty resting on the General Government to educate these people to tribal life and perpetuate petty nationalities. It seems plain to me, that every educational effort of the Government should urge these people into association and competition with the other people of the country, and teach them that it is more honorable to be an American citizen than to remain a Comanche or a Sioux. From our experience there is no great difficulty in preparing young Indians to live among and become a part of civilized people; but the system of educating in tribes and tribal schools leaves the Onondagas Onondagas still, notwithstanding their reservation has been for more than a century in the heart of our greatest State.

TRANSFERS TO OTHER SCHOOLS.

Eight of the pupils shown in our tables to have been returned were transferred to schools in the West as employés—5 to Genoa, Nebr., and 3 to the Navajo Agency, New Mexico. Most satisfactory reports continue to be received from those sent to Genoa. At the Navajo Agency the results were not so good, and their services are now terminated. In justice, however, to the youth sent to this agency, it should be stated that the surrounding circumstances, more than any fault on their part, brought their service to an end. Others who went home have been employed both in the schools at the agencies and at the new schools away from agencies.

At the instance of the Department, I transferred on the 3d January, 1884, 27 girls to Lincoln Institution at Philadelphia.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general health of the school has been better than in any previous year. Very few cases of acute disease of malignant character occurred. Four girls and two boys died, all from disease of long standing. Thirty-six were sent home on account of failing health or mental weakness. A number of these have died. An epidemic of mumps passed through the school in November, December, and January; there were 116 cases; all recovered without any serious complications resulting. Our greatest trouble is tubercular disease and scrofula, these being the diseases most prevalent among Indians. Our best health results have been among those placed out in families. Nearly every pupil so placed added increased health to the other gains.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

We have continued the system of one-half of each day in the school-room and the other half at work in the shops. I reaffirm all statements I have made in former reports in regard to the advantages of industrial training and the aptness of Indian pupils. During the year our workshops have been much enlarged and improved through the liberality of a friend of the school. Still we have not the shop-room to meet the

wants of such a large number. In accordance with a suggestion from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I gave opportunities for out and family experience to nearly all our apprentices during vacation. Very few of our apprentices fail to come forward to comparative proficiency in their trades when continued the ordinary apprenticeship period. The trades and industries taught are the same as last year and the years previous, *i. e.* for the boys, agriculture, carpentering, blacksmithing, and wagon-making, painting, shoemaking, harness-making, tailoring, tin-smithing, printing, and baking; for the girls, sewing, cooking, and general household work.

SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

In regard to school-room work I have nothing to add to the full and favorable report of last year. The same system has been continued with the same marked success.

Your authority to hold until the end of the term pupils whose school period had expired before the close of the school year has, in a measure, overcome the difficulty of frequent disturbances by the changes complained of last year. In the future it will be better to have all changes of returning to agencies and bringing in new pupils occur during vacation.

Desiring to give our students the fullest advantage of our planting-out system, I this year omitted the annual public examination exercises.

FARM.

Last year and the two previous years I urged the importance of a farm for the school. It is quite inexplicable that such an important aid in the work should be so many times denied by the Government. As I was not willing to wait longer, I applied to friends of the school and purchased a farm containing 157 acres, at a cost of $20,000, vesting the title in a board of trustees. I have received sufficient donations to pay $13,000 upon the price; but this farm is inadequate for our needs. We should have at least 400 acres of good land. We could then manage a large herd of cows and supply ourselves with abundance of milk, which is the best food to counteract the diseases to which our students are most subject. I hope the means may be provided to give us more land.

DONATIONS.

The friends of the school have very greatly multiplied in number during the year, and the donations have largely increased in amount. The total sum given to us during the year is $16,509.25, the larger part of which went to make payments on the farm. But for this material support from an interested public, our work would have been much crippled.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

The different church organizations in the town of Carlisle have continued and increased their interest in the welfare of the school, and by their church helps have very greatly aided in advancing the highest interests of the students. Of those present at the school during the year 88 are members of the Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran Evangelical, and Catholic churches in Carlisle, who cordially welcome our pupils into church fellowship. The students are divided among the several churches for Sunday-school instruction, and by these several means are brought into relations with the best classes of the community. I feel it a most pleasant duty to bring to your notice, in this official manner, the pastors, rectors, and priests, and the Sunday-school workers who have given such valuable aid and support to our cause. I also desire to commend the employés of the school, who have, early and late, been faithful in the performance of their several duties.

NEW PUPILS AND VISITS BY CHIEFS, ETC.

One of the notable additions to the school during the year was a party of 52 Apache youth from the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, a number of whom were from the recently captured Chiricahua band. This whole party has proved exceptionally industrious, dutiful, and apt. The fact that these Apaches and so many other of the wilder tribes are committing their children to our care to be educated ought to arouse unlimited confidence on the part of our own people and the Government in their desire to become civilized, and lead to our fullest response with ample means for this purpose.

A number of parties of chiefs and leading men from different tribes have visited the school during the year. They all expressed the greatest satisfaction and gratitude to the Government for giving their children such advantages, and urged the children to improve their opportunities.

DISCIPLINE.

We have continued the system of trial of offenses by courts composed of the students, with the same satisfactory results as previously reported.

In conclusion, I reiterate the sentiments of my second annual report—that for 1880–'81. To be successful in the work of Indian education we must undertake to educate all the children; to give a veneering of education to a small minority, or to boys alone, only breeds failure. Among Indians, as well as whites, public opinion controls, and the majority controls that opinion. It is not the fear that we may educate the children away from sympathy with their former savagery that should influence us; but rather we should fear that we may fall short of getting enough of education and training into the particular subject to enable him to stand and compete in civilized life. The city of Philadelphia supports schools and gives education to 105,000 children to maintain its civilization. Is it not criminal for the United States to promise and then neglect to give to its 50,000 Indian children the education which the Government, in its treaties with them, says "will insure their civilization?" If the freedom of citizenship is to be their lot, then the surroundings and experiences of freedom and good citizenship during education will best equip them. More than three-fourths of the children are still out of school. The apathy of the Government in meeting its self-imposed obligation to the Indians in school matters, by providing such meager school privileges, would indicate that it has no especial desire to civilize or save them.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., September 1, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the work for Indians at this institute for the past year.

INTRODUCTORY.

It has become a part of Hampton's duty to supply an object lesson on the capacity for improvement of the two races with whom it is dealing. From February till May and during July and August the school is visited constantly by thousands of guests, representing all sections of the country, from the neighboring winter and summer resorts, especially from the Hygeia Hotel, 2½ miles distant. I think valuable impressions have been made and a better sentiment regarding both races created; the Indians having, however, been the chief objects of curiosity.

The elevation of the negro is merely a matter of time and effort; to this end nothing has proved more favorable than his position as an American citizen. An equal capacity has been shown by the Indian, but the most important condition of progress, citizenship, has, for him, not yet been created. That is the turning point.

The question is no longer, can the Indian be civilized? but rather, what becomes of the civilized Indian? The best answer we can give is, that of over 100 trained Indians, chiefly Sioux, who since 1881 have returned from Hampton to their homes, not over 12 have wholly relapsed to Indian ways; not one has become a bad character. Most of them are doing well, and some very well. Their success depends largely on the agent's interest in and care for them. They were, at last reports, employed as follows:

BOYS.

Teaching in Government schools	4
Assisting in Government school	1
Clerks at agency Government schools	2
Interpreter at agency Government school	1
Working at trades in Government schools	9
Employés in Government schools	4
Attending school at Government schools	3
Working on their own or parents' farms	9
Cutting cord wood	2
Young boys at home behaving well	4
Unemployed and adrift	5
Returned to Hampton for more education	5

GIRLS.

Assisting in girls' school	1
Attending girls' school	3
At home doing well	4
Married well	2
Unemployed and adrift	2
Returned to Hampton for more education	2
Died since return, both sexes	8
	71

The above is the record after from one to three years' stay at home.

On the 1st of June, 1884, Rev. Mr. Frissell, chaplain of the school, took back to their homes 35 Indians, as follows:

To Arizona	5
To Indian Territory	4
To Dakota	26

At least three-fourths of these are now well situated and at work, although it is too soon to claim success for them. The above figures do not include the 17 who came in 1878, under Captain Pratt's care, from Saint Augustine, Fla., most of whom have turned out well; nor about a dozen who have been sent back on account of ill health or bad conduct, who improved very little at this school. I refer you to the report of Rev. J. J. Gravatt, below, for recent and satisfactory information in regard to returned Indians.

The Indian agent has great power; he is looked upon and addressed as the "Father," and when competent, and faithful men are appointed, there is little danger of the relapse of students, in spite of the evil which surrounds them. Last year we were, by the aid of friends, able to add a little to the salaries at certain of the agencies where the pay is so small that competent men cannot afford to remain at the positions; and we have especially to thank Majors Gassman, McLaughlin, and Swan, of the Sioux Reservation, for their earnest efforts to hold up our returned students; we desire, also, to acknowledge co-operation from other quarters. "The difference in the condition of Indians at the different agencies," said an experienced observer, "is the difference in their agents." The wisdom of supporting a good executive force is practically denied by Congress, where, rather than in the Indian Department, the obstacles to Indian progress are found. The latter, well informed and in earnest, asks for what the Indians need; the former, as a whole ignorant or indifferent, refuses or reduces the needed grant. It is, therefore, most important that private aid to agents be, if possible, continued. We cannot overrate the importance of competent agents to the Indian youth whom we educate and send home. Here they go with the current; there against it; the danger is serious; their difficulties are hard to overrate. Our Hampton policy has been to concentrate effort upon a few agencies or tribes, that they might be fairly leavened with intelligent trained youth, who will gradually take their place as leaders.

There has been much to encourage but some ground of complaint. Friends have supplied all needed buildings and outfit, also the scholarships for which we have asked to provide requisite tuition or cost of education. The number now aided by Government is 120 instead of 100 as last year, and the rate $158.33 per annum instead of $167 as heretofore; which covers the cost of board and clothing. The school last year had 20 Indians solely at private charges, and has always provided for more than the number aided by the Government. At this writing there are 132 United States Indians on its rolls, 12 more than the Government provides for; 24 of them are spending the summer with farmers in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, to return in October. Our efforts hereafter, as before, will be directed chiefly to the Sioux and to training selected married couples.

I cannot but refer to the reduction of the annual allowance from the Government (from $167 to $158.33) as arbitrary and uncalled for. It will not seriously hinder the work, for friends will take it up, but it is humiliating to appeal to private charity to make good this small economy of Congress. The Government Indian schools at Carlisle, Pa., Genoa, Nebr., at Forest Grove, Oreg., at Lawrence, Kans., and at Chilocco, Ind. Ter., are each allowed this year at the rate of $175 per annum for each Indian in attendance, and the Lincoln school for Indians in Philadelphia, a private affair, is granted $167 apiece exclusive of transportation in all cases. Hampton school, also a private institution, has repeatedly asked for $175 on the ground of fair treatment and the quality of the work done. You have always cordially approved its application, and earnest personal effort with the committees in Congress has been made to get it, resulting, however, in a decreased allowance. This reduction to $158.33 for Hampton (exclusive of transportation) cannot be due to ignorance, but to carelessness or to per-

sonal ill-will to the work in which I and my associates are engaged for the Indian race. I ask your attention to the matter. This action does not, I believe, represent the popular feeling to the Hampton school. What has it done to be so discriminated against? An individual acting as the Government has done would deserve contempt.

Perhaps Hampton's aid from private sources has caused the reduction; if so, why should the Indian be turned from a full treasury upon the overloaded charity fund of the country, which, in these hard times, has nothing to spare. On behalf of some of the constituents of the very legislators who did this injustice, to whom I have applied to make up the reduction, I protest against the cutting down of the per capita allowance to Hampton's school, even though the total appropriation for the current year is increased by the increased number provided for; other schools are not treated so. I have a right to resent this reduction as an additional tax on my own personal energies, already strained. Is it not a shame for our public men to practically compel the good people of the land to give more than they believe is fair and right? They have been glad to supplement Government aid, having contributed nobly to Carlisle and other public and to private institutions for Indians, as well as to Hampton, which latter they have supplied with land, outfit, and buildings at a cost of over $50,000, besides paying from the first a part of the annual expense of each Indian. Individual charity has, since 1878, given for the Indian work at Hampton over $80,000, more than the entire United States appropriation in the same time. Is this a reason for Government's giving Hampton Institute less than it gives to others for educating Indians, or a good excuse for insufficient traveling expenses?—less than usual on that score being allowed.

Since 1872 the Hampton Institute has done the work of a State agricultural college for the Commonwealth of Virginia, whose legislators have always made just and satisfactory provision, exceeding in their liberality the strict provision of the national act granting its land, in their desire to do well for the black race. I trust this report may fall into the hands of Senators and Representatives from Virginia as well as from other States, and that they will see that the work for the red race in this State is no longer discriminated against. I respectfully request for the third time, sir, that the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute be hereafter allowed the usual rate, $175 apiece per annum for each Indian and $40 (if needed) for traveling expenses.

TRAINING THE HAND—INDIAN INDUSTRIES—BOYS' WORK.

The training shop (Mr. J. H. McDowell in charge).—This includes carpenters, tinsmiths, harness-makers, and painters, as follows, it being understood that in all except Government work colored apprentices have taken part: Thirteen Indians, with one journeyman assistant, have this year assisted in putting up a gymnasium, 50 by 125 feet, with bowling-alley annex 16 by 70 feet, new engine-house, &c., 32 by 52 feet, two new cottages for Indian families each 12 by 24 feet, with 8 by 12-foot kitchen. Alterations, additions, and repair of buildings, the manufacture of a quantity of school and house furniture, have, with buildings, kept the force constantly busy. Five Indian apprentices to tinsmith's trade, under a journeyman instructor, have made over 13,000 pieces of tinware for the Government Indian service, and assisted in putting on 22,000 feet of tin roofing, in doing all manufacturing and repairs for the school, much of that for the Hygeia Hotel, and some for the local trade. Three Indians, under a journeyman instructor, have during the year made for the Government (Indian service) 98 double sets of wagon harness, 100 double sets plough harness, and assisted in making 15 sets of fine harness, and in doing all repairs for the school and some for the neighborhood. Two Indians, under a journeyman teacher, have assisted in painting all the new buildings, and in doing a large amount of repainting, kalsomining, and glazing.

There has been in the training shops a marked improvement over the preceding year, both in the quantity and quality of the work done, a decidedly better spirit, and increased interest, with less complaint. This is largely due to the more constant employment. The fewer the breaks the more contented the boys. Twenty-three Indian boys are employed, of whom eleven work all day and attend night school, the rest, being in the Indian or normal classes, can only give three days in the week to work. The above report covers the school term which ended in June, 1884, since which time 8 of the boys of the department have returned to their homes, while of the arrivals of June 28, 11 have been assigned to me, as follows: Carpenter shop, 7; harness shop, 2; tin shop, 1. Two of the carpenters have been on the sick-list since July 5; the others have done better in their respective shops than any who have preceded them.

The shoe shop (Mr. E. F. Coolidge, in charge).—This shop employs 11 Indians; they are, for the third year, manufacturing 2,000 pairs men's brogan shoes for the Government, to be issued to Indians in the West; will make this year for the school and for custom work their share of a total of 500 pairs, while they assist annually in the re-

pairing at least 1,600 pairs. This work of the shop has been well tested, is gaining confidence, and finer kinds of shoes are called for than before. School officers and teachers often purchase these. A good serviceable shoe for girls is made at $2 a pair, which is becoming popular among the young women, long outwearing "store" shoes. For the boys, an English Balmoral at $2.25 is made, and is the regulation shoe; custom-made, it costs $3. The boys are doing better this year than ever. Instead of working half and studying half the day, five of the seven Indians have applied to work all day and study nights, in order to learn more of the trade—a good sign. Since June 1 two of the Indian boys in the department have been returned to their homes, one of them to take a position in a shoe shop; and five more have been apprenticed here.

Wheelwright and blacksmith shops (Mr. Albert Howe, farm manager, in charge).—In these are 6 Indians working half days and studying the other half. The work has been very satisfactory. Several complete one-horse carts have been made by a Sioux two years from wild life.

The printing office (Mr. C. W. Betts, in charge).—There are employed 4 Indian boys. The Southern Workman, Alumni Journal (monthlies), and African Repository (quarterly), and the little monthly paper of the Indian debating society, the composition, type-setting, make-up, &c., of which are wholly done by Indians, are printed here. An Indian graduate of the school, James Murie, who learned the printer's trade here, is setting type on the New Era, an excellent little monthly gotten up in the Indian school at Pawnee Agency.

Indian boys on the farm.—Mr. George Davis, assistant farm manager, says: "It is surprising how well the Indian boys have gotten along on the farm this year. The anxiety as to what kind of work they should do seems to have worn away, or has disappeared in some way or other. They have got to a point where they are willing, and see that it is right for them to do whatever is given them to do. When they are given a hoe, shovel, or spade, it is taken and the work, when it is done, shows that they have tried to do it as they were told. Not one of them has said this year when they were told to take hold of a plow, 'I don't want to plow.' They have taken the plow and done very well. No fault can be found about their turning out for work. There has never been a year in which the boys have worked with so little dissatisfaction, both among themselves and with those who have had the care of them. Strict discipline has not been resorted to at all. I have been asked often by outsiders how the Indians worked, and if they were not hard to manage. I have said in both cases that they work very well for Indians, and are not very hard to manage. Some of them work as well as any boys. Of the 10 boys on the farm only 4 are large enough to plow. They have gotten quite a drill in that. The little boys in winter stay in the barn and help to take care of the cattle. They have done very well at that."

GIRLS' WORK.

I cannot do better than to quote in full the reports of the teachers in charge of Indian girls at Hampton, for the last school year, adding at the same time the report relating to the "little boys," who are under the care of a matron. Not only is the labor done by Indian girls reported upon here, but also the whole internal economy of their life. On the Indian girl, as upon women everywhere, depends the virtue, the true value of the red or of any race. We have done our best to create opportunities for them. Many have done well since returning home to their people.

Indian sewing school.—Since the report of 1883 was issued there have been several changes in our band of Indian girls, which, of course, affect our sewing classes. Five in June returned to their western homes, fourteen went to Massachusetts to learn housework, and our little Arizona girl, after weeks of suffering, left us for the "bright mansions above." The 19 who remained were very busy during the summer mornings sewing for themselves and preparing outfits for the 12 girls who were expected during the fall. Two who then came were girls who went home in June, but returned to graduate, one bringing with her five little Winnebago girls and a boy of seven. The other five were Sioux girls. Nine more have since arrived, and in addition we have the two busy boys of two and two and a half years who are prominent members of both the morning and afternoon classes. Their mothers show great improvement in making their clothes, and several "Mother Hubbard" aprons and dresses have been the result of watching how some of the little white visitors were dressed. One of the little girls, on being handed a new garment to make, remarked that when she first came she thought that when "that work" was done we would stop, but it seemed as though we kept sewing, and there was no end. As the result of all these stitches we have 648 articles. When we consider that 9 of the girls are in the normal school, and are only able to help themselves after school hours, and more than half of the remainder are quite young we think a large amount has been done. More of the garments have been cut by the girls themselves than ever before. Last spring we received, through the kindness of two northern ladies, a good "Domestic" machine,

which has been a great help. Several of the girls have learned to use it. Since last October, 2 girls who returned with the party of 6 from Massachusetts, have assisted in the sewing room preparing themselves for positions in some school among their own people. On May 26, 13 girls left for their homes in the West. Some of them went because their time had expired, and others because their health would not warrant their remaining. In June, 7 left for northern homes during the summer, thus reducing our number to 27.

But the hours of vacation were not to be idle ones, for word came to prepare for a party which was to arrive on June 25. Of these new comers 7 girls came into our classes, all Sioux, from Dakota. On August 2 Mr. La Flesche brought in his party 6 Omaha girls from Nebraska, making our number 40, larger than ever before during vacation. But the willing hearts and hands of these already here helped soon to place our new friends on a comfortable basis, and they are ready in turn to assist in preparing for more who are expected and in getting off those whose time expires in October, and who will then go westward to scatter, we hope, some of the good seed we have tried to sow in their hearts Only one person outside the school has been employed to help, and we have much to encourage us in the progress made. (Mrs. Lucy A. Seymour.)

Girl's housework (Lovey Mayo in charge).—When the Indian girls moved into their new quarters, more than a year ago, the school was undergoing so many changes that it was difficult to obtain everything necessary to keep the new building in good running order. In fact we were so overwhelmed by the improvements then made that we scarcely knew what we really did want or how to use what we already had. Besides, a large portion of the girls were not only strangers to us, but to the English language, the new building, and the efforts needed to be put forth for the good of the whole. In the face of this we began our first year's work in Winona Lodge. The present year began under much more favorable circumstances than the last. One of the greatest advantages connected with our Indian work is, that there is no time when all the girls are perfectly new. When one set returns to their homes and a new set comes there are always some who have had a little experience in the management of affairs, and can lend a helping hand in working the new girls into the regular routine of business. On the arrival of new girls the old girls are required to give up their former room-mates and take new ones. They show their charges about the room work, and, almost before they are aware of it, their work has had the effect to force the newcomers to accept the rules observed by them. At 6 o'clock every morning (except Sunday) the Indian girls form into line in the hall on the first floor, and, after answering to their names, march in order to breakfast. Immediately after breakfast they meet in the study-room for a second roll-call and to hear directions for their morning's work. From here they go at once to their rooms and get their brooms, brushes, and dust-pans, and report in the hall and different corridors to put them in order. After this is done they return to their rooms and get them ready for inspection. At 8 o'clock the girls who have the care of the teachers' rooms begin their work. By this time the school bell rings, and they are obliged to hurry over to the opening exercises of the school. Evidently there is not much time for extra work. The unusual prevalence of mumps this term has made the housework in many respects harder than ever before. There have been as many as 7 girls in the hospital at one time. Of course their part of the work had to be done, so the well girls have been continually called upon to do what has been almost too much for them. I think, however, in spite of disadvantages, that the work this term has been more effectual than ever before.

Girls' cooking class (M. L. Dewey in charge).—The cooking classes have been held either in Virginia Hall or in Winona, whichever was most convenient at the time. There is prospect of a room being arranged expressly for the lessons, which will be a decided improvement. The Indian girls have had an advantage over the colored girls in these lessons. They began before the others, and afterward were excused from other duties to come in the morning, and being bright and fresh, accomplished more real work. The lessons have included only a few of the simplest dishes, but each one has a thorough knowledge of these. All enter heartily, even the youngest, into all the details, and are delighted with the results.

Laundry (Georgie Washington in charge).—The work in this department is very much improved since last term. We have begun this year with the thought of getting the work done well, and in less time, and have no reason so far to feel discouraged, yet there is plenty of room for improvement. These girls, besides spending most of their time in school, have to keep Winona in order, so have to be pushed very hard to get their washing and ironing done. One can't well hurry a large Indian girl to advantage, because she will get stubborn and won't work well. It is generally according to a girl's feeling, when her turn comes to wash, whether or no she gets through early; if she feels like working it will soon be done in order; if the opposite she will take as long again to get it done. We have quite a number of little girls this term and their work in the laundry is very much better than that of any children

I have ever seen. Sometimes, after getting these little girls started at their washing, I leave them to finish alone. They like the idea very much of being trusted to work by themselves, and will hurry to get the laundry in order before my return. When cleaning day comes, which is in the latter part of the week, I often hear them say, "you always tell *us* to do everything; you never tell *big* girls to do anything." This may be true in one way, because we haven't as many "big girls" as little ones. Another reason is, the little girls do so much better and more willingly than the "big girls" and make less complaint of being tired. Three years at Hampton is short time to give these children the training they need, for I think the best missionary that will ever return to the West will be a girl who has spent six or seven terms at Hampton. When a new set of girls arrive they are put in the laundry to wash with some older girls who can speak the same language. In this way they soon learn to imitate, which they can do almost as well as the Chinese. The large girls who are well and strong are called upon every week to wash for sick girls. This is not an easy thing to do, but they have responded very well. Every Friday after school the girls report in the little chapel in Winona, with the week's washing; here the clothes are inspected by our lady principal; if they are washed, ironed, and mended well the girls are marked five. It is very interesting to see each one coming in with a bundle of white clothes; still more so to watch how anxious every little girl is to have five; what a disappointed expression she wears if she fails. Looking back at the homes from which some of these girls come, the length of time they have been with us, and the improvement they have made, one can't help feeling encouraged to go on assisting them, hoping to reap in due season if we faint not.

Hospital and diet kitchen (Ada J. Porter, nurse).—The large sunny hospital room, with pretty engravings on the wall, three beds made up with snow-white counterpanes, nice soft feather pillows, and other furniture in the room to correspond, makes a very pleasant picture, and is a convenient place for girls when sick. They are very patient, very seldom fretful, and always ready to do what is best for them. The girls who are well help about the care of the sick. It is surprising to see how many there are ready to stay with them, and help take care of them. When one is asked, in the presence of a number of girls, to sit with the sick, several will say, "Let me", "I want to," or "You never let me take care of sick girls." They are ready to do for one another. The health of the Indian girls has been excellent this year. No very serious illness has occurred; the cases have been as follows:

Sore throat, 6; measles, 5; mumps, 19; malarial fever, 1. They all recovered, and look back with pleasure on their hospital experience.

Closely connected with the hospital and its work is the diet kitchen, with its four communicating rooms. One large sunny room has three windows; these are filled with plants. A long table, which will seat twenty-two persons, stands in the center of the room. When the table is set with pretty brown figured dishes, bright spoons, and knives and forks, it looks very inviting. This room is called the dining-room. It is only used for the students who are sick, but who are still able to get out of their rooms for meals. They look very cheerful and happy while partaking of the food that is prepared specially for them. A little room out of the dining-room is used for preparing and sending out meals to those who are not able to leave their rooms. Two rooms out of this are used for kitchen and store-rooms. The four neatly-kept rooms make a very pleasant and convenient place for preparing food for the sick. The average number of meals served a day has been 85.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

From October till June.—Two deaths from phthisis have occurred among the older Indian boys. The Indian girls have shared in the epidemic of sore throat and mumps, but with this exception their general health has been good. Only one case of fever has occurred among them. Three have suffered from serious enlargement and inflammation of the cervical lymphatic glands, and 2 from phlyctenular ophthalmia. Two have had pneumonia, and 1 gastric ulcer. In considering the health of this school as compared with others it is fair to say that the industrial system involves necessarily exposure of the students in all weathers, and while in the main it is an advantage, increasing the physical stamina of the mass of students, in the individual cases it, no doubt, makes way for sickness. There have been, however, very few cases which could be traced directly to any unusual exposure.

For summer months.—The health of the Indians, both boys and girls, has been remarkably good. No acute cases of illness have occurred among them, and the condition of those suffering from chronic diseases has been very favorable. Excepting for a day or two at a time, none have been confined to the house. The thirteen Omahas sent early in August arrived in very good physical condition, with the exception of a tendency in two of the boys to incurable disease of the eyes; two more suffering with mumps, from which, however, they speedily recovered. One of the girls had tumors in the lobes of her ears, which have been removed, and she has much improved

in appearance. Twelve of those brought to us in June proved to have incurable pulmonary disease. These, with several others who have been here for a longer time, and three cases of chronic eye trouble, should be removed to their homes on account of physical disability.

THE LITTLE BOYS.

Division A of the "Wigwam;" (Irene H. Stansbury in charge.)—Division A has been, during the school year, the home of 11 little boys. The wisdom of the plan of placing the small boys under special care is still clearly demonstrated by the improvement they continue to make in conduct and appearance. The excellent discipline of my predecessor and the good habits they formed under her training have made them easy to control. Moral suasion is the only force I have found necessary to use, for they have a strong sense of justice, and when convinced they have done wrong, especially if it is pointed out to them by some bible truth, they try not to commit the same fault again. Appealing to their honor has been successful. I have not known of one instance where a boy sent to his room for punishment has left it, though the door was open, until he received permission. In character and disposition they compare favorably with their civilized brothers, but, unlike them, they take very little pleasure in being read to unless the story is founded on fact. "Is it true?" is always the first question asked; and if the reply is in the negative they seldom want to hear it. They enjoy most of all the "Story of the Bible," which their kind Sunday-school teacher reads to them on Sunday evening, especially that part which refers to the Old Testament. With the exception of two cases of mumps, and one of threatened lung trouble (which soon disappeared under the skillful treatment it received), there has been no serious case of sickness among them.

There were three new arrivals in the fall, two from Dakota (Sioux) and one Winnebago. The first mentioned have had much trouble with their eyes, and the fortitude with which they have borne severe treatment would do credit to those of older years. The little Winnebago (eight years old) knew not a word of English on his arrival except "Yes, sir," which he replied to every question asked him, thus affording his small companions great amusement, especially when they asked him, as they frequently did, how old he was. Though he has not been here six months he understands what is said to him, and can say whole sentences in reply. In June two returned to their homes, one to Arizona the other to Dakota. This latter is reported as having already begun to instruct his father in "Hampton" methods of agriculture. In August two arrived from Omaha, and, with this exception, no changes have occurred during the summer months. The health report has been remarkably good, and a general improvement makes the work encouraging. It has become evident that the two little Sioux, mentioned above as suffering from disease of the eyes, are incurable, and they will therefore be returned to their homes at the earliest opportunity.

TRAINING THE HEAD AND HEART.

Indian classes; school life.—I am glad to let those who have done the work in this department speak for themselves, beginning with Miss Richards, who is at the head of the Indian school work at Hampton Institute. Her report is of a more general character than the rest.

During the past year 18 Indians have returned to the West, and 4 have died at school. In September a party of 20 arrived from Dakota, largely from Lower Brulé and Crow Creek Agencies, where the agent is in full sympathy with Hampton and its work, and ready to render efficient aid. In October 2 Onondagas from New York arrived, and in November 1 Pawnee from Indian Territory, and 6 Winnebagoes from Nebraska, the latter coming with a Hampton girl who had spent the summer at home. In April 9 Sioux girls were brought from Crow Creek by Rev. Mr. Gravatt. In June Rev. Mr. Frissell took from Hampton 35, returning on July 1 with 32, from different agencies in Dakota. Of those whom he took back a very good report has been given. Two are teaching, 4 are assisting in schools, 7 went directly to work at their trades; some are helping their parents, and others visiting or waiting for something to do. None, so far as we know at present, have done anything unworthy. Two or three expect to return in October and finish their school course. In July Alex. Peters a Menomonee, who has been here at school four years, was sent to the Lawrence Indian school to take a position as teacher of blacksmith's trade. A letter recently from the principal, Dr. Marvin, speaks of him in the highest terms. On August the 2d Frank LaFlesche, an Indian employé at Washington, arrived with 13 Omahas, from Nebraska, 6 boys and 5 girls, and one married couple. Many others were anxious to come; one young man wishing to make it his bridal trip. The number now connected with the school is 132, 55 girls and 77 boys. Fourteen have been in Massachusetts one year, and 10 are spending the summer in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

With the exception of an epidemic of mumps the health of the school, during the greater part of the year, has been very good. Winona has continued to exert its healthful influence over the girls, in stimulating them to habits of neatness and industry, as they strive to keep their pleasant home fresh and sweet, and to make its sunny rooms as pretty and tasteful as possible. It was a happy thought of their teacher last summer to appoint some of the older girls captains over squads of little ones. They kept order in their corridors, superintended their young charges in the laundry, taught them in Sunday-school, and in various ways tried to be real Winona, true "elder sisters." The system has been continued in a measure throughout the year, and at the morning roll-call, on returning from breakfast, each captain answers for her company. The arrival of new girls at once lifts those who have been here longer to a higher plane, and nothing seems more quickly to develop in them a sweet womanliness than to have a feeling of responsibility and care over some shy, awkward new-comer, who clings to the shelter of her bright shawl with almost as much tenacity as an Oriental to her veil, or one of the little waifs who toil so cautiously, though by no means silently, up and down the long, strange stairway, in those instruments of torture called "shoes." If only a true Christ-like spirit of loving helpfulness can take root in the hearts of these Indian girls we may surely hope it will bear fruit when they return to their people.

Winona has been bereft during the later part of the year of her whose unwearying devotion and love to her Indian children had so taxed her strength as to render necessary a long rest, but the inspiration of her words and example remains with them still, and they look forward with hope of her return.

In the wigwam, or Indian cottage, the older boys have been thrown more than ever before upon their own responsibility, and in the main have stood up bravely under this test of their manliness. The quiet and order they have maintained, and the friendly interest they have shown in the new boys have been very encouraging. At night, after study hour is over, one of their own number calls the roll and conducts family prayers. A debating society is held Saturday evening, when even the strangers, whose English oratory consists of a brief sentence or two, painfully learned and recited, are encouraged to take part. Once a month the meeting of this society is at Winona, when the girls share in the exercises by songs and recitations.

The little boys' home has been a favored spot in the wigwam. These small braves are not warranted noiseless, any more than their white brothers, but it has been pleasant to note their growing courtesy, thoughtfulness, and earnestness.

An encouraging feature of the year has been the large number of Indian boys who have asked to become work students and attend the night classes, thus voluntarily assuming an amount of steady labor which would seem to annihilate the theory that the red man is too lazy to work.

The homes for the two Omaha families which have sprung up within a stone's throw of Winona, are its first off-shoots. These furnish an effective object lesson to the students, and teach them how comfortable and attractive a house can be put up at small expense. At the same time they also give such an insight, it is hoped, into true home-keeping as cannot fail to do good.

Hampton's Massachusetts Annex has proved a valuable help. At the close of last summer a party of ten boys and nine girls was left behind, to remain through the winter, and for the most part the plan has worked very well. A winter in a thrifty New England farm-house must be in strange contrast to life on a Western reservation, and such an atmosphere seems mentally, as well as physically, invigorating. The outlook for the future of the pupils has perceptibly brightened. Some former students, after standing fire at the West for one or more years, have returned to take up their work in the class-room and shop with fresh zeal and interest. New industrial schools are opening in Kansas, Nebraska, and elsewhere which call loudly for Indian helpers, graduates of Hampton and Carlisle. Girls as well as boys are needed, and the former can no longer think sadly, "Nothing for us to do."

The Indians who have remained here during the summer, work all the morning, go to school from 1 to 2.30, and work again from 3 to 6 p. m. Ten work all day and attend night school. There has been almost no sickness except in chronic cases, and both work and school have gone on with unusual cheerfulness. The drawing, modeling, and carving classes furnish a healthful diversion and are much appreciated. After supper all are allowed to mingle on the lawn until 7.45, when the bell summons the night students to school, the Indian girls to family prayers, and the smallest boys to bed. At 9 o'clock the next grade of small boys assemble to have prayers with an older Indian boy, and retire, though seldom to sleep. After night school is over, an Indian boy rings a little bell, calls the roll, and has prayers in the boys' assembly room. There is no more hopeful sight on the place than this room, crowded voluntarily every evening with boys who sit in perfect silence and respect, while one of their own number conducts the service, reviews the events of the day, reproving faults or com mending virtues, as the case may be. The Indian, like the negro, has to learn to respect the authority of superiors of his own race. This lesson has been strongly

taught, and we hope in great measure learned, here this summer. The discipline of the Indians has been in the hands of Indian officers, and in the only two difficult cases we have had has proved a marked success.

REPORTS ON INDIAN CLASSES.

Breaking ground (Cora J. Folsom).—The Indian's first lesson in English, though it may seem a simple thing, is in reality a subject for much study and tact, especially if the teacher has no Indian words to aid her. A class of boys and girls from eight to twenty-five years of age, ignorant of every rule of school or society, sits mute before you. The sad, homesick faces do not look encouraging. Everything is new and strange to them. The boys' heads feel bare without the long braids, and the new clothes are not easy and homelike. They do not understand one word of your language, nor you of theirs, perhaps, but they are watching you, every look and motion. You smile and say "Good morning;" they return the smile in a hopeless kind of way, but not the "good morning." By a series of home-made signs, which they are quick to interpret, they are made to understand that they are to repeat your greeting, and you are rewarded with a gruff or timid "Good monink," and thus another gate is opened to the "white man's road." They are soon taught to suit the action to the word, and "stand up," "sit down," "walk softly," "speak louder," or "march out." The next step is to teach them to pronounce and write their own names, usually the interpretation of the Indian, if that is unpronounceable. Then comes a long list of objects to be taught in or about the school-room, cottage, or dining-room, and then a list, not so long, of every-day articles of food and the proper manner of asking for it at table. When easily-obtained objects, colors, and motions are exhausted, the object-teaching cards are brought into use and are a great help and delight to the pupil. He glories in being able to name every object with appropriate adjective, from the blue sky above to the green grass beneath. He is amused to learn that rakes have *teeth*, that fingers have *nails*, and that tables have *legs*, and not at all pleased with the English mode of spelling some very common and otherwise easy words. If he has previously learned to read and write in his own language, as many have who come from the mission schools, it is a great help to him; and if the teacher is able to give the Indian for a new English word, it is of greater assistance still. From the first he is required to explain pictures, write sentences, tell stories, and in every way encouraged to use the English language as much as possible. Letter writing, too, is a thing that must claim his early attention, both for his own sake and for that of the friends at home, who are always anxious to hear from their children and interested to mark their improvement.

From the newly arrived there are all grades of English pupils, to those who have been studying grammar one year, or are in the regular normal department.

First division in English (Helen W. Ludlow).—I have found this class very interesting; bright, quick, and of excellent spirit. The number being so small—only eight—it has been possible, and a great pleasure, to give special attention to each one. The two girls, being so small a minority, have been more shy and rather harder to manage, but, on the whole, all have done well and made good progress. For the first two or three years nothing like technical grammar is taught to the Indians. After that time, when they have become somewhat fluent in speaking and reading, and understand all that is usually said to them, it is a help to them—as it is to any of us who learn a foreign language—to learn something of its construction. The verbs, in this as in other languages, are the most troublesome part, and a drill in the verbs has been the principal work of the year in this division. If they enter the regular junior class of the normal school, as we hope they will next year, they will go over the same ground a second time, which will not be too much, and with a degree of confidence which they will need in beginning to work with their English-speaking associates.

To keep these restless, slightly disciplined pupils, some of them mere children, steadily at work upon anything so dry as a drill in verbs generally is, has required some device. By turning it into a sort of game, and not demanding very severe order, I have succeeded beyond my own expectations. To the active imagination of my Indian pupils the English verb will ever hereafter appear, I suppose, under a somewhat military aspect. Its "principal parts" we know as "chiefs;" the different modes, as so many reservations, in which each chief has a certain number of bands (tenses) that follow him. These bands are numbered as companies, doing valiant service in support of the King's English—or the President's American. For many weeks company drill progressed with unflagging interest and patience. To marshal a company on the black board for inspection, send it marching into the ears of the audience, and finally to set one or more of its members to work, building sentences, was fun enough for a long time. Battalion drill was proudly gone through at last, and after that height was attained in our system of tactics, to save time, each company is represented

by its first sergeant—in other words, each tense by its first person—and they are able to put a very neat synopsis of any verb upon the board, calling upon each other in turn for the tenses, and modes, in successive order or skipping about; writing all in sentences, and changing these into various forms, interrogative, passive, &c.

After having done this one day one of the small boys looked at me rather reproachfully and said, "The junior boys laugh at us; they say we shall have to learn a different way next year. They don't say chiefs—they say principal parts."

Before I could reply, Ashley, a member of the class, who, after three years at Hampton, had some experience in teaching in the mission school at Crow Creek, came to my rescue.

"That's all the same. In my country they call the chiefs 'principal men,' all the same."

"And they say 'mode', not 'reservation'," persisted the aggrieved one.

My champion was ready for him: "That is to make it easy—to make us understand."

I told them if they liked it any better they could always now say "mode" and "principal part"; but they seldom avail themselves of the permission, and an assurance from Miss Sherman, teacher of the junior grammar classes, who was invited to inspect their work, that none of her juniors could do better, has made them more comfortable as to rival criticism.

They are now required to bring me every day a few sentences written in the form of a letter. These are read and criticised in the class with especial reference to the verbs. It is seldom that a mistake in one cannot be detected and corrected by some member of the class when the sentence is put upon the board. They are also encouraged to talk in the class, to tell me what they have seen, &c., and to correct their own mistakes if they make any. The improvement, both in writing and speaking, has been sufficient to convince me that the drill has been labor well spent.

First division in arithmetic (Caroline K. Knowles.)—The divisions in arithmetic range all the way from those learning to count to the classes in fractions. They all show ambition and evidently enjoy mathematics as long as they are not required to give analysis, but that includes English, and they find it very hard to express themselves in our language. They work rapidly when they once get an insight into a method. The new Indians, in October, had for their first lesson one in arithmetic, and soon learned to count, to recognize and to form figures. We used for objects colored balls, shells, blocks, marbles, and bright papers, and taught the combinations of number as far as 25 by distributing objects to the class and having the pupils give to each other until the required number was obtained.

The first really *hard* step for them was learning to reduce numbers to higher denominations. Much was taught by signs. They worked well and so better prepared themselves for the harder work of subtraction. Here we used little bundles of straws tied up in clusters of ten each. They have made fair progress in multiplication. They also learned to tell time by blackboard clocks and were much interested in so doing. It is all slow work, but when scholars are so good the teacher's labor is greatly lessened. The next higher division are working well in multiplication, division, and analysis, and are very interesting classes. They are showing much pride in the neatness as well as correctness of their work. Many of them are very quick and often vie with each other in the amount of class work they can accomplish. The second division is composed of young men who are in earnest and are faithfully working their way in analysis, factors, and fractions. The highest class may well be proud of their record for the year. They are studying hard, hoping to enter arithmetic classes in the academic department next fall.

Geography (Elaine Goodale).—Earth knowledge, or the study of geography, seems to have a particular fascination for the Indian mind. As the ancients in drawing maps located each his little country in the center of the known world, so it is with these children. Unhesitatingly they place "buffalo" among the fierce wild animals of India; decline to believe that an Arab steed is equal to an Indian pony; and after dutifully proclaiming that the Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world, instantly add, "but not so high as the Rocky Mountains!" Indeed, while they seize so readily upon stories of strange things and new ways, and delight in what Herbert Spencer might call the "descriptive sociology" of geography, it is not easy to give them clear ideas of the relative importance of places and people. I suppose that must come later.

The second division have this year taken up Swinton's "Geographical Reader," with intense satisfaction to themselves and some real benefit, although it has been largely supplemented by oral teaching. Such phrases in it as "These celebrated cities are said to have been more magnificent than any now in existence," while trying their powers of utterance, appear wonderfully to sustain their self-respect and aid them in raising, as one of their number has said, "too much big words out of natural order." In studying about the countries of Europe and touching on some of the older civilizations it has been found almost impossible to give them an idea of great

pictures and statues except as "graven images," and splendid architecture can be done scant justice to as "big houses." It is in descriptions of striking natural features, of unknown products, and above all of the appearance, characteristics, dress, and customs of various peoples that we meet with a delightful appreciation.

With the children of the third division the lesson has been entirely oral, with variations in the shape of map studies, blackboard exercises, and writing an occasional "composition" on the country last visited. Many are the devices resorted to, to hold the attention and fetter the memory; pictures are shown which they afterwards describe, and stories told which they are required to repeat in their own words. One day each child was addressed as "our friend the German," Frenchman, Chinaman, or what not, and expected to tell us as much as he could about the land of his adoption. "What will you be?" I inquired of one promising youth. "Indian savage." was the concise reply. After the others had recited, I turned to the "savage" and requested an account of his western home. "Ugh"—the characteristic unspellable sound—"I no talk English!"

History. (Henrietta S. Lathrop).—The Indian students in United States history have shown an unflagging interest in their lessons throughout the year and have unconsciously been a most interesting study in themselves, as their characteristics were brought out in the discussion of various questions. Beginning with the discovery of the New World, they have followed the story of the colonies through the Indian wars and the struggle for independence, fighting every battle with the utmost zest until it becomes a question how far it is wise to excite their too ready enthusiasm for war. The bright spots in the sad story of their race have been emphasized as far as possible, and all due credit carefully given them for their skill and artifice in warfare, with such success that the reason given for each defeat of the Americans came to be, "Oh, too much drill. They no fight behind trees like Indians." They are great hero-worshipers, these Sioux boys and girls, and invariably the hero is the bravest man, and the man who outwits his enemies. Even their favorite Ethan Allen was indignantly called "coward!" for sparing the life of an Englishman, and all argument on the subject failed to restore him to his former popularity.

Of course, even with these more advanced classes, the main difficulty in the teaching, in fact the only one, has been the imperfect knowledge of English; it being sometimes found that after a lesson has been very smoothly read some simple word which seemed to need no explanation has proved a stumbling-block. For instance, Dorchester Heights was supposed to be a man, because it "commanded the city of Boston. But with the aid of numerous pictures and anecdotes, and of the molding-board, where battle-fields have been modeled and pasteboard troops and paper flags maneuvered, it may be hoped that this has not been a serious drawback in their faithful and persevering study.

CHRISTIAN WORK FOR INDIANS.

In his last annual report, Rev. H. B. Frissell, chaplain of the institute, says: "Almost every teacher in the institute is also a teacher in the Sunday-school, the Indian teachers taking the Indian classes, of which Rev. Mr. Gravatt acts as superintendent. In order to give unity to the religious teaching of the week, the subject for study in the international series of Sunday-school lessons has been made the subject of the prayer meeting during the week; still other aspects of the same subject have been presented in the daily readings which have been used at morning prayers, and in the Sunday morning meeting, the afternoon sermon taking up the same subject. In this way one subject has been pressed home upon the minds of the students during the entire week, and more accomplished than if the shot had been scattered. The Sunday school is the center of the religious life of the school, and the teachers representing five different denominations, become responsible for the religious training of the students."

Of the religious work among the Indians from Episcopal agencies. the Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of Saint John's Episcopal Church, Hampton, writes as follows: "I am glad to make a hopeful report of the religious work with Indians. They attend service as usual in Saint John's church, where it may be their forefathers worshiped. I have held regular services for them at the school on Sunday afternoon and Thursday evenings. I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance of the teachers of the Sunday-school Sunday afternoon exercises. It is a great comfort to me, and an incalculable help to the Indians. The spirit has been good throughout the year. Three were confirmed by Bishop Randolph in February last, and three have joined the school chapel. We have abundant cause for thanksgiving to God for his blessings, and can only say, 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory.'"

Mr. Gravatt in March last visited several of the Western agencies, and from the report presented by him on his return I quote as follows: "Since my visit to Dakota last March I feel greatly encouraged about the Indian work. Many of them are more

advanced in civilization than I had expected. They are plowing the land and sowing seed; they are raising cattle and poultry. I found more houses and fewer tepees than I expected. Some of the children at Hampton have good homes to return to. We held three services on Sunday with large congregations. The Hampton children, as a rule, are doing well. Lezedo Rencontre has married an educated Indian woman and both are employed at the agency school. Every one speaks well of them. Samuel Fourstar, who was here for a short time only, has a good record. Samuel Brown is doing well at his trade (shoemaker) and is teaching it to others at Saint Paul's school, Yankton Agency. David Simmons has worked steadily and faithfully at the issue house as clerk. He is commended by all. Maggie Goulet is employed by a white family at the agency and is doing well. She wanted to return to Hampton. Frank Yellowbird has married a bright, nice-looking Indian woman, and brought her to see me. Frank conducted religious services at the agency during the absence of the missionary.

George Deloria, who was here about two years and was sent home on account of ill health, has returned to Indian ways. He came to see me in company with other Hampton boys, but before coming removed his blanket, put on citizen's clothes, and tucked his long hair under his coat collar. After an earnest talk with him in the presence of the missionary and one of the Hampton boys, he promised to have his hair cut and to start afresh on the white man's road. Several have thus lapsed, but I am sure it is not permanent. No good work is lost; we have a hold upon them and can influence them for better things by following them up."

AN OFFICER'S TESTIMONY.

Lieut. George Le Roy Brown, United States Army, late commandant of cadets at this institution, has seen six years' service among the Sioux tribes, whose children are being educated here, and is highly competent to testify in regard to the facts of which he writes. I submit the following extracts from his last annual report, dated June 30, 1884:

On the 18th day of June, 1883, in compliance with the instructions of the principal, General Armstrong, I left Hampton in charge of a party of twelve Indian youths, who were to be returned to their homes in Dakota Territory. Having performed this duty, I was directed to look up ex-students, visit the parents of the students, and to return to Hampton about the last of September, with twenty Indian youths.

On arriving at their homes, the boys had no difficulty in obtaining remunerative employment. Revisiting one of the agencies in September, I was informed that one, who had been returned in June, on account of the physical disability of his father (who had been badly frozen during the previous winter), had earned since his return several hundred dollars, furnishing hay to freighters to the Black Hills. This is an exceptional case, but I was agreeably surprised to find that all the boys who had been returned home from Hampton had done better than I had expected. The majority had decidedly improved and not one had gone back to Indian ways. They have shown a strong inclination to work, earn money, and improve. The three years' course at Hampton is too short a time to accomplish the best results. A number of the leading Indians are recognizing this, and requested me to keep their children as long as I thought best. I brought back to Hampton three of the boys who had been returned two years previous after a three years' course; one had assisted in teaching at the agency school for a year, and was employed, at the time of my visit, as a laborer at the agency at $20 a month; another had been employed for nearly two years as assistant teacher at the agency school, and the third had been employed, off and on, at the agency as laborer. They were at different agencies; all had improved since leaving Hampton, but were anxious to receive a better training. Altogether, the outlook for the boys was very encouraging. The Indians readily acquiesce in the new departure taken and independent spirit shown by returned Indian boys.

Only one of the girls who returned home in June received employment, and two returned to Hampton in the autumn. In the crude state of society at an Indian agency in the West there is little chance for educated Indian girls to obtain remunerative employment, and the matrimonial intriguing of grandmothers, mothers, and aunts is apt to seriously interfere with the further advancement of returned Indian girls. The Indian agent, or as the Indians call him, "the father," will be found an indispensable factor in the problem of how to insure the complete development of returned Indian girls into useful womanhood. Perhaps "agency boarding schools" may be advantageously used as retreats for the girls until suitable employment or acceptable suitors can be found. Burdened with a savage and cruel husband, further development of the returned Indian girl in Christian and civilized ways, must necessarily be practically slow, if not impossible. I was deeply impressed last summer while visiting an Indian camp. On approaching the camp I noticed a young woman with a child in her arms steal swiftly away among the bushes, evidently desiring to avoid notice. I thought little of it at the time, but before leaving the camp I saw her again, and in spite of her sad appearance I knew her to be a young girl who had returned, three years before, from a school in the States. At the time of her return she was a bright and interesting girl of sixteen, could read, write and speak English well, and seemed well trained in housework. She helped in the agency school for some months afthr her return, but married badly.

I know an Indian agent, a sterling good man, who required young men who desired to marry Indian school girls, to have a comfortable house, five acres of land under cultivation, a yoke of cattle, a cow, and a good character for industry and sobriety, before he would consent to the girls marrying them. This may be considered somewhat arbitrary, but the result fully justified it. The Indian is accustomed to the idea of purchasing a wife, and the requirement did not seem to him unreasonable; besides, as the agent wisely aided the young couples after marriage, this method of obtaining a wife became fashionable among the better class of young men. The ultimate success of the work of Eastern schools in the education of Indian youth, appears to me to hinge upon Indian agents, to whose care said youths must be returned after their school life is over, and upon the concentration of the work. Each student should be carefully followed up after his or her return home, and helped in every way, encouraged on all sides, and stimulated to do good work.

In forwarding to you the above reports of teachers and others I have given in every case their unbiased opinions, believing that such an aggregation of opinions is likely to present the fairest possible views of the work accomplished and the present situation. While called on to report directly on the work of the Hampton school for Indians, I take the liberty of making in addition some general remarks. The policy of education, the success of which is only a question of time and of well-directed effort, is but a part of the programme to be carried out. The conditions of civilized life are to be created, the most important of which is to settle the red men upon lands of their own, which shall be made inalienable for a period of not less than twenty-five years. The Indian, when his tribal relation is broken and he has become the owner of the land he lives on and cultivates, will have reached the goal of citizenship, and gained the right to vote. To accomplish this end there is needed, first, legislation; second, executive force to carry the legislation into effect. Proper measures were discussed at the last Congress, and there is hope of favorable action during the next session, but this is the easiest part of the work to be done.

When the way to citizenship is opened the wretched routine of life at the agencies must of necessity be changed, and the Indians who are now merely herded or corralled must be scattered in decent cabins on homesteads of their own. Then will there be needed an amount of executive ability not to be found on most of the reservations. A dozen or two out of the sixty Indian agents will be the right men for such work, and while some of the rest may do fairly well it is probable that weakness and inefficiency may bring to naught much of the good contemplated by legislative enactment. As Indian agents are now paid they are as good men as we have a right to expect them to be. First-class men will enter the service only when suitable salaries are paid. To change the whole *morale* of our Indian population is no easy task, is not to be accomplished in five or ten years, or even many more, and it will require a skill and watchful care for which small provision has as yet been made. Neither laws nor appropriations are the vital forces in the settlement of the Indian question. First, and above all, *men* are needed. The Indian agent who is addressed as "Father" should stand before the Indian as the embodiment of a better life, as his guide to and the representative of higher things; but when he represents only weakness or corruption, progress is impossible.

That but few of these agents are the men they should be is bad enough, but worse still is the fact that when they do attempt reform they are often thwarted. One instance of this, is the law which prohibits at any agency a pay-roll of over $10,000; well enough at the smaller places, but an obstacle at the larger ones; making impossible, among other needed things, a corps of assistant farmers, at the rate of about one to a hundred families, who should push and lead Indians to practical farming and independence. Possible self-support of many tribes has been impossible for want of means.

As yet the only *permanent* personal factor in the civilization of the red man is the representative of private interest or charity. Civil-service reform cannot yet prevent a probable revolution in men, ideas, and policy with every change of parties. Recognizing this fact, those in charge of Indian affairs should, I think, ally their work at every possible point with this permanent force, even should it involve some difficulties and annoyances. When the power which is supreme to-day may be changed to-morrow, there is a weak point which to me seems most serious, and I believe that it is too little considered by the authorities.

A partial remedy would, I think, be the appointment of a few carefully selected Army officers, should they consent to act, at some of the agencies, retaining in the service the best civilians, for they cannot be spared. There is in the Army a fund of experience and high administrative ability, combined with a noble philanthropy, which should be drawn upon for the needs of the Indian cause. Not that all officers are suited to this work; not that any overturn of the present system is needed, but that the best possible men should be selected wherever they can be found, from the Army or from civil life, the former being more likely to be permanent, and that the Indian Office should be administered by a man of the highest ability and standing, who should have full control and direction of its management; not as he is now, a subordinate with clerical rather than discretionary duties. The great need of the Indian is manhood, and this, by weak, inefficient, or dishonest management, has been made to most of them impossible. A work of vastly increased vigor and efficiency is needed for the red race.

Unquestionably the great majority of Indians must be educated where they live; of their 35,000 youth not over 5,000 are likely to be taught away from their homes. Would to God that all of them could have the chance. But those who go to the various schools in the East should have every facility, the best teachers and appliances for instruction, which is impossible under the meager allowance of Congress for the purpose. No one advantage that the schools in the States offer is greater than that which has been incorporated by Captain Pratt into the Carlisle system, viz, the scattering of these children of nature among the best class of farmers, where they learn civilization by living in it. There is no way like this. Hampton has for five years

sent an annual delegation to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, with excellent results. As object lessons these schools in the East have been of as much value perhaps to the white race as to the red, for they have done much to break down the old and false ideas of the incapacity and bad disposition of the Indian, and have laid the foundation of good work for the entire race. It should never be forgotten how much is due to the energy and self-sacrifice of Capt. R. H. Pratt, United States Army, who sowed the seeds of the present work while in charge of Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Florida, whom he led up to changed lives, and in some instances, to Christian manhood, by this rare gift of sanctified common sense.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH,
Forest Grove, Oreg., August 13, 1884.

In accordance with instructions from your office dated July 1, 1884, I herewith submit the annual report of this school. Forest Grove Indian training school is located at Forest Grove, Oreg., 26 miles west of Portland, Oreg. It was organized February 25, 1880, and 14 boys and 4 girls were brought from Puyallup Agency on Puget Sound and placed in a small, rough, temporary building situated upon a lot of 4 acres of land belonging to the Pacific University. Other buildings have been added and more children brought, until at the present time there are 10 buildings and 190 children.

The present buildings have been erected by the Indian boys, the material being purchased with money saved from the regular appropriation, but it is now understood that an appropriation has been made by Congress during its last session for the construction of more commodious and permanent buildings. And in anticipation of this event several very liberal offers have been made by people of different parts of Oregon and Washington Territory to donate land for a building site and farm for the school. These offers comprise tracts containing from 20 to 800 acres, but no action has yet been taken in the matter by the Government.

Up to the present time the lot above mentioned (which has recently been donated to the Government for the use of the school) and 9 acres adjoining is all the land that has been constantly occupied by the school. Other land has been rented from time to time for farming and other purposes, and in this way the need of a farm has been largely supplied. The rent has been paid out of the crop and the profits have been very encouraging.

The attendance at the school during the past year has been very encouraging, the average being above the number allowed by the appropriation for the support of the school. The appropriation for the present fiscal year admits of a larger number than for last year, giving us an opportunity to test the present popularity of the school with the Indians. The first agency visited (Puyallup) furnished us 25 children, 15 of them being girls. Should other agencies contribute in the same proportion to the number of Indians at each agency, we would get from the agencies in Oregon and Washington Territory alone 500 children. If we should add to this number children who wish to come but cannot get the consent of their parents, it would be largely increased. But not all agencies are so fortunate as Puyallup Agency in having an agent who sends from a small agency more children than any other agency and at the same time keeps up three flourishing boarding schools within his own agency. But altogether the interest in the school has largely increased during the past year among Indians, and if all of the children were allowed to come that wish to come, and are encouraged to come by their parents, the school would be entirely inadequate to accommodate them.

Various circumstances have contributed to this increase of popularity, but it is mainly due to the manifest improvement in the children themselves. Last summer some children were returned to their parents at Warm Springs Agency after having been at this school for three years. An eye-witness thus describes the meeting of the parents and children: One old man who had parted with his boy of fifteen three years before, with many injunctions to work hard and study hard and be a good boy, was there to meet the lad. He looked all around and asked for his boy, while at the same time the latter was looking around for his father. Neither knew the other. So well had the boy obeyed his father's injunctions that he had risen to the position of first sergeant among the boys. He was tall and straight and his hair cut short and neatly parted. His well fitting new suit of clothes altogether quite transformed him from the half-grown lad of three years ago in his dirty blanket with long uncombed hair coming down over his forehead and cut off square just above his eyes. On the other

hand the father in expectation of meeting his son, who he fondly hoped was now almost like a white man, and not wanting his boy to feel ashamed of his old Indian father, had cut off his own long hair and bought himself a new suit of clothes, and his appearance, too, was changed almost as much as that of the boy's; only the hole in his nose and the holes in his ears told of old superstitions and barbarous habits. All else spoke of an awakening to a realization of nobler aims and better purposes.

The following from the Tribune, a paper published in Pendleton, Oreg., shows that no one more than the white people adjoining an Indian reservation notice the improvement in the children.

> The Indian boys who came up from the Forest Grove training school a few days ago for the purpose of building a church on the Indian reservation are getting on nicely with their work. * * * The building is to be 20 by 40, was planned by the boys, and they are doing the work without any assistance and are doing it well. The manner in which they go about their work and in the handling of tools show that they have had careful training, and would convince those, no matter how strongly prejudiced they may be against the education and training of the Indian, that the training school at Forest Grove is an institution that should be kept up.

We have now in the school 100 pupils that have been here but little more than one year. The improvement they have made is remarkable; but what is more encouraging to us is to notice equally marked improvement during the same length of time in those who have been here four years. They seem to grow in their appreciation of civilization and to have developed a faith in their own powers and to have had aroused in them an ambition to take a hand in the active life of this age that seems to transform their whole being. The stolidity and unimpressibility of the Indian character seems to have been shaken off, and their very faces seem to look different.

About one third of the positions of regular employés have been filled in this school during the past year by Indians, and they have given good satisfaction. All of the agencies from which children were sent to this school when it was first organized have now one or more employés who have attended this school, and we have had numerous and urgent applications for persons to fill other places—more than we could supply, from the fact that we had not a sufficient number of pupils old enough to assume so much responsibility. Several persons formerly pupils of this school have been elected to office by the Indians since they have returned to their homes; two have been elected chiefs. I have informed myself in regard to the history of 27 pupils who have left this sceool, having remained for three years in the school and having now been at home one year, and find that 10 have been engaged in farming, 5 have been employed in agency schools, 5 have been engaged in lumbering ou Puget Sound, 2 have worked at the shoemaking trade, 1 at carpentering; 1 has been an interpreter, 1 a clerk in a store, and 2 had no regular employment, being young boys. All had retained their civilized habits, and nearly all had worked continuously.

During the past year the following new industries have been added to those previously taught in the school: Harness-making, printing, coopering, tinsmithing, and a boys' laundry. All are not yet fully equipped, on account of lack of shop room. Formerly the laundrying for the whole school was done by the girls and a Chinaman. The Chinaman struck for higher wages and an Indian boy was put in his place, and it was found that he did equally well; since which time the number of boys in the boys' laundry has been increased to five, and they now do about two-thirds of the washing for the whole school.

A printing office on a small scale has been furnished by the boys and girls, and a small paper, The Indian Citizen, is edited and published by two of the Indian boys. Its circulation among the Indians on the coast and among others who are interested in the subject of Indian education is quite extensive, and is steadily increasing.

Every department of the school is insufficiently equipped. The farmer has no farm, the shoe shop is too small, as is also the carpenter shop, and there are no other shops, except as we hire or borrow. There are only two school-rooms for 200 children. The dining-room and dormitories are crowded, but notwithstanding all disadvantages the school has accomplished much more during the past year than ever before, as will be seen by comparing the various reports below with those of last year.

FARMER'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the land farmed and produce raised at this school. Cultivated 156 acres and raised:

30 tons hay	$300 00
100 tons straw	300 00
1,000 bushels potatoes	400 00
100 bushels peas	80 00
50 bushels radishes	20 00
50 bushels beans	50 00
500 bushels turnips	100 00
3,000 bushels carrots	600 00

800 bushels beets	$160 00
1,000 heads cabbage	50 00
1,000 squash	40 00
1,000 pumpkins	30 00
200 bushels corn	200 00
1,000 watermelons	50 00
50 bushels tomatoes	15 00
	2,395 00
Increase in stock by purchase and otherwise, 19 cattle and 7 horses	900 00
Increase in value of farm machinery bought, made, &c	900 00
	3,195 00

(D. E. Brewer, farmer, Indian.)

SHOE SHOP.

Annual report of shoe shop for the year beginning July 1, 1883, *and ending June* 30, 1884.

377 pairs shoes made, at an estimated value of	$1,246 25
67 pairs boots made, at an estimated value of	401 00
Repairing, at an estimated value of	201 00
	1,848 25

All shoes furnished the children have been made in the school shop.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

I would respectfully report that the following amount of work has been done in the blacksmith shop during the year ending June 30, 1884:

Amount of job work done outside of school	$425 70
Ironing 8 lumber wagons	440 00
Ironing 2 buckboards	70 00
Ironing one hack	60 00
Job work done for school	141 50
	1,137 20

I would also report that we have also done about one month's work on the farm. I have during the past year been able to work the boys under my care to a better advantage and have made better progress than before on account of having new work (wagons, &c.) to employ them upon. (W. S. Hudson, blacksmith)

WAGON AND CARPENTER SHOP.

Herewith you will find a report of buildings and wagons constructed at the school during the year ending June 30, 1884:

2 hospital buildings, 16 by 30	$600
1 shoe shop, 18 by 32	200
1 barn, 40 by 75	1,000
1 granary, 10 by 12	50
9 lumber wagons	600
2 buckboards	270
1 hack	125
	2,845

(L. Bronson, carpenter and wagon shop.)

MATRON'S REPORT.

Of the 78 girls in the school I can say they are obedient and respectful, doing their work well and cheerfully, and are especially interested in learning anything new. They seem to have a high appreciation of their advantages and opportunities, and often speak of how much good they will be able to do their people when they return to their homes. Most of the older girls are professed Christians. The work of the school is divided into several departments; the girls working in each department

three months at a time, thereby receiving during their stay in the school a thorough drill in all of the departments. There have been many improvements made during the past year in the methods employed in the school. The girls are divided into companies with officers and are drilled in marching and calisthenics. (Maggie Zuglis, matron.)

COOK'S REPORT.

The work of the kitchen is done by a detail of 10 girls, all working until 8.30 a. m., when 5 of them go into the sewing rooms. Another detail does the work in the afternoon. The girls who get the breakfast get up at 4 o'clock a. m. to begin their work. They seem contented and happy about their work, and do their work well. A separate detail of 9 girls do the dining-room work, some of them are quite small, and all are in charge of a large girl. (Katie Brewer, cook, Indian.)

REPORT OF LAUNDRESS.

I have 14 girls under my charge. They show a great deal of interest in the work that they have to do. They are willing to do what they are told to do. They do their work just as well as any white person in this school. Among other things they can starch and iron white shirts very well. Whatever they undertake they learn it clear through. I would not be ashamed to have the people from Washington to see this laundry any day, for they keep it clean all through the week. I am an Indian myself, so perhaps my report is not as good as other reports. (S. J. Pitt, laundress.)

REPORTS OF SEAMSTRESSES.

Sewing room No. 2.—I have under my charge 8 girls. I find them quick to learn, obedient, and industrious. They sew both by hand and with machines. During the year ending June 30, 1884, they have made among other things, 13 coats, 157 pair pants, 108 skirts, 84 pairs overalls, 62 jumpers, 12 pairs drawers, 40 bedticks, 64 sheets, 54 towels, 10 aprons, 16 night-dresses, 18 shirts. (Anna Fairchild.)

Sewing room No. 1.—I am an Indian and have not had much experience, but I have learned the work of this department and am trying to help the girls by imparting what I know. We have used in this room 6,201 yards of goods and have made the following: 164 dresses, 45 skirts, 196 aprons, 70 underwaists, 27 pillow-cases, 59 window curtains, 68 night-dresses, 18 bedticks, 12 cloaks, 24 towels, 73 sheets, 192 shirts, 110 chemises, 279 pair drawers. I have from 13 to 16 girls in my charge, 2 can cut and fit dresses, 8 can do ordinary cutting, all are anxious to learn. (Lillie Pitt, Indian.)

Sewing-room No. 3.—We do the patching and mending in our room. The girls in our room are all small. There are 14 girls in our room. (Emma Kahama, Indian girl, fourteen years old.)

REPORT OF BOYS' LAUNDRY.

All of the boys' washing, except white shirts, is done in this laundry; also all bed-clothing used in the school. Five boys work in this laundry; they do the ironing too. (John W. Adams, laundryman, Indian.)

REPORT OF DISCIPLINARIAN.

First call in the morning for the boys is at 5 o'clock, a. m.; then the boys get up and make their beds and put their rooms in order. The second bugle at 5.30 is for roll-call, when the boys all fall in line and answer to their names. Third call is for breakfast at 6.30. Breakfast is over at 7, and every boy goes directly from the dining-room to his work and remains until 11.30, when they are excused and get ready for dinner. Dinner is over at 1 p. m., and all go to work again until 5, then comes supper; after supper drill for fifteen minutes. Then play until 7.15; then roll-call and prayers; and the last call is at 8.30, when all are to be in bed and lights out. We have now over 100 boys; some are out among the farmers during vacation. (David E. Brewer, Indian.)

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Coming into the school about the middle of September, 1883, I found the pupils more advanced but less thoroughly graded than I expected. A year's experience has shown me that to grade a school of this kind is not an easy task. The same difficulties

arise here that are mentioned by teachers of other schools of similar character. The frequent addition of new pupils from reservations and agency schools at various stages of advancement, together with the fact that the school-room work cannot be wholly independent of the industrial training, are among the obstacles. Considering the many difficulties under which they labored, the condition in which I found the school reflects the greatest credit upon former teachers. Throughout the year a continued effort has been made to perfect the grading of the school, and much has been accomplished in that direction, though not all that is desired. An attempt has also been made to establish a fixed course of study, and to make the objects to be attained in the several grades more definite than they have been heretofore. The ultimate object kept in view is to teach Indian children to speak, to read, and to write the English language correctly and understandingly, and to give them, so far as possible, the rudiments of an English education. Where pupils are capable and solicitous of taking up branches in advance of the work laid out for them, they will be encouraged to do so.

Two advanced pupils during the last year have been studying physiology, and mastered it without difficulty. At the begining of the year a lack of proper text-books and a supply of others compelled the advanced class to take up physical geography (Monteith's), which was considered a doubtful alternative at that stage of their advancement. By going slowly and reviewing at intervals the work gone over, they experienced but little difficulty with it, and at the end of eight months passed a very satisfactory examination in most of the subjects embraced. This and kindred studies interest them greatly, and promote their desire for knowledge. Experience has shown that it is not wise to undertake a great deal, but rather to make thorough work of a little. As a rule, the children are found to be bright and intelligent and anxious to learn.

The greatest obstacle to their advancement is the lack of the knowledge of our language. To teach them correct English is certainly the first and most important step in their education, and to derive the full benefit of English teaching they must be taught not only to speak and to read and to write English, but also to think English. When this is accomplished, they will compare favorably with other children in ability to make rapid advancement.

This school is just now entering upon the fifth year of its existence. Heretofore there have been but four grades in the school. The fourth grade will now become the fifth, the third the fourth, the second the third, and the first the second; and the first grade will be composed of new recruits, part of whom have just arrived, and a few already here, who are not ready for second-grade work. The plan of work for the fifth grade is not yet completed; but it is the intention to give them such instruction as shall tend to fix firmly in their minds what they have already learned, and prepare them, as far as possible, to give to their people the benefit of their knowledge when they return to them.

During the past year considerable advancement was made by the entire school. Examinations were had at the end of each quarter, which were written as far as practicable. The result of these examinations, taken in conjunction with the class studying of the pupils, was made a basis for grading the school, and the good effects were apparent in many respects. The pupils became not only eager to maintain their standing, but desirous to excel in the careful preparations of their papers and in the credits received. The papers of the last examination show a marked improvement over those of the first. Many of those of the advanced class were almost faultless as to neatness, spelling, and the use of capital letters.

Considerable attention has been given to writing and reading original composition, to declamations and recitations, and with the greatest benefit. Two public exhibitions were given by the children during the year, both of which elicited many expressions of surprise and commendation. The last was at the close of the school year, and was given by a literary society organized and conducted by the pupils of the advanced grade. White children of similar ages and much better opportunities might well be proud of as successful an attempt. Literary societies, sociables, band of hope, Sunday-school, and religious meetings, all conducted by the children, afford opportunities for them to become familiar with those duties in life in which it is hoped they will take the lead when they return to their people.

Inadequate school-rooms have been a hindrance in the past, but we look forward to a time in the near future when this hindrance will be removed. All things considered, the school is in a prosperous condition and bids fair to do more and better work the coming year than ever before. (W. V. Coffin.)

REPORT OF ASSISTANT TEACHER.

I have been employed as assistant teacher in this school for seven months. The school, although not thoroughly graded, was last year divided into four divisions or grades of which I had charge of the two lower, the children being in school only half

the day and working the other half; I had one grade in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. I have found the children apt and eager to learn, their average being as good as that of white children. In the first or primary grade we use Appleton's First Reader and Monroe's Reading Charts. They are also given instructions in oral arithmetic and in writing. In the second grade are used Appleton's Second Reader, Robinson's Primary Arithmetic, Monteith's First Lessons in Geography, Watson's Complete Speller, and the Spencerian system of copy books. All the children speak the Engligh language, and understand quite readily. In the first grade are enrolled 34 pupils and in the second grade 41 pupils, 8 of whom were advanced from the first grade at the end of the third quarter. (Minnie Unthank.)

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the school for the past year I have to say that the general health of the school has been good. A large majority of the cases treated have been such as common sore eyes, sore throat, colds, and other slight ailments. But few serious cases of illness have occurred, and but two deaths. Ten children were returned to their homes during the year on account of poor health. Eight of the ten were the victims of inherited consumptional disease. The two were the result of consumption.

Near the beginning of the year a building 20 by 24 feet was erected for a boys' hospital, and a little later another, of the same size, for a girls' hospital. Previous to the erection of these buildings, the overcrowded condition of the school made it very difficult to take proper care of the sick. Since their erection it has been possible to give the best of care in almost every respect, and to this fact is largely due the smallness of the number of cases of serious sickness.

The present location of the school buildings, considered from a sanitary stand-point, is not a good one, for two very important reasons; the first is, the drainage is very poor, and cannot be bettered without considerable expense; the second is, that the water supply is totally inadequate to the needs of the school. Of the four wells on the grounds all fail during the dry season, and it becomes necessary to haul water from ½ to 1 mile, which, for so large a number, is not a small task. If the water furnished by the wells was sufficient in quantity, the drainage and the location of the wells are such that eventually the water in the wells will be so contaminated as to prove a fruitful source of disease Now that the number of children in school is increased from 150 to 200, if the location of the school buildings is not changed immediate action should be taken to improve the drainage and to furnish the school with an abundant supply of fresh water. (W. V. Coffin.)

Yours respectfully,

H. J. MINTHORN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH,
Genoa, Platte County, Nebraska, August 20, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to report the opening of this school on the 20th of February, 1884, with 71 pupils from the Rosebud Agency, Dakota. On the 24th of the same month 18 arrived from the Yankton agency, Dakota. March 1, 27; March 20, 13; April 17, 5, and July 17, 2, all from the Rosebud Agency, joined the school; making an aggregate of 136. One not accepted, and sent back; 2 have since died; 1 removed to another school; 3 have run away, and not yet brought back, leaving 129; 89 boys and 40 girls attending school. Their ages range from seven to twenty-two years. A few over eighteen were admitted by permission of the Indian Office.

INDIAN EMPLOYÉS.

Have had 7, 2 boys, and 5 girls, from the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa. One of the boys was discharged for insubordination; the other is now employed as laborer and disciplinarian. One of the young ladies resigned. 2 are assistant cooks, 1 assistant seamstress, and 1 assistant laundress; all of whom are competent and faithful in their several duties.

BUILDINGS.

The school building is of brick. The main portion, formerly used for school purposes by the Pawnee Indians, is 110 by 45 feet, three floors, with wings recently added crossing each end, each 80 by 20 feet, four floors. Basement occupied as a dining-

room, kitchens, pantry, boys and girls' assembly and wash room, commissary and store rooms; first floor, four school-rooms, one dormitory, office, reception-room, and officers' rooms; second floor, sewing-room, infirmary, four dormitories, teachers', employés', and store rooms; third floor to wings, dormitories—all designed to accommodate 150 pupils and the officers and employés.

A carpenter shop has been built, 20 by 30 feet, one and a half stories; the upper story is used for storage of goods; it was constructed of wood by the Indian boys; a log cabin, 18 by 30 feet, two floors, occupied by the school farmer and his family, to which additions have been made and fitted up as a temporary laundry. These with a corn-crib, sheds for stock, and the necessary out-buildings comprise all the buildings, excepting four sheds and tool and store house at the brick-yard.

THE FARM.

The school farm consists of half a section (320 acres) of land, a rich soil lying nearly level upon the first and second benches, east of and adjoining the town of Genoa. A railroad crosses the farm from east to west, a few hundred feet in front of the school building. About 20 acres are used as school grounds, roads, &c., leaving 300 acres for farming purposes. The farmer reports that the Indian boys did all of the work, under his direction (except the sowing of the oats), clearing the land of weeds and stubble; plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, harvesting, and stacking of the oats; 130 acres of corn, 30 acres of it prepared, planted, and cultivated the old-time way—marking, dropping of the seed, covering, and cultivating with hoes—as a means of instruction. The balance was done with a corn-planter and double (horse) cultivators, the boys caring for and driving the teams. The corn was cultivated six times to kill out a rank growth of weeds with which the farm was overrun as the result of long neglect. Now a large crop is promised of corn, estimated yield 6,000 bushels; 45 acres were sown to oats, cut and stacked, estimated yield 2,000 bushels; 10 acres potatoes, 7 acres beans, 10 acres garden vegetables, 40 acres hay land, and the balance pasture.

The boys have not only taken care of the horses and mules (4 span), but have herded the cows (16 head,) milked most of them morning and evening, and fed the pigs (24 head).

In farming these boys have from the first manifested much interest, industry, and aptitude, doing their work well. They have also set out 3,500 fruit trees and 3,500 vines and plants, and in every way given evidence of their adaptability to such work. Even the smallest of the boys, from eight to ten years of age, have been employed dropping seed, pulling weeds, and gathering the small vegetables.

CARPENTRY.

The school carpenter has had from 5 to 7 apprentices. With them he has built a shop, sheds for the cattle and brick-yard, out-buildings, fences; made all necessary repairs and improvements upon the buildings, furniture, tables, benches, &c. The carpenter, as well as the farmer, is instructed to do none of the work it is possible for the boys to do; to take all the time necessary to show and instruct the pupils in all matters pertaining to his department. In this work the boys have exhibited ingennuity, interest, and industry, and promise to become good workmen.

THE BRICK-YARD

but recently started; at first was somewhat disappointed in consequence of the Indian boys failing to do the work required. They seemed indifferent and wanting in strength, and broke down, compelling the employment of white labor. But now they are doing better and promise to do as well in this occupation as they have in other. Brick are needed to build a laundry, requiring for this purpose nearly 300,000 brick; cisterns and buildings are also needed. Besides, in the manufacture of brick the pupils are instructed in an important industry; it can be made a source of income to the school. Have completed one kiln containing 80,000, which was injured by a severe storm of wind and rain, yet we have 50,000 merchantable brick selling at the yard for $10 and $12 a thousand. Another kiln, containing 250,000, will be ready for delivery by the 10th or 15th of September. Another, of the same number of brick, by the 20th or 30th of October, which will secure the completion of the laundry building before winter.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

The matron reports the general household work as performed by Indian girls, either as pupils or employés. A Sioux girl, who had previous to coming here attended only reservation schools where housework was not taught, came here a pupil and is now

employed as dining-room director, having 13 girls in charge who are detailed each one to a table. She in a very quiet and matronly manner teaches her girls to place food upon the table in order and with neatness, to wash their dishes and reset the table, sweeping and cleaning that portion of the dining-room they occupy, and caring for the implements they use, teaching them to become housekeepers.

Girls are also regularly detailed to care for the dormitories in their wing of the school building, the sitting and other rooms, this detail being under the supervision of the assistant matron. The boys, being in another wing of the building, care for the rooms specially theirs.

The laundry is in charge of a white woman, assisted by an Indian girl who is from the Carlisle school. All the washing and ironing for the pupils is done at the laundry, and six girls are detailed daily to assist in the work, 3 for the mornings and 3 for the afternoons, thus securing attendance at school half of each day, as it is our design that labor and study shall move hand in hand.

The same order of detail prevails in the seamstress or sewing room, a change being made each month in all, that each girl may become proficient in every department of labor. The small girls belonging to the primary department of the school, having only a short session in the school-room each half day, are sent on leaving it to the sewing room, where they are taught to hemstitch and darn, and are most of them very expert. All the mending for the school is done by the girls, also all the making of the garments for the girls and some of the boys. The outer garments and flannel shirts for most of the boys are sent to us ready-made, but before issue they are resewed to make strong and more durable.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The school physician reports that the health of the pupils has been very good since the opening of the school. There have been no acute diseases of a contagious nature. Although two epidemics of measles have been in the town and some cases in close proximity, there have been no cases among the pupils. Two have died from consumption, one at the school and the other after returning to his home at the agency.

The physician attributes the good health of the pupils to the strict sanitary measures carried out.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

The most important part of this work is that of the teachers in the school-room, educating the youth, and inasmuch as the opening of the school is of so recent a date, and the necessity of first teaching the pupils the English language, not only to understand it but to use it in their converse with each other, there is but little to report after so short a period—six months only, one month's vacation, leaving five months for tuition; and as the pupils attend school but half of each day, the term of instruction is reduced to two and a half months. Therefore progress during that time, while marked and encouraging, still finds the scholars, most of them, in the primary methods of instruction, consisting of the objective study of language, writing words, phrases, and sentences upon slates and blackboards, counting, writing and reading numbers, drawing, modeling in clay, reading, reciting, singing, kindergarten occupation, &c. It may be considered unfortunate that all of the pupils are of the Sioux Indian Nation, and all speak the Dakota tongue, which renders the acquiring of another language much more difficult than if children of other tribes who do not understand Dakota were a part of the school.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL F. TAPPAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY
(via ARKANSAS CITY, KANS.), *July* 15, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the first annual report of Chilocco Indian industrial school for the fractional year commencing January 15, 1884, and ending June 30, 1884. Enrollments, males, 130; females, 56. Average attendance, 168$\frac{8}{11}$.

Our school opened up, at the time referred to above, under very unfavorable circumstances, the weather being very cold and inclement, and the children having to be transported so far across the plains in wagons, and at considerable expense to the Government; but under the careful management of Mr. Frank Maltby, who was at the time employed as clerk and industrial teacher for the school, there was brought from the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, and from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, 123 children, without any great suffering or any sickness being contracted, although they passed through a "norther" of two days' duration, causing a delay of that length of time. From other agencies we received other pupils until our numbers reached that referred to above.

We have been visited quite often by parents of the children and by chiefs of the different tribes, who invariably express themselves as well pleased with the school and its prospects, and pledge themselves to work for the school and its interests; especially those of the Southwest said to me, "When you want more children let us know, and you shall have all you want." The future may decide as to the sincerity of their expressions.

Some of our larger pupils have been somewhat discouraged on account of not having the necessary accommodations for learning trades, as they had expected when they came, causing discontent with some, and a few returned without permission to the agencies; but since your order to agents to return such as left the school without permission we have had no further trouble in that direction, and if proper arrangements are made in the way of shops, &c., I think no difficulty will be had in keeping the children well contented.

For the most part, the pupils have engaged in the work of opening up the farms, fencing, digging sewers, &c., very willingly, and, considering their experience, have done well; and with a prospect of a little pay next year they will enter upon their work with more zeal than ever before. We had not the children long enough for any of them to learn any one thing sufficiently well to do it without some help. Some of the girls could, with a little help, cut and make plain garments, and could render some assistance in laundry and kitchen. I find, however, that in their first lessons they are much more liable to break tools they work with or dishes they use than after they have had some training. Our garden has been of considerable benefit to the school, notwithstanding it has been partially destroyed by stock which are running at large in this part of the Territory. Our pumpkins and squashes planted on the newly broken ground promise well; also the millet is looking well; seed-corn will not produce very much; melons and cucumbers look nicely—latter ready for use. The trouble we have had with trespassing stock will be avoided soon by our fence being put up.

The children have made commendable progress in all branches of study they have undertaken. We find a less number of dull children among these children than among an equal number of whites.

Our Sunday exercises consist of Sunday-school at 10.30 o'clock a. m. and preaching each alternate Sunday by some of the ministers from the city; we also have each evening through the week, in addition to the regular study hour, a time for devotional exercises, singing, &c.

The stock interests have only begun, having just received cattle under modified contract of H. C. Slavens, and 18 high grade polled Angus and Galloway bulls bought in open market from Mr. Blacksheve, of Kansas. One of the latter has since died; the others are all doing nicely, and are being cared for by the boys, with the assistance of Mr. R. A. Munson, an irregular employé.

As an experiment we have given permission for some of the children to visit their parents during vacation, with the promise to return at the beginning of the school year without expense to the Government.

The sanitary condition of the school has been very good, considering the fact that the greater part of our children were sent to us without the proper medical examinations. We have lost but two by death the past year, one Cheyenne girl and one Caddo boy. In receiving children in future we hope to be able to exercise more care and have them properly examined before admitting them.

Our limited number of apprentices are doing well; four in the bakery, and five at the carpenter's trade, and three are learning painting. With the same progress through another year that has been made in the past, we will be able to do our own baking without the aid of a white baker. Our carpenters show an aptness for their work and are learning rapidly. The painters have been at work on some of the out-buildings, doing well for beginners. I think that the prevailing and oft-repeated idea "that on account of the close proximity to the agencies it will be impossible to make Chilocco a success" is already proven to be an erroneous idea. There is no reason why she may not, under careful management, take her place in the front as an educational institution for Indian children.

Statistical reports have been forwarded.

Acknowledging the kindness I have received from officers of the Indian Department and thanks to our kind Father above for his blessings upon us,

I am your obedient servant,

W. J. HADLEY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.,
August 20, 1884.

SIR: Complying with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1884, pertaining to the health and sanitary condition of this agency.

	1881-'82.	1882-'83.	1883-'84.
Total applicants for medicines	2,015	3,611	5,013
Total deaths	36	98	100
Total births	21	92	63

A large ratio of mortality was among young children, attributable to exposure and the harsh practices of their relatives, a majority of whom have not the remotest idea of the indispensable nursing and ordinary hygiene; hence it is, many reliable prescriptions fail to benefit and they return to their medicine men. Many of the other deaths were those whose illness were not reported at all, or until after their medicine men or women had failed, and who were then usually so exhausted that little could be done for them. Regarding the births, it is very probable many are never reported to the agency police, a death; however, on account of its impressiveness or display, can more easily be ascertained; it is my opinion the two about balance.

On the whole I am certain these Indians are steadily gaining confidence in the remedies of the white man, calling for them more frequently each succeeding year. Though it is also evident they are wedded to the pernicious influence of the medicine men, so often are these empirics met with in my daily rounds, that a brief sojourn here would impress one with a belief that they were nearly all—men and women—of that vocation. Sometimes I fancy the mystic creatures (generally of middle age, rarely old men) are tolerated through fear of their conjury. Under such circumstances it is occasionally my pleasure to administer the medicine to the sick person, *nolens volens*, training as guides, is dangerous guess work, which, therefore, would make any one and, through the interpreter, kindly explain that doctoring, without education and of them as qualified as another. The gradual decline of their vitiating dances, an improvement in their improperly prepared food, and insufficient clothing, and the rapid adoption of log-houses for domiciles should soon show a decreased death rate.

It is here noticeable that contrary to a common belief, East, the Indians, though of hardy origin, do not enjoy immunity from sickness any more than other races. Their maladies range from simple constipation to "misery all over." Tubercular diseases, diseases of the digestive system, of the respiratory organs, of the eye, and of the skin (the latter in great variety), of more or less gravity, are presented daily for treatment. With some I am able to apply routine treatment, though, in most instances, after the medicine is once theirs, nothing more is heard from them for months, if ever, so little do they appreciate the necessity of systematic treatment. No doubt some of the crude drugs applied for were for combining with their own medicinal herbs. No case of syphilis and only three of gonorrhea among full-bloods have been treated during the year. Still births, plural births, difficult parturition, and suicides not infrequently occur here, though not as often as among the whites.

The efficiency of this branch of the service would be promoted here by one of the following auxiliaries: an apothecary, an assistant physician, or limited hospital accommodations—about 10 beds—for such of the sick or injured who come from great distances (furthest Indian village 40 miles) to the agency for treatment, and have to return forthwith without receiving material benefit in one visit, because at present there is no provision for shelter and sustenance of the sick.

It is a source of gratification to know that notwithstanding the unfavorable physical auspices with which the large boarding-school opened—an epidemic of chickenpox and many sick from sudden change of habit—no death has yet occurred there, and now the health of the children continues remarkably good.

Our location for healthfulness could hardly be excelled, being entirely exempt from malaria and the more malignant zymotics, located on an extensive, elevated prairie, visited by strong, dry winds, and abundant atmospheric electricity contribute to cleanliness of the villages. The agency proper, besides being thoroughly drained, supplied with sewerage and garbage holes, is carefully policed as frequently as necessary.

The medical supplies sent here for the dispensary are of good quality and quantity, though there are several preparations, such as aloes, tr. belladonna, tr. gentian, porous-plasters, &c., that could be utilized if allowed on requisition. Also several minor surgical instruments, not on hand, are needed for emergencies in such a large community.

Very respectfully,

J. ASHLEY THOMPSON, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

Dr. V. T. McGILLICUDDY, *Agent.*

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

PUBLIC ACTS.

CHAP. 50.—An act to repeal section eight of an act entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

May 14, 1884.

[Vol. 23, p. 22.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the lands referred to in said section are hereby restored to the public domain.

21 Stat., 204.

Restoration of lands, &c., on Ute Indian reservation, Colorado, to public domain.

Approved, May 14, 1884.

CHAP. 177.—An act to grant to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

July 4, 1884.

[Vol. 23, p. 69.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River, north of the northern boundary of Cook County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to a point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, the line to be located in sections of twenty-five miles each and before work is begun on any section the line thereof is to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

Right of way for railway, telegraph, and telephone lines to Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Co. through Indian Territory, &c.

Route to be approved by Secretary of Interior.

SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to the right of way, is granted for such stations as may be established, but such grant shall be allowed but once for every ten miles of the road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill. *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station. *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necesssary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph and telephone line and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Grant of lands for stations.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Compensation for property, &c.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisment of three disinterested referees to be appointed by the President who before entering upon the duties of their appointment shall take and subscribe before competent authority an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment which oath duly certified shall be returned with their award. In ease the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the courts, where the case shall be tried de novo. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by such railroad company.

Referees in case of disagreement.

Oath.

Right of appeal to the courts.

Compensation of referees.

Fees of witnesses.

Costs, &c.

Freight rates.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind, *provided* that passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State Government or Governments shall exist in said territory, within the limits of which said railway or a part thereof shall be located; and then such State Government or Governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits, by said railway, but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company, whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State. *Provided however* that the rates of such transportation of passengers local or interstate shall not exceed those above expressed *and provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Passenger rates.

Rates for carrying U. S. mails.

Payments per mile of railroad constructed.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, the sum of fifty dollars in addition to compensation provided for by this act for property taken or damage done by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in instalments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded. Said company shall also pay, as long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; *Provided further*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Inte-

Secretary of Interior to distribute proceeds, &c.

Additional taxes.

Proviso.

Compensation to occupants of lands; how paid; rior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements, as herein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this section. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing taxes upon said railway, nor any Territory or State hereafter formed, through which said railway shall have been established from exercising the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Proviso.

Congress may impose taxes.

Right to immediate survey and location of road.

Map of route to be filed, &c.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the general route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter or such location shall be void as to any occupant thereof.

Proviso.

Grading; when to commence.

Right of employees to reside on lands, &c.

SEC. 7. The officers, servants and employees of said company, necessary to the construction, operation and management of said road and telegraph and telephone lines shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged upon said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with said intercourse laws.

What courts to have concurrent jurisdiction, &c.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built, that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges, over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railways right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Lands forfeited, &c., for failure to build road.

Bridges and road and highway crossings.

Conditions of acceptance of grant; *proviso.*

SEC. 10. That the said Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided:* That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Mortgages, &c., to be recorded in Department of Interior.

SECTION 11. All mortgages executed by said Railway Company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. Congress may, at any time amend, add to alter or repeal this act.

Approved, July 4, 1884.

July 4, 1884.

[Vol. 23, p. 73.]

CHAP. 179.—An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Southern Kansas Railway Company and for other purposes.

Right of way for railway, telegraph, and telephone lines to Southern Kansas Railway Company through Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Southern Kansas Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of said Territory where an extension of the Southern Kansas Railway from Winfield in a southerly direction would strike said line, running thence south in the direction of Dennison, in the State of Texas, on the most practicable route, to a point at or near where the Washita River empties into the Red River, with a branch constructed from a point at or near where said main line crosses the northern line of said Territory, westwardly along or near the northern line of said Territory, to a point at or near where Medicine Lodge Creek crosses the northern line of said Territory, and from that point in a southwesterly direction, crossing Beaver Creek at or near Camp Supply, and reaching the west line of said Indian Territory at or near where Wolf Creek crosses the same, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

Route.

Land grant for stations, etc.

SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted for said main line and branch to the Southern Kansas Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way is granted for stations for every ten miles of road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Proviso.

Reversion of land, when.

Compensation to individual occupants.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed by the President, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment shall take and subscribe, before competent authority, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award, Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the courts, where the case shall be tried de novo, When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned, and proceed with the construction of the railroad, Each of said referees shall receive for their services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile, Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations, costs, including compensation of the referees shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company,

Referees in cases of disagreement.

Oath.

Right of appeal to the courts.

Award, etc.

Compensation of referees.

Fees of witnesses.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind; *Provided:* that passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory, within the limits of which said railway or a part thereof shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportations of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided however,* That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed, *And provided further,* That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide: and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation,

Freight rates; *proviso.*

Passenger rates.

Right of Congress to regulate charges for transportation, etc., reserved; *provisos.*

Carrying of mails.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said main line and branch may be located the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded, Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided,* That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit: *Provided further,* That if the general counsel of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further,* That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this section, Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing taxes upon said railway, nor any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established from exercising the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits, Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Damages.

Apportionment of moneys, &c.

Proviso.

Additional taxes.

Proviso.

Compensation for lands, how paid.

Proviso.

Award in lieu of compensation.

Congress may impose taxes, etc.

Right to immediate survey and location.

SEC. 6. That this company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided,* That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter or such location shall be void and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun,

Maps of route, &c., to be filed.

Subsequent claims not valid.

Proviso.

Grading, when to commence.

Approval of Secretary of Interior.

Right of officers, &c., to reside on lands granted.

SEC. 7. The officers, servants and employés of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

What courts to have concurrent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Southern Kansas Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed, Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act,

Civil jurisdiction of courts extended, &c.

Lands forfeited for failure to build road.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built, that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges, over said railway whereever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Bridges and road and highway crossings.

Conditions of acceptance of grant.

SEC. 10. That the said Southern Kansas Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Mortgages, &c., to be recorded in Interior Department.

SEC. 11. All mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. Congress may, at any time, amend, add to, alter or repeal this act.

Approved, July 4, 1884.

July 4, 1884.

[Vol. 23, p. 76.]

CHAP. 180.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and for other purposes.

Indian appropriation for year ending June 30, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 23, p. 79.]

COLUMBIAS AND COLVILLES.

Columbias and Colvilles.

Agreement of July 7, 1883, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the agreement entered into at the city of Washington on the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville reservations, in Washington Territory, which agreement is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, including all expenses incident thereto, eighty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required therefor, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That Sarsopkin and the Indians now residing on said Columbia reser-

Appropriation.

Proviso.

vation shall elect within one year from the passage of this act whether they will remain upon said reservation on the terms therein stipulated or remove to the Colville reservation: *And provided further*, That in case said Indians so elect to remain on said Columbia Reservation the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the quantity of land therein stipulated to be allowed them to be selected in as compact form as possible, the same when so selected to be held for the exclusive use and occupation of said Indians, and the remainder of said reservation to be thereupon restored to the public domain, and shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, except such portion thereof as may properly be subject to sale under the laws relating to the entry of timber lands and of mineral lands, the entry of which shall be governed by the laws now in force concerning the entry of such lands.

Proviso.

* * * * * * *

KICKAPOOS. [Vol. 23, p. 81.]

This amount, to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoo Indians dated June twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be paid as provided in said treaty, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to eleven Kickapoo Indians who have become citizens of the United States, such sum as may be their proportion of the one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, not exceeding three thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-one cents; and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to pay also to the said eleven Kickapoos their proportion of the tribal funds held in trust by the United States, and on deposit in the United States Treasury.

13 Stat., 623.

10 Stat., 1078.

* * * * * * * [Vol. 23, p. 88.]

Survey of portion of Puyallup reservation, Washington Territory, into lots, &c.

Three thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the President to cause to be surveyed such portion of the Puyallup reservation in Washington Territory into lots as he may deem advisable and direct, and the same assign to such individual Indians or families of such reservation as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege and will locate on the same as permanent homes in accordance with the terms of article six of the treaty made on December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and ratified by the Senate March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

* * * * * * * [Vol. 23, p. 89.]

Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas in permanent homes on homesteads, and to purchase stock, implements, and other necessaries, five thousand dollars.

Certain lands on White Earth reservation reserved, &c.

13 Stat., 693.

That the lands acquired from the White Oak Point and Mille Lac bands of Chippewa Indians on the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, by the treaty proclaimed March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five shall not be patented or disposed of in any manner until further legislation by Congress.

* * * * * * * [Vol. 23, p. 89.]

Payment to Flathead, Kootenay, and Lower Pend d'Oreilles Indians, &c.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Flathead, Kootenay, and Lower Pend d'Oreilles Indians in Montana Territory for the right of way to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company over and through their reservation, sixteen thousand dollars, to be paid in accordance with an agreement made between said tribes and the United States on September second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and being the sum paid to the United States by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in part payment for said right of way which agreement is hereby ratified: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as in anywise affecting the relation between the Government and said Railroad Company growing out of the grant of land made to said company beyond the right of way provided for in said agreement.

Proviso.

Carlos's band of Flatheads.

For support and civilization of Carlos's band of Flathead Indians, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for those of said Indians who remain in Bitter Root Valley, as well as for those who remove to the Jocko reservation, twenty-one thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

* * * * * * * [Vol. 23, p. 90.]

Joseph's band of Nez Perces.

For support and civilization of Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians in the Indian Territory, twenty thousand dollars; and of this amount a

sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars may be paid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to James Reuben, for expenses incurred by him in taking thirty-three Nez Perce Indians from the Indian Territory to Idaho; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend the balance of this appropriation for the removal of the Nez Perce Indians now in the Indian Territory to some other location, if he deems it proper so to do, and for their support at such new location.

Payment to James Reuben.

Removal of Nez Perces.

[Vol. 23, p. 94.]

* * * * * * *

Sale of cattle, conditions of; penalty for violation of terms of sale.

That where Indians are in possession or control of cattle or their increase which have been purchased by the Government such cattle shall not be sold to any person not a member of the tribe to which the owners of the cattle belong or to any citizen of the United States whether intermarried with the Indians or not except with the consent in writing of the agent of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the cattle belongs. And all sales made in violation of this provision shall be void and the offending purchaser on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars and imprisoned not less than six months.

* * * * * * *

Detection, etc., of persons selling liquors to Indians upon reservation.
R. S. 2139, 373.
R. S. 2140, 373.

For detecting and prosecuting persons who sell or barter, or donate or furnish in any manner whatsoever, liquors, wines, beer, or any intoxicating beverage whatsoever to Indians upon or belonging to any Indian reservation, five thousand dollars. And no part of section twenty-one hundred and thirty-nine or of section twenty-one hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes shall be a bar to the prosecution of any officer, soldier, sutler or storekeeper, attaché, or employé of the Army of the United States who shall barter, donate, or furnish in any manner whatsoever liquors, wines, beer, or any intoxicating beverage whatsoever to any Indian.

[Vol. 23, p. 95.]

* * * * * *

21 Stat., 199.

Sale of Ute Indian reservation, Colorado.

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to continue to carry out the provisions of the act of June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, "ratifying the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be taken from moneys appropriated by said act and remaining unexpended

Commission for examination of coal on White Mountain Indian reservation, Arizona.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to detail a proper person or persons from the employees of the Geological Survey and to also appoint a suitable person not now in the employ of the Government which said persons shall constitute a commission who shall under the direction of the Secretary proceed to examine and report upon the character, extent, thickness, and depth of each vein, the value of the coal per ton on the dump, and the best method to utilize the same, and to report their opinions as to the best method of disposing thereof within the limits of the White Mountain Indian reservation in the Territory of Arizona, and the result of said investigation to the Secretary and by him transmitted to Congress, and for the compensation and expenses of the member of the commission not of the Geological Survey and for the expenses of examination and investigation on the ground two thousand five hundred dollars.

Seminole Indians, Florida.

To enable the Seminole Indians now in Florida to obtain homesteads upon the public lands, and to establish themselves thereon, six thousand dollars.

[Vol. 23, p. 96.]

* * * * * * *

Provisions of homestead laws made applicable to Indians, etc.

That such Indians as may now be located on public lands, or as may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or otherwise, hereafter, so locate may avail themselves of the provisions of the homestead laws as fully and to the same extent as may now be done by citizens of the United States; and to aid such Indians in making selections of homesteads and the necessary proofs at the proper land offices, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated; but no fees or commissions shall be charged on account of said entries or proofs. All patents therefor shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus entered for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian by whom such entry shall have been

Fees and commissions for entries excluded.

Lands to be held in trust, etc., by U. S.

made, or, in case of his decease, of his widow and heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his widow and heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever.

* * * * * * * [Vol. 23, p. 97.]

SEC. 4. * * * *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any sums appropriated in this act for subsistence, and not absolutely necessary for that purpose, for the purchase of stock cattle for the benefit of the tribe for which such appropriation is made, or for the assistance of such Indians to become farmers, and shall report to Congress, at its next session thereafter, an account of his action under this provision.

* * * * * * * [Vol. 23, p. 98.]

Indian agents to make annual report.

SEC. 9. That hereafter each Indian agent be required, in his annual report, to submit a census of the Indians at his agency or upon the reservation under his charge, the number of males above eighteen years of age, the number of females above fourteen years of age, the number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen years, the number of school-houses at his agency, the number of schools in operation and the attendance at each, and the names of teachers employed and salaries paid such teachers.

Proceeds of sale of Indian lands, &c., not applicable to expenses of public lands service.

SEC. 10. That no part of the expenses of the public lands service shall be deducted from the proceeds of Indian lands sold through the General Land Office, except as authorized by the treaty or agreement providing for the disposition of the lands.

Sale of Government property on Indian reservations; disposal of proceeds.

SEC. 11. That at any of the Indian reservations where there is now on hand Government property not required for the use and benefit of the Indians at said reservations the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to move such property to other Indian reservations where it may be required, or to sell it and apply the proceeds of the same in the purchase of such articles as may be needed for the use of the Indians for whom said property was purchased; and he shall make report of his action hereunder to the next session of Congress thereafter.

Approved, July 4, 1884.

July 7, 1884.

[Vol. 23, p. 194.]

CHAP. 332.—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and for other purpose.

Appropriations. Sundry civil expenses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, namely:

* * * * * * * [Vol. 23 p. 212.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Creek Nation of Indians.

14 Stat., 786.

For this amount, to pay the Creek Nation of Indians for one hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy and forty-eight hundredths acres of land, being the amount taken by the United States in excess of the estimate made in the third article of the treaty with said Indians proclaimed August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at thirty cents per acre, forty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars in full payment for said land.

N. J. Smith, payment to.

19 Stat., 197.

To pay amount found due N. J. Smith, as per certificate of Second Comptroller numbered eighteen hundred and forty-eight, dated June ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty four, under appropriation made by the act of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, for "payment of indebtedness incurred by Silas H. Sweetland," one hundred dollars.

* * * * * * * [Vol. 23, p. 227.]

Approved, July 7, 1884.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Mar. 20, 1884.

CHAP. 13.—An act for the relief Louisa Boddy.

Louisa Boddy. Relief of.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Louisa Boddy, of County, State of Oregon, the sum of five thousand four hundred dollars, in full settlement of her claim against the Government for depredations committed and property taken and destroyed by the Modoc Indians on or about November twenty-ninth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, March 20th, 1884.

May 7, 1884.

CHAP. 42.—An act to adjust the accounts of John B. Monteith, deceased.

John B. Monteith, deceased. Settlement of accounts of.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed in the settlement of the Indian accounts of John B. Monteith, deceased, late Indian agent at the Lapwai Indian Agency, in the Territory of Idaho, for the Nez Perce Indians, to allow him, or the administrator or executor of his estate, the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents, which amount has been heretofore disallowed him in the settlement of his accounts in the Indian service; and which sum for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 7, 1884.

June 12, 1884.

CHAP. 90.—An act for the relief of I. L. Burchard.

I. L. Burchard. Relief of.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of I. L. Burchard, late Indian agent of Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the same upon the principles of justice and equity, and to award him credit for disbursements honestly made, and for payments made in good faith where such payments have inured to the benefit of the Government or the Indians.

Approved, June 12, 1884.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 5.

July 1, 1884.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas it is alleged that certain persons have within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible possession of, and settlement upon, the lands of what is known as the Oklahoma lands, in the Indian Territory, which Territory is designated, recognized and described by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the executive authorities as Indian country, and as such is subject to occupation by Indian tribes only; and

Whereas the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all

persons residing or being found in said Indian Territory without express permission of the Interior Department:

Warning to settlers, etc., Indian Territory.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian nations and tribes in said Territory, and that settlers may not be induced to go into a country, at great expense to themselves, where they cannot be allowed to remain, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intending or preparing to remove upon said lands or into said Territory against any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory; and I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who do so offend, that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the proper officers of the Interior Department, and if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to remove all such intruders from the said Indian Territory.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

Signatures.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Thirteen installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	....	$390,000 00	....	....
Do	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	....do	$15,000 00	....	....	....
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5,200 00	....	....	....
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	......do	....do	2,500 00	....	....	....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	50,000 00	....	....	....
Assinaboines	......do	......do	....do	30,000 00	....	....	....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	......do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	....do	40,000 00	....	....	....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Thirteen installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	....	260,000 00	....	....
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article	....	....do	14,000 00	....	....	....
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7,700 00	....	....	....
Chickasaw	Permanent annuity in goods	....	Vol. 1, p. 619	....	....	$3,000 00	....
Chippewas, Boise Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron tools, &c.	One installment, at $1,500, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3.	....	1,500 00	....	....
Do	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	One installment, at $1,600, unappropriated.	....do	....	1,600 00	....	....
Do	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, $3,500, goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; one installment, unappropriated.	....do	....	11,000 00	....	....

Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty six installments to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Eight installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3.		8,000 00		
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000; and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Ten installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		226,666 60		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7. p. 614, § 13.			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13			19,512 89	$390,257 92
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500 00	
Do	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2			3,000 00	
Do	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4.			20,000 00	400,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	do	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8.			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5;			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.			33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; fourteen installments of $19,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9		266,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9	4,500 00			
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Five installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7		7,500 00		
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	2,000 00			
Do	Twenty-five installments, of $30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Twenty-two installments of $30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		660,000 00		

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Gros Ventres	Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		$35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			$2,875 00	$57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $93,581.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			4,679 05	93,581 09
Klamaths and Modocs.	Twenty installments for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plowmaker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Two installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 708, § 2		$2,000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books, and stationery for manual-labor school.	One installment, of $1,500, due	do		1,500 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	One installment, of $3,600, due	Vol. 16, p. 709, § 5		3,600 00		
Miamies of Kansas.	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say $411.43 for shop and $262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5			674 05	13,481 00
Do	Interest on $21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3			1,094 24	21,884 81
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	3,000 00			
Nez Percés	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	3,500 00			

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Fourteen installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.		168,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Four installments, of $37,500 each, due.	....do		150,000 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	6,000 00			
Omahas	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Ten installments, fourth series, of $10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4		100,000 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.			3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1.			15,000 00	300,000 00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Ten installments, of $5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4		50,000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.			30,000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	....do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000 00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200, and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180 00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	4,400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Four installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2.		32,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.			357 80	7,156 00
Do	......do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.			178 90	3,578 00
Do	......do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.			894 50	17,890 00
Do	......do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.			715 60	14,312 00
Do	......do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2.			5,724 77	114,495 40
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2.	5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008 99	20,179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.			156 54	3,130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107 34	2,146 80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7.			11,503 21	230,064 20
Pottowatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2.			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3.	2,060 00			

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			$1,000 00	$20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870 00	157,400 00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	$200 00			
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,660 00	33,200 00
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Support of smith and smith's shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones and Bannacks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Fifteen installments due, estimated at $11,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		$172,500 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000 00			

Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Fifteen installments due, estimated at $6,937 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.		104,055 00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Fifteen installments, of $130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		1,950,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2,000 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Fifteen installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	do		3,000,000 00		
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00			
Do	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.	1,100,000 00			
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.	220 00			
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00			
Do	Thirty installments, of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Fourteen installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		420,000 00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00			
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.			40,245 45	804,909 17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.			3,917 02	78,340 41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Four installments due, of $25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.		100,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, due.	do		300,000 00		
Total				1,420,150 00	8,385,921 60	349,522 25	6,120,045 40

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1884.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$541, 638 56	$31, 378 31	$68, 000 00	$4, 080 00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 29, 1835	7 7	195 478	75, 854 28	4, 621 26	15, 000 00	900 00
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835 Feb. 14, 1873	7 17	478 462	22, 223 26	1, 333 40	....	....
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872 May 24, 1834 June 20, 1878	7 7	381 450	347, 016 83⅗	20. 321 01	....	....
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	7	450	2, 000 00	100 00	....	....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450, 000 00	27, 000 00	....	....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189, 283 90	11, 887 03	....	....
Iowas	May 17, 1854 Mar. 6, 1864	10 12	1069 1171	55, 000 00	3, 520 00	....	....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	May 30, 1854 Feb. 23, 1867	10 15	1082 519	77, 300 00	4, 801 00	....	....
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20, 700 00	1, 449 00	....	....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19, 000 00	950 00	....	....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	4, 000 00	230 00	....	....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	4, 000 00	200 00	*1, 000 00	....
Total	....			1, 808, 016 83⅗	107, 791 01	84, 000 00	4, 980 00

*No interest appropriated on a $1,000 abstracted bond.

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00	....	$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00	....	11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00	....	....
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00	....	118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	....	....
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00	....	125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00	....	90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56	....	156,638 56	9,398 31
Total	....	609,638 56	68,000 00	541,638 56	31,378 31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00	....	7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00	....	2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00	....	1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	....	....
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00	....	1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28	....	51,854 28	3,111 26
Total	....	90,854 28	15,000 00	75,854 28	4,621 26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	....	....	22 223 26	1,333 40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6	....	....	168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6	....	....	8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6	....	....	104,000 00	6,240 00
State of Tennessee	5¼	....	....	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Total	....	....	....	347,016 83⅔	20,321 01
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
Siate of Indiana	5	....	....	2,000 00	100 00
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6	....	....	450,000 00	27,000 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	....	....	53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina	6	....	....	87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	....	....	49,283 90	2,957 03
Total	....	....	....	189,283 90	11,887 03
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7	....	....	22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Louisiana	6	....	....	9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6	....	....	21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6	....	....	3,000 00	180 00
Total	....	....	....	55,000 00	3,520 00

B.—*Statement of stock account, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			$16, 300 00	$1, 141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15, 000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43, 000 00	2, 580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3, 000 00	180 00
Total				77, 300 00	4, 801 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20, 700 00	1, 449 00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19, 000 00	950 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1, 000 00	50 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3, 000 00	180 00
Total				4, 000 00	230 00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4, 000 00	200 00

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168, 000 00	
State of Florida	7	132, 000 00	
State of Indiana	5	6, 000 00	$1, 000 00
State of Louisiana	6	37, 000 00	
State of Maryland	6	8, 350 17	
State of Missouri	6		50, 000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192, 000 00	21, 000 00
State of South Carolina	6	125, 000 00	
State of Tennessee	6	104, 000 00	12, 000 00
State of Tennessee	5	145, 000 00	
State of Tennessee	5½	66, 666 66⅔	
State of Virginia	6	544, 000 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280, 000 00	
Total		1, 808, 016 83⅔	84, 000 00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825 June 22, 1855	7 11	236 614	9 3	$390, 257 92	$19, 512 89
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	1, 608 04	80 40
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	49, 472 70	2, 473 63
Choctaw general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	3, 689 00	184 45
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675, 168 00	33, 758 40
Cherokees	July 15, 1870 June 5, 1872	16 17	362 228	....	724, 137 41	36, 206 87
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	64, 147 17	3, 207 36
Cherokee national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	427, 242 20	21, 362 10
Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	228, 835 43	11, 441 77
Cherokee school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	457, 903 72	22, 895 18
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	959, 678 82	47, 983 94
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	42, 560 36	2, 128 01
Delaware general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	673, 894 64	33, 694 72
Delaware school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	11, 000 00	550 00
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57, 500 00	2, 875 00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	116, 543 37	5, 827 16
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	27, 174 41	1, 358 72
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	2, 700 92	135 04
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	20, 711 97	1, 035 59
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	89, 864 88	4, 493 24
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	128, 571 78	6, 428 58
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	20, 000 00	1, 000 00
Menomonee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	134, 039 38	6, 701 97
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21, 884 81	1, 094 24
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69, 120 00	3, 456 00
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880 July 15, 1870 May 9, 1872 June 16, 1880	21 16 17 21	70 362 91 291	...... 12 2	4, 034, 799 34	201, 739 96
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	119, 911 53	5, 995 57
Ottowa and Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	16, 956 25	847 81
Otoes and Missourias	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	......	219, 503 45	10, 975 17
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	......	70, 000 00	3, 500 00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846 June 17, 1846	9	854	7	230, 064 20	11, 503 21
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	89, 618 57	4, 480 93
Pottawatomies educational fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	72, 993 93	3, 649 70
Pottawatomies mill fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	17, 482 07	874 10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800, 000 00	40, 000 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	55, 058 21	2, 752 91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157, 400 00	7, 870 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	21, 659 12	1, 082 96
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70, 000 00	3, 500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2–3	118, 050 00	5, 902 50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	40, 979 60	2, 048 98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	15, 140 42	757, 02
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	86, 950 00	4, 347 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40, 000 00	2, 000 00
Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	1, 985 65	99 28
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	6, 000 00	300 00
Eastern Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	9, 079 12	453 95
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	......	75, 886 04	3, 794 30
Ute five per cent. fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
Ute *four* per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1, 250, 000 00	50, 000 00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804, 909 17	40, 245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	......	78, 340 41	3, 917 02
Amount of four and five per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment	....	......	......	......	15, 500, 474 01	....
Amount of annual interest	....	......	......	......	....	763, 123 61

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—

The proceeds of sale of Choctaw orphan reservation	$1, 608 04
The proceeds of sale of Osage trust lands	468, 744 01
Total increase	470, 352 05

This fund has been decreased by—

Payment to Kickapoo citizens	3,716 21
Net increase	466,635 84
Add amount reported in statement D, November 1, 1883	15,033,838 17
Total as before stated	15,500,474 01

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638 56	July 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884	$4,699 16
	156,638 56	January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1884	4,699 16
			9,398 32
Cherokee school fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884	1,555 63
	51,854 28	January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1884	1,555 63
			3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884	666 70
	22,223 26	January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1884	666 70
			1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884	1,478 51
	49,283 90	January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1884	1,478 51
			2,957 02

F.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 *per cent. bonds.*			
Chickasaw national fund	$8,350 17	July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884	*$485 34

* Less State tax, $15.66.

G.—*Collection of interest made since November* 1, 1883, *falling due since July* 1, 1883.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period. From—	Period. To—	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
Chickasaw incompetents	$100 00	July 1, 1883	July 1, 1884	$2,000	Indiana	$100 00
Pottawatomies, education	200 00	July 1, 1883	July 1, 1884	4,000	Indiana	200 00
Total	300 00			6,000		300 00

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	$16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F)	485 34
Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1883 (Table G)	300 00
Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	17,585 34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1884, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	$10,080 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5¼	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	145,000 00	7,250 00
Virginia	6	544,000 00	32,640 00
Lousiana	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated	......	....	90,190 00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1883, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1883.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1884.
Proceeds of Sioux Reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	129,947 80	....	41,250 65	88,697 15
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip	....	40,000,00	40,000 00	....
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	860 34	....	....	860 34
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	32,203 18	....	....	32,203 18
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies, of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	579 24	14,392 17	1,757 57	13,213 84
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26	....	....	712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	3,266,055 33	468,744 01	....	3,734,799 34
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	300,000 00	....	....	300,000 00
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058 06	....	....	4,058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584 94	....	....	32,584 94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621 61	....	....	20,621 61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37	....	....	594 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137 41	....	....	724,137 41
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	17,500 03	....	1,052 39	16,447 64
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270 56	....	....	1,270 56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	219,503 45	....	....	219,503 45
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees.	Act of April 10, 1876.	169,229 46	....	....	169,229 46
Total	....	4,919,858 04	523,136 18	84,060 61	5,358,933 61

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.				
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Buildings at agencies, and repairs.	Vaccination of Indians.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*
Grand total	5, 291, 985 91	81, 888 53	8, 558 46	19, 187 62	30, 941 04	246 00
Fulfilling treaties with—						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	30, 000 00					
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	20, 000 00					
Chickasaws	3, 000 00					
Chippewas, Boise Forte band	14, 100 00					
Chippewas of the Mississippi	21, 000 00				1, 038 00	
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish band	22, 666 66					
Choctaws	30, 032 89					
Creeks	69, 968 40					
Crows	30, 000 00					
Iowas	2, 875 00					
Kansas	10, 000 00					
Kickapoos	4, 679 05					
Miamies of Eel River	1, 100 00					
Miamies of Kansas	1, 768 29					
Omahas	10, 000 00					
Osages	18, 456 00				431 35	
Otoes and Missourias	5, 000 00					
Pawnees	30, 000 00					
Poncas	8, 000 00					
Pottawatomies	20, 647 65					
Pottawatomies of Huron	400 00					
Quapaws	1, 000 00					
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	51, 000 00					
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	7, 870 00					
Seminoles	28, 500 00					
Senecas	3, 690 00					
Senecas of New York	11, 902 50					
Shawnees	5, 000 00					
Shawnees, Eastern	1, 030 00					
Shoshones	11, 000 00					
Six Nations of New York	4, 500 00					
Sioux, Yankton tribe	25, 000 00				1, 481 43	
Winnebagoes	44, 162 47				103 50	
Support of (treaties)—						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1884	22, 700 00					
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884	20, 600 00					
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1884	4, 000 00					
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1884	2, 500 00					
Crows	75, 000 00				5, 158 52	
Klamaths and Modocs, 1884	6, 100 00					
Molels, 1884	3, 000 00					
Nez Percés, 1884	3, 500 00					
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884	53, 000 00					
Pawnees, 1884	17, 100 00					
Poncas, 1884	29, 500 00					
Quapaws, 1884	1, 060 00					
Sac and Fox of Missouri, 1884	200 00					
Shoshones and Bannacks, 1884	29, 437 00					
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884	1, 737, 300 00				2, 032 56	
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1884	45, 000 00					
Utahs, Tabequache band, 1884	720 00					
Utes, confederated band, 1884	73, 020 00				90 00	
Support of (gratuity)—						
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1884	413, 000 00					
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1884	38, 000 00					
Assinaboines in Montana, 1884	15, 000 00					
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1884	35, 000 00					
Chippewas of Lake Superior	15, 000 00					

Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Medicines and medical supplies.	Annuity goods.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employés at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
15,728 76	371,073 79	2,160,967 92	259,693 51	285,148 76	24,803 12	21,196 88	298,666 56	254,853 30
							3,000 00	
	2,969 70	2,183 95	863 39				3,497 90	1,000 00
							19,176 00	
103 27	5,183 72	966 42	449 64				10,730 00	1,320 00
							30,032 89	
							69,968 40	
59 81	404 21	79 73	243 33					100 00
156 74	708 00		1,456 43				3,836 25	
8 03	418 49	318 16	1,123 33					613 42
							962 50	
273 46	1,033 60	183 30	2,937 09					1,570 00
							15,000 00	90 00
311 39	1,761 49	1,667 61	971 32					
498 72	9,594 81	31 80	3,409 75				14,980 17	
	663 50	1,846 91	1,426 65					
			384 55				19,538 05	675 00
							400 00	
		220 00						
303 68	399 88	439 93	590 38				40,905 94	3,129 75
			67 16				7,801 10	
							28,500 00	
							1,580 00	300 00
	12 61						11,712 00	
							5,000 00	
17 33	3,329 68	3,123 90	1,584 13				498 16	125 01
188 16	3,293 84		18 00				928 36	
289 58	8,890 73		1,525 25					4,146 52
375 24	5,598 40		2,894 57				4,000 00	30 00
		15,000 00					6,618 84	
		14,000 00						4,021 20
		19 04						733 69
166 14	14,000 00	43,622 21	1,374 86					5,882 85
		16 22	2,089 78					2,406 09
								2,895 75
92 77	10,834 79	34,906 31	2,315 22					2,903 86
			118 00					4,340 00
434 18	4,739 42	13,406 34	568 60					4,513 20
			128 41					166 68
	16,500 80	1,546 84						7,413 85
2,945 42	205,885 00	1,160,504 64	105,680 13	29,351 06				46,713 52
		39,233 23	1,000 00					1,425 00
								706 31
249 48	19,150 57	35,374 09	3,876 50					11,210 95
1,745 06		387,797 78	2,400 88					
377 35	6,370 41	21,334 79	2,045 25					5,563 88
118 13		8,282 45	4,769 42					1,780 00
90 25	4,105 26	22,120 93	1,426 67					5,999 38
68 80	1,799 53	3,744 20	1,728 40					4,800 69

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					
	Pay of temporary employés at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents.	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
	Dolls.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*
Grand total	9,096 48	669,974 21	92,130 67	11,543 45	5,810 82	21,111 75
Fulfilling treaties with—						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches						
Cheyennes and Arapahoes						
Chickasaws						
Chippewas, Boise Forte band		1,679 69				
Chippewas of the Mississippi						
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish band		350 00	546 84			
Choctaws						
Creeks						
Crows						
Iowas		1,055 94	133 00			
Kansas			250 00			
Kickapoos		880 23	202 33			
Miamies of Eel River						
Miamies of Kansas		870 12				
Omahas		723 60	1,910 54			
Osages		2,757 49				
Otoes and Missourias		53 07				
Pawnees		190 20	157 62			
Poncas		3 25				
Pottawatomies						
Pottawatomies of Huron						
Quapaws		780 00				
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi		411 75	75 00			
Sac and Fox of the Missouri						
Seminoles						
Senecas			180 00			
Senecas of New York						
Shawnees						
Shawnees, Eastern						
Shoshones		342 13				102 96
Six Nations of New York						
Sioux, Yankton tribe	77 00	1,579 67				3 25
Winnebagoes	2,220 00	2,327 32	1,536 78			121 25
Support of (treaties)—						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1884			1,081 16			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884	492 83	600 00	1,421 72			
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1884		3,816 47				
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1884		1,349 94				
Crows		720 29	75 00			
Klamaths and Modocs, 1884	280 00	1,249 99				57 92
Molels, 1884		2,654 11				
Nez Percés, 1884		136 52	85 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884	173 00	1,018 16	274 50			
Pawnees, 1884		10,056 78	1,903 97			249 32
Poncas, 1884		10 10	2,215 94			52 80
Quapaws, 1884						
Sac and Fox of Missouri, 1884		166 00				
Shoshones and Bannocks, 1884	85 00	2,020 00	953 25			
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884	237 10	32,170 56	41,256 59			
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1884			450 81			
Utahs, Tabequache band, 1884						
Utes, confederated band, 1884	609 91	640 22	236 46			
ort of (gratuity)—						
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1884	440 87	538 83	1,766 33			
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1884	19 50	318 17	689 00			86 01
Assinaboines in Montana, 1884						
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1884		466 57				131 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior		118 63*	224 18			423 42

* A large portion of this balance will be required to meet outstanding liabilities on account

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.							Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.	Stock for Indians.	Survey of Indian reservations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors, including school superintendents.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	In hands of agents.		
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
60,097 08	263,880 47	496 50	17,250 00	7,581 49	13,988 23	746 09	5,006,661 49	*285,324 42
....	30,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	30,000 00	....
....	20,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	20,000 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,194 63	1,905 37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,214 00	786 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,649 89	3,016 77
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30,032 89	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69.968 40	....
....	30,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	30,000 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,076 02	798 98
....	3,000 00	....	....	136 87	....	....	9,544 29	455 71
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,563 99	1,115 06
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	962 50	137 50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	870 12	898 17
....	....	496 50	....	....	....	....	9,128 09	871 91
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,278 84	177 16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,764 88	235 12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28,863 07	1,136 93
....	2,647 00	....	....	....	....	....	6,587 31	1,412 69
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,597 60	50 05
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46,256 31	4,743 69
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,868 26	1 74
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28,500 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,060 00	1,630 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,724 61	177 89
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,000 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	623 17	406 83
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,500 13	2,499 87
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,428 36	71 64
....	122 00	....	....	....	....	....	18,115 43	6,884 57
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,207 06	24,955 41
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22,700 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,535 75	64 25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,816 47	183 53
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,102 67	397 33
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70,999 87	4,000 13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,100 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,654 11	345 89
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,117 27	382 73
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52,518 61	481 39
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,668 07	431 93
....	1,098 00	....	....	....	750 00	....	27,788 58	1,711 42
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	295 09	764 91
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	166 00	34 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28,519 74	917 26
....	70,932 36	....		953 33	4,634 90	....	1,703,297 17	34,002 83
....	2,819 00	....	....	....	....	....	44,928 04	71 96
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	706 31	13 69
....	....	....	....	....	1,035 00	....	72,473 18	546 82
....	4,794 00	....	....	....	4,750 00	....	404,233 75	8,766 25
....	....	....	....	788 00	....	....	37,592 36	407 64
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,950 00	50 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,340 06	659 94
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,907 85	2,092 15

of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, claims on account of which have not yet been settled.

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.				
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Buildings at agencies, and repairs.	Vaccination of Indians.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls.
Support of (gratuity)—						
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1884	15,000 00					
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band, 1884	9,000 00				286 91	
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation	8,000 00				67 05	
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1884	7,000 00					
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1884	8,000 00					
Flathead and other confederated tribes, 1884	13,000 00				306 00	
Gros Ventres in Montana, 1884	18,000 00					
Kansas Indians, 1884	5,000 00					
Kickapoos, 1884	6,000 00					
Makahs, 1884	5,000 00					
Menomonees, 1884	5,000 00					
Modocs in the Indian Territory, 1884	5,000 00					
Navajoes, 1884	30,000 00					
Nez Percés of Joseph band, 1884	20,000 00					
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1884	5,000 00					
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1884	15,000 00					
Sioux of Lake Traverse, 1884	8,000 00					
Sioux of Devil's Lake, 1884	8,000 00					
S'Klallams, 1884	5,000 00					
Tonkawas at Fort Griffin, Texas, 1884	3,000 00					
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1884	8,000 00					
Yakamas and other Indians, 1884	20,000 00					
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1884	300,000 00					
Indians of Central Superintendency	18,000 00					
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1884	20,000 00					
Indians of Fort Peck Agency, 1884	70,000 00					
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1884	6,000 00					
Indians of Lemhi Agency	19,000 00					
Incidental expenses Indian service in—						
Arizona, 1884	22,000 00					
California, 1884	29,000 00					
Oregon, 1884	22,000 00					
Utah, 1884	10,000 00					
Washington, 1884	15,000 00					
Wyoming, 1884	1,500 00					
Colorado, 1884	1,500 00					
Dakota, 1884	5,000 00					
Idaho, 1884	1,000 00					
Montana, 1884	5,000 00					
Nevada, 1884	13,000 00					
New Mexico, 1884	5,000 00				30 83	
Pay of—						
Indian agents, 1884	89,400 00	81,888 53				
Interpreters, 1884	20,000 00			19,187 62		
Indian inspectors, 1884	15,000 00					
Indian school superintendent, 1884	3,000 00					
Indian police, 1884	70,000 00					
Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884	20,000 00				19,297 29	
Consolidating Indian agencies, 1884	10,000 00					
Contingencies Indian Department, 1884	40,500 00		8,558 46		617 60	
Stock cattle or sheep for Indian tribes, 1884	50,000 00					
Stock cattle for industrial schools, 1884	20,000 00					
Support of—						
Indian schools, 1884	400,000 00					
Indian schools near Arkansas City, 1884	20,000 00					
Indian schools near Carlisle, Pa	68,500 00					
Indian schools, Forest Grove, Oreg., 1884	30,000 00					

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Medicines and medical supplies.	Annuity goods.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employés at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
165 94	2,176 17	1,598 05	2,324 26	...	...	...	...	3,295 00
...	...	3,908 00	1,640 33	...	...	...	...	120 00
259 72	349 25	487 84	1,259 83	...	...	...	...	2,538 25
176 06	255 00	...	2,984 19	...	...	...	...	900 00
161 62	410 00	500 00	2,403 67	...	...	...	...	3,086 73
161 52	2,000 00	658 06	4,353 45	...	...	...	...	4,231 87
118 12	4,000 00	10,528 53	473 05	...	...	...	...	2,681 19
35 00	...	36 94	424 27	...	...	...	...	1,669 50
67 96	...	3,041 75	582 94	...	...	...	...	1,249 50
43 95	...	...	113 46	...	...	...	...	1,845 00
241 96	450 00	142 62	484 39	...	...	...	...	1,692 38
16 59	691 90	899 55	557 43	...	...	...	...	776 74
150 63	120 20	1,659 88	9,034 78	...	...	...	...	3,668 48
399 94	2,700 00	10,484 61	319 45	...	...	...	...	2,087 97
68 75	...	678 20	862 65	...	...	...	...	1,363 03
87 46	...	13,963 88	780 80	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	548 97	440 62	...	...	...	...	3,532 40
...	...	2,307 32	810 98	...	...	...	...	3,778 70
387 84	...	...	1,441 18	...	...	...	...	1,709 45
...	...	2,960 55	...	...	...	...	...	...
335 53	...	...	2,030 95	...	...	...	...	3.775 82
204 24	4,300 00	...	6,821 25	...	...	...	...	5,604 18
452 06	25,955 68	207,635 93	8,481 98	...	...	...	...	11,998 31
292 27	...	865 49	2,267 36	...	...	...	...	7,934 92
170 46	...	15,000 00	3,817 96	...	...	...	...	250 00
43 35	...	39,648 00	17,118 22	...	...	...	...	8,239 58
342 91	...	450 00	1,644 17	...	...	...	...	1,615 00
142 65	...	10,000 00	4,237 57	...	...	...	...	3,454 64
437 58	...	6,881 16	4,250 40	...	...	...	...	6,494 99
569 66	...	4,805 44	10,207 89	...	...	...	...	8,252 57
391 75	...	717 81	4,378 04	...	...	...	...	5,496 67
117 73	...	3,280 41	1,784 01	...	...	...	...	2,665 67
465 17	...	...	1,670 39	...	...	...	...	5,038 86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	627 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,296 00	...	...	...	...	1,275 00
59 50	...	4,515 75	2,057 31	...	...	...	...	5,324 10
166 21	...	193 15	70 64	...	...	...	...	1,800 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,380 40	...	...	...	...	...
121 64	17 15	599 25	793 15	...	...	...	...	8,830 20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					
	Pay of temporary employés at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents.	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
Support of (gratuity)—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1884		431 14	494 94			10 00
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band, 1884						
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation		146 73	859 00			
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1884			1,554 50			
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1884			407 60			52 50
Flathead and other confederated tribes, 1884			887 45			110 00
Gros Ventres in Montana, 1884		180 30				
Kansas Indians, 1884	541 50	99 10	2,010 66			167 21
Kickapoos, 1884			40 04			
Makahs, 1884			424 36			370 00
Menomonees, 1884		509 99	1,270 17			163 20
Modocs in the Indian Territory, 1884		276 00	117 81			
Navajoes, 1884	752 33	486 00	6,364 35			1,016 40
Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1884		604 74	1,833 70			10 50
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1884		324 67				
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1884		167 86				
Sioux of Lake Traverse, 1884		1,861 87	1,247 15			300 00
Sioux of Devil's Lake, 1884	195 00		423 00			485 00
S'Klallams, 1884		526 60	145 50			6 50
Tonkawas at Fort Griffin, Texas, 1884			39 45			
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1884		500 00				184 50
Yakamas and other Indians, 1884	218 95	529 01	2,237 17			60 00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1884	726 50	1,079 42	2,858 10			1,470 25
Indians of Central Superintendency	75 00	270 79	826 55			457 95
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1884		104 36				
Indians of Fort Peck Agency, 1884		241 54	2,517 00			287 12
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1884			428 92			
Indians of Lemhi Agency		127 68	458 50			535 00
Incidental expenses Indian service in—						
Arizona, 1884		21 76	496 27	526 30		740 00
California, 1884		23 76	255 00	250 60		269 64
Oregon, 1884	104 50	210 00	2,476 18	429 19		1,260 47
Utah, 1884	374 09			305 10		1,092 44
Washington, 1884	413 73	1,719 00	790 25	1,280 35		1,932 12
Wyoming, 1884				133 61		420 78
Colorado, 1884			24 00	1,084 14		264 40
Dakota, 1884		362 00		1,215 65		1,688 48
Idaho, 1884				146 00		371 32
Montana, 1884			221 75	445 40		1,187 39
Nevada, 1884			388 63	80 50		301 75
New Mexico, 1884	4 00	5 00		1,216 44		973 16
Pay of—						
Indian agents, 1884						
Interpreters, 1884						
Indian inspectors, 1884						
Indian school superintendent, 1884						
Indian police, 1884						
Buildings at agencies, and repairs, 1884						
Consolidating Indian agencies, 1884						
Contingencies Indian Department, 1884	1,055 67	30 35	2,406 65	4,430 17	5,810 82	3,695 74
Stock cattle or sheep for Indian tribes, 1884						
Stock cattle for industrial schools, 1884		15,214 25				
Support of—						
Indian schools, 1884		344,018 21				
Indian schools near Arkansas City, 1884		20,000 00				
Indian schools near Carlisle, Pa		68,500 00				
Indian schools, Forest Grove, Oreg., 1884		30,000 00				

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.							Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.	Stock to Indians.	Survey of Indian reservations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	In hands of agents.		
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
	4,377 00						14,872 50	127 50
	2,931 67						8,886 91	113 09
	1,232 00				547 40		7,747 07	252 93
							5,869 75	1,130 25
							7,022 12	977 88
							12,708 35	291 65
							17,981 19	18 81
							4,984 18	15 82
							4,982 19	1,017 81
							2,796 77	2,203 23
							4,954 71	45 29
	1,500 00						4,836 02	163 98
	2,615 00			3,870 12			29,738 17	261 83
							18,440 91	1,559 09
							3,297 30	1,702 70
							15,000 00	
							7,931 01	68 99
							8,000 00	
						117 20	4,334 27	665 73
							3,000 00	
							6,826 80	1,173 20
							19,974 80	25 20
	34,831 50			1,702 00			297,191 73	2,808 27
					160 00		13,150 33	4,849 67
							19,342 78	657 22
				42 00			68,136 81	1,863 19
	1,485 00						5,966 00	34 00
							18,956 04	43 96
					3 00		19,851 46	2,148 54
					1,063 50		25,698 06	3,301 94
				31 55		442 82	15,938 98	6,061 02
							9,619 45	380 55
					22 95	35 88	13,368 70	1,631 30
							554 39	945 61
					27 00		1,399 54	100 46
					12 00		3,905 13	1,094 87
							517 32	482 68
							4,425 54	574 46
				57 62	8 00		12,793 16	206 84
					9 67		4,469 10	530 90
							81,888 53	7,511 47
							19,187 62	812 38
			14,250 00				14,250 00	750 00
			3,000 00				3,000 00	
60,097 08							60,097 08	9,902 92
							19,297 29	702 71
							5,380 40	4,619 60
					964 81		37,931 66	2,568 34
	49,495 94						49,495 94	504 06
						16 00	15,230 25	4,769 75
						134 19	344,152 40	55,847 60
							20,000 00	
							68,500 00	
							30,000 00	

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.				
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Buildings at agencies, and repairs.	Vaccination of Indians.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*
Support of—						
Indian schools, Genoa, Nebr., 1884	20,000 00					
Indian children at Hampton School, Virginia, 1884	16,700 00					
Indian children at schools in States, 1884	75,000 00					
Indian school buildings	25,000 00					
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies	46,000 00					
Transportation of Indian supplies	275,000 00					
Vaccination of Indians	800 00					246 00

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.							Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Annuity goods.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employés at agencies.	Support of schools.		
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
....	....	....	....	....	....	19, 251 54	19, 251 54	748 46
....	....	....	....	....	....	16, 213 84	16, 213 84	486 16
....	....	....	....	....	....	59, 481 66	59, 481 66	15, 518 34
....	....	....	....	....	....	14, 399 24	14, 399 24	10, 600 76
....	....	24, 803 12	21, 196 88	....	....	....	46, 000 00	....
....	255, 797 70	....	....	....	....	....	255, 797 70	19, 202 30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	246 00	554 00

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in the Indian service number of Indians

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Grand total		243, 304	
Colorado River	Arizona	1, 025	Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1884.
Pima and Maricopa	....do	12, 674	......do
San Carlos	....do	5, 000	......do
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, 1884.
Hoopa Valley	California	509	Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1884.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
Mission	....do	2, 947	Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1884.
Round Valley	....do	599	......do
Tule River	....do	683	......do
Southern Ute	Colorado	991	Incidental expenses Indian service in Colorado, 1884.
			Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1884
Cheyenne River	Dakota	3, 144	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	....do	2, 522	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Devil's Lake	....do	864	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of Devil's Lake, 1884
			Support of Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band, 1884.
Fort Berthold	....do	1, 202	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1884.
Pine Ridge	....do	8, 350	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Rosebud	....do	7, 948	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Sisseton	....do	1, 479	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of Lake Traverse, 1884
Standing Rock	....do	4, 721	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Yankton	....do	1, 950	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Fulfilling treaty with Sioux Yankton tribe
			Support of Sioux Yankton tribe, 1884
Fort Hall	Idaho	1, 552	Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1884.
			Support of Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1884.
			Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 1884
Lemhi	....do	814	Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1884.
			Support of Indians of Lemhi Agency, 1884
Nez Percé	....do	1, 910	Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Nez Percés, 1884
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Indian Territory	6, 271	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884
			Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1884.

during the year ending June 30, 1884, *showing the appropriations from which paid and the at each agency.*

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.		Total pay of employés.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
$10, 425 62	$5, 933 86	$7, 986 77	$6, 288 25	$30, 634 50	$261, 152 86	$5, 499 33	$266, 652 19
203 25	...	210 00	...	413 25	3, 100 00	...	3, 100 00
154 55	...	450 00	9 50	614 05	3, 394 99	...	3, 394 99
168 50	...	...	31 50	...	...	...	...
493 79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100 00	650 00	60 00	1, 503 79	6, 799 19	...	6, 799 19
...	...	...	7 50	...	4, 280 00	...	4, 280 00
177 94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206 70	...	...	...	392 14	...	...	...
124 15	41 60	85 32	86 35	337 42	905 00	...	905 00
...	...	...	6 75	6 75	1, 872 52	...	1, 872 52
46 50	...	...	5 50	52 00	771 85	...	771 85
575 70	...	220 75	70 65	867 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3, 918 48	...	3, 918 48
200 00	...	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
...	446 00	...	168 13	864 13	6, 415 81	...	6, 415 81
...	...	...	...	...	499 50	...	499 50
...	4 50	...	90 60	...	...	...	...
...	78 75	...	207 92	381 77	11, 883 00	...	11, 883 00
212 75	...	...	161 61	...	...	...	...
...	485 00	...	...	859 36	3, 778 70	195 00	4, 093 70
...	...	...	...	...	120 00	...	...
103 15	295 96	...	176 52	...	...	...	...
...	...	86 01	...	661 64	5, 563 88	19 50	5, 583 38
190 50	...	...	155 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	226 65	572 15	9, 284 45	...	9, 284 45
191 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	500 00	...	...	691 34	7, 630 07	218 35	7, 848 42
87 16	...	...	97 00	...	...	...	...
...	300 00	...	...	484 16	3, 532 40	...	3, 532 40
99 15	...	...	33 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	60 00	223 50	415 65	7, 724 89	...	7, 724 89
94 10	644 00	...	29 04	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 25	...	4, 146 52	77 00	...
...	...	...	...	770 39	1, 425 00	...	5, 648 52
3 50	...	...	6 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	250 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	9 50	3, 363 85	...	3, 613 85
26 50	...	...	11 67	...	...	...	...
...	...	375 00	160 05	573 22	3, 454 64	...	3, 454 64
116 00	...	170 00	183 65	...	...	...	...
...	83 25	120 00	...	...	1, 200 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	672 90	2, 895 75	...	4, 095 75
137 84	...	...	68 00	...	1, 025 27	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4, 021 20	492 83	...
...	...	...	...	205 84	...	440 87	5, 980 17

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Indian Territory	4,127	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1884.
Osage	....do	1,965	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Fulfilling treaty with Osages
			Support of Kansas Indians, 1884
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	....do	2,263	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Poncas, 1884
			Support of Pawnees, 1884
			Support of Nez Percé of Joseph's band, 1884
			Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1884.
Quapaw	....do	1,049	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Fulfilling treaty with Eastern Shawnees
			Fulfilling treaty with Senecas
			Support of Modocs in Indian Territory, 1884
			Support of Quapaws, 1884
			Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1884.
Sac and Fox	....do	2,659	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Kickapoos, 1884
			Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1884.
			Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
Union	....do	64,000	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
Sac and Fox	Iowa	354	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Kansas	1,176	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies
			Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos
			Fulfilling treaty with Iowas
Mackinac	Michigan	10,577	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884
			Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1884
White Earth	Minnesota	5,287	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.
			Support of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1884.
			Support of Chippewas of White Earth Reservation, 1884.
			Support of Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1884.
Blackfeet	Montana	2,300	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Support of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1884
Crow	....do	3,226	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Fulfilling treaty with Crows
Flathead	....do	1,734	Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1884.
Fort Belknap	....do	2,150	Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Support of Gros Ventres in Montana, 1884
			Support of Assinaboines in Montana, 1884
Fort Peck	....do	5,365	Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Indians of Fort Peck Agency, 1884
Santee and Flandreau	Nebraska	1,230	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Poncas, 1884
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Omaha and Winnebago	....do	2,372	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Fulfilling treaty with Omahas
			Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1884, &c.—Continued.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉS		Total pay of employés.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
$92 00			$13 75		$1,200 00		
				$105 75	6,618 84		$7,818 84
297 78			96 40				
					90 00		
		$82 25	77 18	553 61	1,669 50		1,759 50
148 30			29 55				
	$50 00				3,610 00		
			249 32		4,340 00		
			10 50		2,095 97		
				487 67	2,100 00		12,145 97
56 14			29 90				
					125 01		
					300 00		
					461 74		
					125 01		
	45 00	182 95	31 50	345 49	3,484 92		4,496 68
94 11			52 15				
					1,249 50		
					2,350 00	$75 00	
				146 26	2,459 75		6,134 25
192 05	55 00	155 65	66 40	469 10	1,590 00	226 67	1,816 67
	32 00		47 40				
				79 40	700 00		700 00
149 00	20 00		4 00				
					345 00		
					465 00		
				173 00	30 00		840 00
266 48	32 10		77 35		260 00	2 00	
	300 00						
				675 93	700 00		1,062 00
356 70			434 72		1,880 00		
					1,320 00		
					3,295 00		
	94 45	350 00	102 90		2,538 25		
				1,338 77	733 69		9,766 94
37 70							
293 70			2 00				
			131 00	464 40	5,999 38		5,999 38
			60 00				
60 90			675 30		600 00		
			260 00	1,056 20	5,882 85		6,482 85
90 80							
236 90							
		110 00		437 70	4,231 87		4,231 87
			200 00		675 00		
					2,681 19		
				200 00	1,780 00		5,136 19
	150 00		160 09				
			14 00				
	87 50	184 62	15 00	611 21	8,239 58		8,239 58
50 33							
					903 21		
			38 25	88 58	3,775 30	18 75	4,697 26
5 75							
					1,570 00		
		121 25		127 00	2,220 00	30 00	3,820 00

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.*
Nevada	Nevada	4,180	Incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, 1884.
Western Shoshone	....do	836	......do
Mescalero	New Mexico	1,790	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1884.
			Support of Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, 1884.
Navajo	....do	17,200	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1884.
			Support of Navajoes, 1884
Pueblo	....do	9,200	Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1884.
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884
New York	New York	5,119	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
Grande Ronde	Oregon	686	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1884.
Klamath	....do	1,023	......do
			Support of Klamaths and Modocs, 1884
			Support of Indians of Klamath Agency, 1884
Siletz	....do	997	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1884.
Umatilla	....do	730	......do
			Support of Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1884.
Warm Springs	....do	819	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1884.
Tonkawa	Texas	97	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
Ouray	Utah	1,250	......do
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1884.
			Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1884
			Support of Utah's Tabequache band, 1884
Uintah Valley	... do	1,059	Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1884
Colville	Washington Territory.	3,620	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884
Neah Bay	....do	760	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
			Support of Makahs, 1884
Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	....do	1,671	Support of Sklallams, 1884
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
Quinaielt	....do	490	......do
			Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1884
Tulalip	....do	1,185	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
			Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes, 1884.
Yakama	....do	3,120	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
			Support of Yakamas and other Indians, 1884
Green Bay	Wisconsin	3,036	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Menomonees, 1884
La Pointe	....do	3,592	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1884
			Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Boisé Fort band.
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884
Shoshone	Wyoming	1,855	Incidental expenses Indian service in Wyoming, 1884.
			Support of northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884.
			Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 1884

* Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1884, *&c.*—Continued.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.					PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.		
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total of incidental expenses.	Regular.	Temporary.	Total pay of employés.*
$52 50	....	$196 00	$10 00	$258 50	$3,240 00	....	$3,240 00
28 00	$31 00	....	72 75	131 75	2,084 10	....	2,084 10
193 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
239 00	....	87 50	70 50	....	....	....	....
....	87 50	562 50	10 25	1,250 75	5,199 12	$725 50	5,924 62
150 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
542 54	....	508 00	58 82	....	....	....	....
....	....	977 40	39 00	2,275 76	3,668 48	752 33	4,420 81
135 25	50 00	119 21	88 80	993 26	1,800 00	4 00	1,804 00
....	600 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
158 96	....	....	10 50	169 46	255 43	39 00	294 43
....	....	395 00	....	395 00	1,650 00	....	1,650 00
19 00	....	....	52 00	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	57 92	....	2,406 09	....	....
....	....	....	....	128 92	1,615 00	....	4,021 09
141 10	....	118 97	15 20	275 27	3,846 67	32 50	3,879 17
....	45 00	....	91 50	....	....	....	....
....	184 50	....	....	321 00	3,775 82	....	3,775 82
91 15	....	42 00	81 80	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	450 00	....	....
....	....	....	....	214 95	900 00	....	1,350 00
22 80	183 00	240 00	2 66	448 46	....	....	....
220 75	....	....	1 50	....	....	....	....
155 10	....	497 44	....	....	308 72	294 09	....
....	....	....	200 00	....	4,390 40	609 91	....
....	....	....	....	1,074 79	706 31	....	6,309 43
150 00	....	....	....	....	2,356 95	80 00	....
150 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	150 00	....	450 00	1,752 07	....	4,189 02
383 58	....	....	19 00	....	2,838 86	....	....
....	288 75	....	....	691 33	....	....	2,838 86
263 85	....	....	60 95	....	....	365 58	....
....	....	....	....	324 80	1,845 00	....	2,210 58
....	....	....	6 50	....	1,709 45	....	....
322 62	....	30 00	....	359 12	2,200 00	147 50	4,056 95
110 00	....	....	25 60	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	135 60	1,363 03	....	1,363 03
110 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	52 50	....	....	162 90	3,087 73	....	3,087 73
89 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	89 90	5,604 18	218 95	5,823 13
98 83	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	58 20	105 00	262 03	1,692 38	....	1,692 38
471 47	22 50	118 72	....	....	....	176 00	....
....	10 00	272 03	....	....	4,100 69	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1,000 00	....	....
....	480 00	....	....	1,374 72	....	....	5,276 69
83 61	54 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	3,053 86	173 00	....
....	....	....	....	137 61	4,200 00	85 00	7,511 86

the Indians, and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear on this statement.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS ESTABLISHING, RESTORING, OR DEFINING EXISTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS, INCLUDING CERTAIN MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL RESERVATIONS, NOT HERETOFORE PUBLISHED.

ARIZONA.

Gila River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona embraced within the following-described boundaries, which covers and adds to the present reservation as set apart by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stats. 401), and Executive orders dated August 31, 1876, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882, viz: beginning at a point in the middle of Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River, being the northeast corner of the Executive addition of June 14, 1879; thence southeasterly along the boundary line of said Executive addition to the township line between townships 1 and 2 south, range 2 east of the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence east on the township lines between townships 1 and 2 south to the northeast corner of township 2 south, range 4 east; thence south on the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the southeast corner of township 2 south, range 4 east; thence east on the township lines between townships 2 and 3 south to the northeast corner of township 3 south, range 6 east; thence south on the range line between ranges 6 and 7 east to the southeast corner of township 3 south, range 6 east; thence east on the township lines between townships 3 and 4 south to the quarter-section corner on the north boundary of section 3, township 4 south, range 8 east; thence south through the middle of sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34, in township 4 south, range 8 east, and section 3, in township 5 south, range 8 east, to the northeast corner of the present reservation as established by Executive order dated August 31, 1876, being the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 5 south, range 8 east; thence following the boundary line of said reservation southwest and north to the northeast corner of section 2, township 5 south, range 7 east; thence south on the section lines to the southeast corner of section 11, in township 5 south, range 7 east; thence west on the section lines through ranges 7, 6, and 5 east to the southwest corner of section 7, township 5 south, range 5 east; thence north on the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the northwest corner of section 18, township 4 south, range 5 east; thence west on the section lines through ranges 4, 3, and 2 east to the southwest corner of section 7, township 4 south, range 2 east; thence north on the range line between ranges 1 and 2 east to the northwest corner of section 19, in township 2 south, range 2 east; thence west on the section lines through range 1 east to the southwest corner of section 18, township 2 south, range 1 east, on the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence north on the Gila and Salt River meridian to a point in the Gila River opposite the middle of the mouth of Salt River; thence up the middle of Salt River to the place of beginning, as approximately represented on the accompanying diagram, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians: *Provided, however*, That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing-described boundaries the title of which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Navajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territories of Arizona and Utah be, and the same are, withheld from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes, viz:

Beginning on the 110th degree of west longitude at 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude (the same being the northeast corner of the Moqui Indian Reservation); thence due west to the 111th degree 30 minutes west longitude; thence due north to the middle of the channel of the Colorado River; thence up and along the middle of the channel of said river to its intersection with the San Juan River; thence up and along the middle channel of San Juan River to west boundary of Colorado (32 degrees west longitude, Washington meridian); thence due south to the thirty-seventh parallel north latitude; thence west along said parallel to the 110th degree of west longitude; thence due south to place of beginning: *Provided*, That any tract or tracts within the region of country described as aforesaid which are settled upon or occupied, or to which valid rights have attached under existing laws of the United States prior to date of this order, are hereby excluded from this reservation.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CALIFORNIA.

Yuma Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 9, 1884.

In lieu of an Executive order dated July 6, 1883, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Yuma Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of California, except so much thereof as is embraced within the Fort Yuma military reservation, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Colorado River due east of the meander corner to sections 19 and 30, township 15 south, range 24 east, San Bernardino meridian; thence west on the line between sections 19 and 30 to the range line between townships 23 and 24 east; thence continuing west on the section line to a point which, when surveyed, will be the corner to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27, in township 15 south, range 21 east; thence south on the line between sections 26 and 27 in township 15 south, range 21 east, and continuing south on the section lines to the intersection of the international boundary, being the corner to fractional sections 34 and 35, in township 16 south, range 21 east; thence easterly on the international boundary to the middle of the channel of the Colorado River; thence up said river, in the middle of the channel thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale and set apart as a reservation for the Yuma and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts included within the foregoing-described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded out of the reservation hereby made.

It is also hereby ordered that the Fort Yuma military reservation before mentioned be, and the same is hereby, transferred to the control of the Department of the Interior, to be used for Indian purposes in connection with the Indian reservation established by this order, said military reservation having been abandoned by the War Department for military purposes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

DAKOTA.

Great Sioux Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 20, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the lands embraced within the three existing Executive additions to the Great Sioux Reservation, in Dakota, east of the Missouri River, viz, the one opposite the Standing Rock Agency, the one opposite the mouth of Grand River and the site of the old Grand River Agency, and the one opposite the mouth of Big Cheyenne River and the Cheyenne River Agency, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the mass of the public domain, the same being no longer needed for the purpose for which they were withdrawn from sale and settlement.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Turtle Mountain Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 29, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians by Executive order dated December 21, 1882, except townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the mass of the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 3, 1884.

The Executive order dated March 29, 1884, whereby certain lands in the Territory of Dakota previously set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians were, with the exception of townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, restored to the mass of the public domain, is hereby amended so as to substitute township 162 north, range 70 west, for township 163 north, range 71 west, the purpose and effect of such amendment being to withdraw from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Indians said township 162 north, range 70 west, in lieu of township 163 north, range 71 west, which last-mentioned township is thereby restored to the mass of the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chilocco Industrial School Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 12, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz, sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, and 29, all in township No. 29 north, range No. 2 east of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have been or who may hereafter be educated at the Chilocco Indian Industrial School in said Territory.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Fort Reno Military Reserve.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 17, 1883.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: Upon recommendation of the post commander, concurred in by the commanding general Department of the Missouri and the Lieutenant-General, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Indian Territory, located within the limits of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Reservation, created by Executive order dated August 10, 1869, be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Reno, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 28, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian, and running thence east to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down this stream to the range line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south on said range line to the southeast corner of section 36, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence east to the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south to the southeast corner of section 12 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 9 of said township; thence north to the northwest corner of section 4 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 33, township 13 northsrange 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence north to the point of beginning, containing an area of about 14$\frac{5}{6}$ square miles, or 9,493 acres.

A sketch showing the proposed reservation is inclosed herewith, and the Interior Department reports that there is no objection on the part of the Indian Office to the setting apart for military purposes exclusively of the tract of land herein described.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, &c.,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July* 17, 1883.

The within request is approved, and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Fort Supply Military Reserve.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January, 16, 1883.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: I have the honor, upon the recommendation of the commanding general Department of the Missouri, concurred in by the Lieutenant-General and approved by the General of the Army, to request that the United States military reservation of Fort Supply, Indian Territory, originally declared by Executive order dated April 18, 1882, as announced in General Orders No. 14, of May 10, 1882, from department headquarters, may be enlarged, for the purpose of supplying the post with water and timber, by the addition of the following-described tracts of land adjacent thereto, viz:

The south half of township 25 north, range 22 west, and the southwest quarter of township 25 north, range 21 west, in the Indian Territory.

It has been ascertained from the Interior Department that no objection will be interposed to the enlargement of the reservation in question as herein indicated.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, however, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, recommends that a proviso be inserted in the order making the proposed addition, so as to cover the entire reservation, "that whenever any portion of the land so set apart may be required by the Secretary of the Interior for Indian purposes the same shall be abandoned by the military, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War."

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, &c.,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 17, 1883.

The within request is approved, and the enlargement of the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly: *Provided,* That whenever any portion of the land set apart for this post may be required by the Secretary of the Interior for Indian purposes the same shall be relinquished by the military, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War; and the Executive order of April 18, 1882, is modified to this extent.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEW MEXICO.

Jicarilla Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 14, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians by Executive order dated September 21, 1880, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Navajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 17, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated January 6, 1880, adding certain lands to the Navajo Reservation, in New Mexico and Arizona Territories, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to exempt from its operation and exclude from said reservation all those portions of townships 29 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 west of the New Mexico principal meridian, south of the San Juan River, in the Territory of New Mexico.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Pueblo Industrial School Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 3, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the following described tract of land in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, viz, all that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico bounded on the north by lands of J. K. Basye, on the east by lands of Diego Garcia and Miguel Antonio Martin and others, on the south by lands of the Jesuit fathers, and on the west by lands of the Jesuit fathers, said tract being more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake at the northwest corner of the lands formerly owned by John H. McMinn and running thence north four degrees and fifty-three minutes (4° 53′) west, seven hundred and thirty-one and seven-tenths (731.7) feet, to a stake at the northwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence north eighty-four degrees and fifty-two minutes (84° 52′) east, two thousand three hundred and twenty and seven-tenths (2,320.7) feet, to a stake at the northeast corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence south three degrees and forty-five minutes (3° 45′) east, seven hundred and twenty and four-tenths (720.4) feet, to a stake; thence south seven degrees and thirty minutes (7° 30′) west, seven hundred and ninety-three (793) feet, to a stake at the southeast corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence north eighty-five degrees and fifty minutes (85° 50′) west, one hundred and eighty-four and six-tenths (184.6) feet, to a stake; thence north eighty-seven degrees and forty-two minutes (87° 42′) west, six hundred and fifteen (615) feet, to a stake; thence north eighty-one degrees and fifty-two minutes (81° 52′) west, two hundred and three (203) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy-eight degrees and forty-four minutes (78° 44′) west, two hundred and twenty-four (224) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy-three degrees and nineteen minutes (73° 19′) west, one hundred and seventy-six and four-tenths (176.4) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy degrees and fourteen minutes (70° 14′) west, two hundred and thirty-four (234) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy-eight degrees and thirty-eight minutes (78° 38′) west, five hundred and sixty-seven and seven-tenths (567.7) feet, to a stake at the southwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; and thence north six degrees and eight minutes (6° 8′) west, two hundred and thirty-four and four-tenths (234.4) feet, to the point and place of beginning, containing sixty-five and seventy-nine one-hundredths (65.79) acres more or less; which said tract of land was conveyed to the United States of America by a certain deed of conveyance bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1882, from Elias S. Clark, of the town of Albuquerque, in the county and Territory aforesaid, as a site for an industrial school for Pueblo and other Indians, and the erection thereon of suitable buildings and other improvements for such purposes, be, and the same hereby is, reserved and set apart for Indian purposes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in acres and square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (*a*)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River (*b*)	Colorado River	Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (*c*), Mohavi, and Yuma.	*d*300, 800	470	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papaho	22, 391	35	Executive order, December 12, 1882.
Gila River	...do	Marikopa and Pima	357, 120	558	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, August 31, 1876, January 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and November 15, 1883.
Hualpai		Hwalapai	730, 880	1, 142	Executive order, January 4, 1883.
Moqui	Moqui Pueblo	Moqui (Shinumo)	2, 508, 800	3, 920	Executive order, December 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papaho	*d*70, 080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Salt River	...do	Marikopa and Pima	46, 720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai	Colorado River	Suppai	*d*38, 400	60	Executive orders, June 8, November 23, 1880, and March 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	2, 528, 000	3, 950	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26 and March 31, 1877.
Total			6, 603, 191	10, 317½	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Round Valley	Hunsatung, Hupâ, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	*d*89, 572	140	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River	None	Klamath River	*e*25, 600	40	Executive order, November 16, 1855.
Mission (21 reserves)	Mission	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	161, 217	251½	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, September 29, 1877, January 17, 1880, March 2, March 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, February 5 and June 19, 1883.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	*d*102, 118	159½	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River	Tule River	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	*d*48, 551	76	Executive orders, January 9, October 3, 1873, and August 3, 1878.
Yuma		Yuma	*e*45, 889	72	Executive order, January 9, 1884.
Total			472, 947	739	

COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	1,094,400	1,710	Treaties of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, November 22, 1875, August 17, 1876, February 7, 1879, and August 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total			1,094,400	1,710	
DAKOTA TERRITORY.					
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux	*e*203,397	318	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux	*df*230,400	360	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	2,912,000	4,550	Unratified agreement of September 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 332 Comp. Rev. Stats.); Executive orders, April 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	*e*918,780	1,435	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	*e*416,915	652	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca		Ponca	*f*96,000	150	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux	Cheyenne River	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.			
Do	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux			
Do	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux	*f*21,593,128	33,739	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, August 9, 1879, and March 20, 1884. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of January 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)
Do	Rose Bud (Spotted Tail).	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux.			
Do	Standing Rock	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yantonai Sioux.			
Turtle Mountain		Chippewas of the Mississippi	46,080	72	Executive orders, December 21, 1882, March 29 and June 3, 1884.
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux	*e*430,405	672½	Treaty of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744.
Total			26,847,105	41,948½	
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Cœur d'Alène	Colville	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	*df*598,500	935	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	*df*1,202,330	1,878	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.

a Approximate. *b* Partly in California. *c* Not on reservation. *d* Outboundaries surveyed. *e* Surveyed. *f* Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (*a*)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	*df*746, 651	1, 167	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	64, 000	100	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868, and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
Total			2, 611, 481	4, 080	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	*e*4, 297, 771	6, 715	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	*d*5, 031, 351	7, 861	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	....do	Chickasaw	*e*4, 650, 935	7, 267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	....do	Choctaw (Chahta)	*d*6, 688, 000	10, 450	Do.
Creek	....do	Creek	*d*3, 040, 495	4, 751	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa	*e*228, 418	357	Executive order, August 15, 1883.
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	*e*100, 137	156½	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo	*e*206, 466	322½	Executive order, August 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	*e*2, 968, 893	4, 639	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc	*e*4, 040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Oakland or Nez Percé	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Joseph's band of Nez Percé	*e*90, 711	142	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74.
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	*e*1, 470, 059	2, 297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouria	*e*129, 113	202	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881.
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	*d*14, 860	23	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Pâni)	*e*283, 020	442	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	*e*50, 301	78½	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca	*e*101, 894	159	Acts of Congress approved August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; March 3, 1877. vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422.
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomi.	*e*575, 877	900	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.

Quapaw	Quapaw	Kwapa	e56, 685	88½	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi (including Mokohoko's band.) c	e479, 667	750	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	375, 000	586	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, February 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	e51, 958	81	Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee	....do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	e13, 048	21	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411. of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ion-ie, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	e743, 610	1, 162	Treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. (Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandotte	Quapaw	Wyandotte	e21, 406	33⅓	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
			e2, 279, 618	3, 562	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply military reservation.
			e105, 456	165	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation.
			e3, 637, 770	5, 684	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation, including Chilocco school reservation, 7,958.33 acres, established by Executive order of July 12, 1884.
			e683, 139	1, 067	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
			e1, 211, 272	1, 892½	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
			e1, 511, 576	2, 362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total			41, 102, 546	64, 223	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1, 258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds November, 1876, and 1882 and 1883.
Total			1, 258	2	

a Approximate. *b* Partly in California. *c* Not on reservation. *d* Outboundaries surveyed. *e* Surveyed. *f* Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (*a*)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.					
Black Bob	Pottawatamie and Great Nemaha.	Black Bob's band of Shawnees, Pottowatomi	*e*4, 349	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053; joint resolution March 30, 1879, vol. 20, p. 488.
Chippewa and Munsee	do	Chippewa and Munsi	*e*4, 395	$6\frac{1}{3}$	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	*e*20, 273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomi	*e*77, 358	121	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total			106, 375	166	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River,	*e*11, 097	$17\frac{1}{4}$	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*e*52, 684	$82\frac{1}{4}$	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*e*2, 551	4	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
Total			66, 332	$103\frac{1}{2}$	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort	La Pointe(*k*)	Bois Fort Band of Chippewas	*d*107, 509	168	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Deer Creek	do	do	23, 040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883.
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*e*100, 121	156	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*d*51, 840	81	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.	*f*94, 440	148	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	*e*61, 014	95	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas	*d*3, 200, 000	5, 000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe(*k*)	Bois Fort band of Chippewas	*e*1, 080	2	Executive order, December 20, 1881.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	*e*796, 672	1, 245	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, March 19, 1879, and July 13, 1883.
Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	*f*320, 000	500	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total			4, 755, 716	7, 431	

MONTANA TERRITORY.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	21, 651, 200	33, 830	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880.
Do	Fort Peck	Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.			
Do	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow			
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	4, 713, 000	7, 364	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress April 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made August 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157.
Jocko	Flathead	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille	1, 433, 600	2, 240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Total			27, 797, 800	43, 434	
NEBRASKA.					
Iowa (*l*)	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa	*dg* 16, 000	25	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux	*e* 115, 076	180	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	*e* 142, 345	222½	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341.
Sac and Fox (*l*)	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	*eh* 8, 013	12½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
Sioux (addition)	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla Sioux	32, 000	50	Executive order, January 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	*e* 108, 924	170	Act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Total			422, 358	660	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (*m*)	Western Shoshone	Western Shoshone	243, 200	380	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
Moapa River	Nevada	Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	*d* 1, 000	2	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso)	*d* 322, 000	503	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	*d* 318, 815	498	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Total			885, 015	1, 383	

a Approximate. *d* Out boundaries surveyed. *e* Surveyed. *f* Partly surveyed. *g* Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas. *h* Includes 2,862.03 acres in Kansas. *k* In Minnesota and Wisconsin. *l* In Kansas and Nebraska. *m* Partly in Idaho.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (*a*)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero and Jicarilla.	Mescalero, Jicarilla, and Mimbre Apache	474, 240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, October 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and March 24, 1883.
Navajo (*n*)	Navajo	Navajo	*f*8, 159, 360	12, 749	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, October 29, 1878, January 6, 1880, and two of May 17, 1884. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain.)
Pueblo: Jemez	Pueblo	Pueblo	*d*17, 510	1, 081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Acoma			*d*95, 792		
San Juan			*d*17, 545		
Picuris			*d*17, 461		
San Felipe			*d*34, 767		
Pecos			*d*18, 763		
Cochiti			*d*24, 256		
Santo Domingo			*d*74, 743		
Taos			*d*17, 361		
Santa Clara			*d*17, 369		
Tesuque			*d*17, 471		
San Ildefonso			*d*17, 293		
Pojoaque			*d*13, 520		
Zia			*d*17, 515		
Sandia			*d*24, 187		
Isleta			*d*110, 080		
Nambe			*d*13, 586		
Laguna			*d*125, 225		
Santa Ana			*d*17, 361		
Zuni	Pueblo	Pueblo	215, 040	336	Executive orders, March 16, 1877, and May 1, 1883. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			9, 540, 445	14, 907	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda	*d*30, 469	47½	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora.	*d*21, 680	34	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)

Oneida	....do	Oneida	350	½	Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	....do	Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda	6, 100	9½	Do.
Saint Regis	....do	Saint Regis	14, 640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They held about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda	....do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca	*d*7, 549	11¾	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora	....do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	6, 249	9¾	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87, 677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee.	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee	*d*50, 000 *d*15, 211	78 24	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876, and August 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total			65, 211	102	
OREGON.					
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Kalapuaya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Neztucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umqua.	*e*61, 440	96	Treaties of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	*f*1, 056, 000	1, 650	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur		Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) (*c*)	320	½	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, January 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, September 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkla, Sinslaw, Tootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.	*f*225, 000	351½	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	*f*268, 800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko.	464, 000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total			2, 075, 560	3, 243	

a Approximate.
n Partly in Arizona and Utah.
f Partly surveyed.
d Outboundaries surveyed.
e Surveyed.
c Not on reservation.

Schedule showing names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (*a*)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, and Grand River Ute.	*f, d*12, 039, 040	3, 186	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Uncompahgre	Ouray	Tabequache Ute	1, 933, 440	3, 021	Executive order, January 5, 1882.
Total			3, 972, 480	6, 207	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Chehalis	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk	*e*4, 225	6½	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Columbia		Chief Moses and his people	2, 243, 040	3, 505	Executive orders, April 19, 1879, March 6, 1880, and February 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 79.)
Colville	Colville	Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2, 800, 000	4, 375	Executive orders, April 9, and July 2, 1872.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*e*12, 312	19½	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Makah	Neah Bay and Quinaielt.	Kwillehiut and Makah	23, 040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	*e*3, 367	5	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	*e*4, 717	7½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*e*7, 284	11½	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Puyallup	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	*e*18, 062	28	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
Quinaielt	Neah Bay and Quinaielt.	Hoh, Kweet, Kwillehiut, and Kwinaiutl	224, 000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis	*e*335	½	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
Skokomish	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana	*e*4, 987	8	Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*e*22, 490	35	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153, 600	240	Executive order, January 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min).	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	*e*1, 494	2½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.

Swinomish (Perry's Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	e7, 170	11	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Yakama	Yakama	Yakama	f800, 000	1, 250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total			6, 330, 125	9, 891	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court Oreilles	La Pointe	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	e69, 136	108	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, November 22, 1860, April 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, March 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	....do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	e69, 824	109	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, November 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
La Pointe (Bad River).	....do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	e124, 333	194½	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Red Cliff	....do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	e13, 993	22	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order February 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.)
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee	e231, 680	362	Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	....do	Oneida	d65, 540	102½	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge	....do	Stockbridge	e11, 803	18	Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			586, 309	916	
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	f2, 342, 400	3, 660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol 18, p. 291.
Total			2, 342, 400	3, 600	
Grand total			137, 766, 731	215, 260½	

a Approximate. *f* Partly surveyed. *d* Out boundaries surveyed. *e* Surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Boarding.	Day.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Boarding.	Day.	Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools. To Government.	To religious societies.	Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.
ARIZONA.												
Colorado River Agency	213											
Agency boarding		70		57		44	50	9	$6,146		6	
Yuma boarding		25		30		25	28	3	1,633		3	
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Ag'y	3,030											
Agency boarding		90		72		54	72	8	6,402		6	60
Papago day			22		34	16	22	3	232		1	
CALIFORNIA.												
Hoopa Valley Agency	54											
Agency day			60		42	17	31	11	720		1	
Mission Agency	650											
Protrero day			36		26	15	19	10	600		1	
San Jacinto day			40		29	21	29	10	690		1	
Coahuilla day			50		29	13	19	10	720		1	
Aqua Caliente day			50		46	33	39	10	720		1	
Temecula day			45		32	22	30	10	600		1	
Rincon day			46		41	33	36	3	180		1	
Round Valley Agency	91											
Agency day			51		51	36	41	8	1,292		2	
Tule River Agency	18											
Agency day			50		24	16	24	8½	526		1	
DAKOTA.												
Cheyenne River Agency	897											
Mission Industrial day			25		17	7	10	9		$671	2	
Mission day No. 1			25		37	8	11	6		178	1	
Mission day No. 2			25		23	7	11	2		77	1	
Mission day No. 4			25		56	18	25	5		180	1	
Mission day, Chantier Bottom			25		29	12	14	5		113	1	
Agency Boys' and Girls' day No. 1.			40		31	19	31	9	450		1	
Saint John's girls' boarding		35		36		33	36	10	1,810	3,690	5	16
Agency boys' boarding		50		45		32	43	10	5,185		3	8
Saint Stephen's day			25		33	17	23	9	450	140	1	
Crow Creek Agency:												
Crow Creek boarding	149	40		41		30	35	10	3,697		5	*a*3
Lower Brulé boarding	200	36		43		28	37	10	3,295		4	3
Devil's Lake Agency	174											
Agency industrial boarding		30		88		70	80	10	7,611		10	10
Boys' industrial boarding		18		24		16	17	10	2,650		4	20
Saint John's mission day at Turtle Mountain.			60		60	40	55	6	600		2	5
Fort Berthold Agency	175											
Fort Stevenson boarding		48		52		41	52	6½	*b*3,148		10	33
Mission day			60		100	13	24	9½		945		
Pine Ridge Agency	1,625											
Agency boarding		80		90		78	83	7	5,880		7	5
Medicine Root Creek day			45		129	59	96	12	480	300	2	
St. Andrew's day			45		43	17	27	5	113	200	2	
White Bird day			45		52	35	47	8	365		2	

a From Report of 1883. *b* Other items of expense have not been reported.

to Indian education.

Produce raised (bushels).			Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	48	10	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Housework and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Do.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	6	
......	......	100	......	16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Farming, blacksmithing, general housework and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	2	Sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150	50	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	76	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Gardening and general housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	36	2	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	650	160	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	General housework, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
75	100	230	1,200	30	2	5	....	100	100	......	......	General housework, sewing, and dairying.
50	......	155	700	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	Domestic work and farming.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
20	......	179	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	169	19	General housework, sewing, and farming.
20	......	185	50	......	......	......	......	......	200	91	40	Farming, housekeeping, sewing, and dairying.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	172	20	
......	100	696	......	28	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing and general housework.
30	300	278	......	20	......	4	1	......	......	......	......	Farming.
10	200	134	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Gardening.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	100	50	
25	800	985	75	50	4	9	...	......	......	......	......	Housework, sewing, farming, and shoe-making.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Housework, sewing, and gardening.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	100	40	
25	......	95	300	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Gardening, sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	House-building, farming, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	House-building, farming, and sewing.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Boarding.	Day.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Boarding.	Day.	Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools. To Government.	To religious societies.	Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.
DAKOTA—Continued.												
Pine Ridge Agency—Continued.												
Wounded Knee day	......	......	45	....	60	37	48	12	$1, 080	......	2	....
Ogalalla day	......	......	45	....	51	38	47	12	645	......	2	....
Agency day	......	......	45	....	57	46	57	4	344	......	2	....
Rosebud Agency	1, 853	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....
St. Matthew's Mission day	......	......	30	....	29	16	16	1	......	$10	1	....
St. Mark's Mission day	......	......	35	....	35	25	30	7	......	200	1	....
Oak Creek day	......	......	34	....	32	25	32	4½	313	......	1	....
Agency day	......	......	40	....	40	20	30	8	517	......	1	....
St. Ann's Mission day	......	......	60	....	51	21	51	3	......	350	1	....
St. Mark's night	......	......	......	....	11	6	....	....	......	......	....	....
Standing Rock Agency	1, 034	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....
Dakota Mission day	......	......	40	....	67	25	37	8	......	800	1	1
Industrial boarding	......	100	......	131	......	93	110	12	10, 565	......	8	5
Industrial farm boarding	......	60	......	68	......	37	53	12	6, 046	......	7	50
Sisseton Agency	344	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....
Agency boarding	......	130	......	103	......	68	86	9	10, 541	......	10	25
Goodwill Mission boarding	......	50	10	45	4	43	49	7	3, 146	2, 117	7	3
Ascension girls' boarding	......	14	......	14	......	14	14	10	1, 234	......	2	....
Yankton Agency	*a*500	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....
Yankton boarding*b*	......	100	......	45	......	41	45	5	1, 707	1, 193	10	28
Selwyn day	......	......	20	....	17	14	14	⅔	34	......	1	....
Ree day	......	......	20	....	24	13	16	7¼	267	......	1	....
St. Paul's boarding	......	40	......	45	......	39	45	10	1, 588	7, 000	7	5
Agency boarding	......	75	......	85	......	64	85	12	8, 942	......	8	30
White Swan Mission day	......	......	40	....	43	18	23	5	......	175	1	....
Mission day	......	......	30	....	42	10	14	9½	......	300	1	....
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency	*a*285	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....
Agency boarding	......	60	......	38	......	22	32	10	3, 201	......	4	8
Nez Percé Agency	350	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....
Woman's day	......	......	*a*11	....	19	11	16	8	......	600	1	....
Agency Boarding and Industrial.	......	60	......	58	......	53	58	9	8, 639	......	7	15
Men's day	......	......	*a*8	....	11	10	11	9	......	600	1	....
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:												
Arapaho boarding	532	100	......	135	......	66	83	10	9, 407	......	12	25
Cheyenne boarding	765	100	......	99	......	72	87	10	10, 143	......	12	20
Mennonite boarding at ag'y.	......	40	......	47	......	30	36	10	1, 887	2, 314	5	35
Mennonite boarding at cantonment	......	60	......	37	......	21	28	10	1, 583	3, 429	9	47
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency	550	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....
Kiowa and Comanche boarding	......	120	......	144	......	53	76	10	9, 102	......	12	24
Wichita boarding	......	70	......	46	......	31	37	10	5, 876	......	11	22

a From last year's Report. *b* Located at Yankton, Dak.

Indian education—Continued.

Produce raised (bushels).			Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	House-building, farming, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Do.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Do.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	100	20	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	210	70	
25	......	33	......	6	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	Gardening.
40	......	360	150	10	......	4	3	90	100	......	......	General housework, sewing, dairying, and gardening.
260	c100 800	720	200	25	4	7	10	50	200	......	......	Farming, care of stock, dairying, and carpentering.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	a479	a30	
......	300	520	......	50	2	7	......	......	100	......	......	Harness and shoe making, tailoring, farming, sewing, knitting, and housework.
......	......	234	......	20	2	6	......	70	......	......	......	Farming, care of stock, sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	680	25	
640	......	700	......	50	5	3	......	20	200	......	......	Gardening and farming.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	340	......	45	4	10	9	......	......	......	......	Farming.
200	100	295	......	......	2	12	7	......	25	......	......	Farming, sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	9	
15	35	502	......	18	2	4	......	......	......	......	......	Farming, harness-making, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	170	30	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing, knitting, and baking.
200	c50	915	1,000	......	......	47	4	36	......	......	......	Gardening, farming, fence-building, sewing, and general housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
600	......	60	......	8	3	......	6	......	......	204	12	General house work, farming, and gardening.
......	......	......	......	20	4	......	......	......	......	225	22	Farming and house work.
1,000	c5	89	60	32	4	8	4	45	150	......	......	Farming, domestic work, dairying, &c.
1,120	......	81	500	105	6	25	19	35	625	......	......	Farming, domestic work, dairying, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	248	38	
270	......	108	500	......	......	66	......	......	......	......	......	General housework, sewing, farming, and attending cows.
200	......	59	......	......	......	53	......	......	......	......	......	Do.

c Wheat.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.		
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.												
Osage Agency	318											
Osage boarding		150		139		72	123	10	$8,914		14	48
Kaw boarding		60		57		45	53	10	6,097		9	40
Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe Ag'y:												
Otoe boarding	44	70		50		21	29	10	3,722		5	2
Pawnee boarding	325	80		106		75	92	10	9,670		13	30
Ponca boarding	129	80		92		52	63	10	7,520		7	20
Nez Percé day	35		50		54	44	54	10	815			
Quapaw Agency:												
Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandotte boarding	180	100	15	95		83	96	10	7,337		10	70
Quapaw boarding	15	100		88		51	61	10	5,223		7	15
Modoc day	12		30		15	15	16	10	493		1	
Miami day	26		30		26	22	27	10	581		1	
Peoria day	35		56		38	35	38	10	729		1	
Sac and Fox Agency	370											
Absentee Shawnee boarding		50		62		38	44	10	6,081		8	30
Sac and Fox boarding		40		42		33	43	10	4,962		7	10
Pottawatomie day			20		20	14	20	7	380		1	
Sacred Heart Mission boarding		70		36		35	35	10				
Union Agency:												
Choctaw:												
Armstrong Orphan Home				39				3	(*b*)	(*b*)		
Fifty-seven day			1,800*a*		1,124*a*			8	(*c*)		*a*59	
Cherokee:												
Worcester Academy		150		103		70	90	9		$1,100*d* 2,630		
Male Seminary		200		110		100		9	*e*14,000		9	12
Female Seminary		200		104	6	95		9	*e*10,000		9	2
Orphan Asylum		175		175		160		12	*e*17,000		11	100
One hundred day			6,000		4,300	2,500		9	*e*37,000		103	
Chickasaw:												
Male Academy		60		61		54	61	9	*g*8,970		2	
Orphan Home		60		60		54		12	*g*12,600		2	
Bloomfield Academy		45		42		35	44	9	*g*7,605		2	
Wah-pa-mucka Academy		45		46		40	46	9	*g*6,840		2	
Eight day			240		240			10	*g*50,000		8	
Seminole:												
Female Academy		50		42		39	40	9½	*h*1,800	3,855	5	5
Wewoka boarding		70		72		60	61	9	*h*2,131	2,856	6	4
Six day			*a*250		*a*138			*a*8	*ah*1,500		*a*6	
Creek:												
Tallahasse Mission boarding.		50		54		49	50	10	*i*3,500	1,400	4	50
Wealaka Manual Labor boarding.		125		134		90	100	10	*i*7,325	2,400	10	60
Asbury Manual Labor boarding.		80		84		40	65	10	*i*5,600	1,200	2	100
Levering Manual Labor boarding.		120		111		92	111	10	*i*7,000	1,000	8	140
Presbyterian Industrial boarding and day.		14	60	17	33	40	45	8		1,700	4	½
Pittsburgh Mission day			50		85	40	50	7		1,000	2	

a From Report of 1883.
b Supported in part by Choctaw Nation and in part by religious societies.
c Supported by Choctaw Nation.
d For buildings.
e Paid by Cherokee Nation.

Indian education—Continued.

Produce raised (bushels).			Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	265	40	
2,290	......	150	......	100	......	50	......	......	......	......	......	General housework, sewing, and farm work.
1,200	......	200	......	30	7	194	38	......	......	......	......	Do.
10	......	104	......	11	......	......	......	......	......	33	21	Farming, care of stock, housework, sewing.
400	200	175	100	......	4	*a*48	......	......	......	*a*83	50	Do.
400	......	217	50	12	......	......	......	......	......	53	35	Farming, gardening, housework, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	45	......	
700	300	112	200	80	4	52	9	......	......	370	9	Farming, housework.
200	......	95	100	50	3	12	21	8	......	17	2	Farming and general housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	24	2	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	72	2	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	210	40	
200	......	20	40	25	4	100	20	25	10	......	......	Farming, dairying, sewing, housework.
10	......	31	18	15	5	125	20	20	10	......	......	Farming, dairying, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Industrial drawing.
(*f*)	......	(*f*)	......	......	2	......	50	......	......	......	......	Gardening.
(*f*)	......	(*f*)	......	......	4	......	50	......	......	......	......	Domestic work and sewing.
2,000	......	......	......	......	6	165	150	......	......	......	......	Housework, sewing, and general farm work.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
150	......	154	165	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Housekeeping and sewing.
20	......	260	70	30	4	30	10	50	200	......	......	Gardening, sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
800	......	15	......	30	2	2	40	50	......	......	......	Farming, carpentering, sewing, and housekeeping.
1,200	200	200	......	22	6	25	100	150	......	......	......	Farming, housekeeping, and sewing.
*j*75 1,500	} 500	135	......	......	4	6	30	......	90	......	......	Farming and housekeeping.
*j*420 1,500	} 240	330	......	......	5	175	150	100	......	......	......	Farming, housework, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Housekeeping.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing.

f Not reported.
g Paid by Chickasaw Nation.
h Paid by Seminole Nation.
i Paid by Creek Nation.
j Wheat.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.		
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.												
Creek—Continued.												
Muskogee Mission boarding and day.		60		40		20	30	7		(*a*)	4	1
Harrell Institute				22	120	65	92	10		$2,400	6	
Twenty-nine day			800		500	335	435	10	$12,200*b*		29	
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency	65											
Agency day			50		27	12	15	9	600		1	
KANSAS.												
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha:												
Iowa and Sac and Fox boarding	40	50		26		28	31	10	3,935		7	100
Kickapoo boarding	51	30		14		17	22	12	2,895		5	35
Pottawatomie boarding	70	30		16		23	26	10	3,804		6	63
Chippewa and Munsee day	16		25		15	10	12	5		(*a*)	1	
MICHIGAN.												
Mackinac Agency	1,019											
Munissing day			21		21	12	13	5	125		1	
Neppessing day			30		21	9	12	9	400		1	
High Island day			50		30	20	27	9	426		1	
Long Wood day			20		25	16	19	10	400		1	
Naubetung day			45		33	16	18	9	400		1	
Baraga day			40		40	30	32	10	473	(*a*)	1	
Middle Village day			30		29	13	16	10	443		1	
Sugar Island day			40		31	17	26	10	576		1	
Hannahville day			30		21	18	20	6	378		1	
L'Anse day			20		45	16	20	9	320		1	
Iroquois Point day			20		28	18	18	½	16		1	
MINNESOTA.												
White Earth Agency:												
White Earth boarding	483	80	20	125		57	72	10	4,234		6	4
White Earth Mission day			120		51	30	45	10		30	1	
Leech Lake boarding	324	40		43		27	29	6	2,290		4	
Red Lake boarding	150	25	10	41	20	27	30	8	2,561		4	4
Red Lake day			40		19	17	19	4	68	(*a*)	1	
Buffalo River day			50		54	35	50	6		30	1	
Rice River day			80		35	20	24	4½	118		1	
Winnebagoshish day			40		37	27	30	3	60	12	1	
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency	500											
Blackfeet day		20	100		95	72	118	10	1,260		2	
Crow Agency	715											
Agency boarding		16	20	26	22	25	27	12	3 012		3	2
Flathead Agency	400											
Boys' boarding		100	50	53		50	53	12	3,000	3,000	8	170
Girls' boarding		150		59		59	59	12	5,000	3,000	9	28

a Not reported. *b* Paid by Creek Nation.

Indian education—Continued.

Produce raised (bushels).			Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Domestic work.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	200	20	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing.
c539 1,100	260	226	160	45	4	18	13	......	200	155	24	Farmwork and housework.
700	......	143	225	90	2	43	7	11	125	78	10	Farmwork, housework, and sewing.
c180 800	130	42	50	50	5	21	11	......	250	165	14	Farming and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	35	4	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,055	105	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Do.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Do.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Do.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Do.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing and bookbinding.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	602	......	30	......	11	......	......	......	305	25	Farming, attending stock, and general housework, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	......	......	22	......	Cutting wood and housework.
50	......	118	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	4	......	General housework, sewing, and gardening.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	14	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	42	30	
30	......	122	300	......	......	......	......	......	200	......	......	Farmwork, housework, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	160	30	
c500 2	600	731	40	100	......	......	......	......	400	......	......	Gardening, carpentering, and blacksmithing, &c.
6	w96 319	229	40	5	......	......	......	......	300	......	......	Dairying, housework, sewing, knitting, and gardening.

c Wheat.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To government.	To religious societies.		
MONTANA—Continued.												
Fort Belknap Agency	300											
Agency day			16		28	15	20	10	$600		1	
Fort Peck Agency	1,115											
Wolf Point day			40		69	55	69	8	795		1	10
Presbyterian Mission day			60		69	34	63	9		$860	2	
Deer Tails day			40		40	30	35	8		340	1	
Wolf Point Mission day			40		40	23	34	8		667	1	
Box Elder Mission day			40		25	18	22	8		320	1	
Agency boarding		60	10	69	4	66	69	10	10,479		6	40
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:												
Omaha boarding	303	60		69		43	60	10	6,072		7	20
Omaha Mission boarding		60		42		29	37	10	2,836	2,014	7	31
Winnebago boarding	246	80		130		65	88	10	8,465		7	30
Santee and Flandreau Agency	*b*36											
Agency boarding	170	45	5	84		52	67	10½	4,383		7	21
Saint Mary's girls boarding *c*		35		34		31	33	6	642	2,000	8	
Normal training boarding		120	20	*d*24	25	40	45	10½	472	16,137*e*	21	15
Hope boarding		24		30		24	26	10	1,062	2,580	4	(*a*)
Episcopal boys' boarding		6		8		7	7	5½	133	360	1	
Flandreau day	65		50		54	21	35	9	1,000		1	
NEVADA.												
Nevada Agency	500											
Pyramid Lake boarding		42		42		29	42	9	3,274		3	3
Walker River day			30		30	23	30	9	728		1	
Western Shoshone Agency	51											
Agency day			40		34	33	34	10½	727		1	
NEW MEXICO.												
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency	425											
Agency boarding and day		15		17	32	*f*18 10	*f*32 11	*f*5 4	450			¼
Navajo Agency	4,000											
Agency boarding		100		24		19	23	7	3,705		7	
Pueblo Agency	1,600											
Jemes day			75		90	27	51	10	720	880	2	
Laguna day			100		45	19	25	10	720	400	1	
Zuñi day			100		95	28	39	10	720	400	3	
Albuquerque boarding		200		147		115	134	10	15,720	8,982	13	13
NEW YORK.												
Allegany, district No. 1, day	*i*275 (for all Allegany schools)		35		22	16	18	8	*h*275		1	
Allegany, district No. 2, day			50		35	20	25	8	*h*350		1	
Allegany, district No. 3, day			50		38	22	25	(*a*)	*h*370		1	
Allegany, district No. 5, day			45		30	20	24	8	*h*370		1	
Allegany, district No. 6, day			35		25	18	20	8	*h*340		1	
Allegany, district No. 7, day			35		28	20	24	8	*h*375		1	
Allegany, Tunesassa boarding		30		30		30	30	10		1,100	5	160

a Not reported.
b Poncas.
c Buildings burned and school closed February 17.
d Ninety-five other boarding pupils who attended this school are accounted for under another head.

Indian education—Continued.

Produce raised (bushels).			Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	76	20	
......	......	(a)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Cutting wood and farming.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	j20	(a)	......	......	2	9	14	......	......	......	......	Housework, sewing, dairying and farming,
......	......	560	......	......	2	19	19	......	......	175	25	Farming, care of stock, sewing, and housework.
800	300	240	......	......	3	4	17	100	......	......	......	Do.
600	......	180	......	......	2	9	19	......	......	110	16	Do.
......			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	b10	b5	
450	......	325	450	......	3	17	20	100	......	375	60	Farming, gardening, housekeeping, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	2	4	15	150	......	......	......	General housework, sewing, knitting, and gardening.
50	......	140	600	43	2	11	......	......	......	......	......	Blacksmithing, sewing, housework, farming, capentering, brick-making, and shoemaking.
......	......	(a)	......	......	1	2	3	......	......	......	......	Gardening and general housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150	10	Cutting wood.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28	7	
5	......	80	300	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Carpentering, farming, sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Cutting wood, cooking, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	2	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Cutting wood.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	12	
......	......	......	......	......	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	Housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	6	
......	......	......	......	......	......	8	(g)	......	......	......	......	Sewing, housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150	25	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sewing and knitting.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	4	....	26	75	......	......	......	Farming, plastering, brick-making, carpentering, sewing, housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	350	i20	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......			
200	150j 400	390	500	50	3	16	8	50	1,200			Farming, sewing, housework.

e $8,127 of this amount expended for buildings.
f Day school; afterwards a boarding school.
g Forty-four sheep.
h Supported by State of New York.
i From Report 1883.
j Wheat.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies		
NEW YORK—Continued.												
Cattaraugus, district No. 1, day		....	40	....	36	28	30	8	a$290	....	1	....
Cattaraugus, district No. 2, day		....	40	....	23	16	18	8	a290	....	1	....
Cattaraugus, district No. 3, day		....	40	....	37	25	30	8	a290	....	1	....
Cattaraugus, district No. 5, day		....	40	....	b39	b23	b36	8	a275	....	1	....
Cattaraugus, district No. 6, day	c41	....	40	....	25	15	20	8	a275	....	1	....
Cattaraugus, district No. 7, day	287	....	35	....	24	18	20	8	a275	....	1	....
Cattaraugus, district No. 8, day		....	35	....	27	18	20	8	a275	....	1	....
Cattaraugus, district No. 9, day		....	40	....	21	15	18	8	a275	....	1	....
Cattaraugus, district No. 10, day		....	40	....	38	20	24	8	a275	....	1	....
Thomas Orphan Asylum		100	......	100	......	100	100	12	10,000a	....	5	50
Tonawanda, district No. 1, day		....	28	....	74	16	17	10	a278	....	1	....
Tonawanda, district No. 2, day	139	....	30	....	32	16	26	10	a278	....	1	....
Tonawanda, district No. 3, day		....	30	....	29	14	22	10	a278	....	1	....
Oneida, district No. 1, day......	62	....	36	....	18	16	16	7½	a190	....	1	....
Oneida, district No. 2, day......		....	35	....	15	12	14	7½	a188	....	1	....
Onondaga, district No. 1, day...	120	....	55	....	40	30	35	8	a245	....	1	....
Onondaga, Episcopal, day		....	40	....	26	18	20	8	a160	....	1	....
Saint Regis, district No. 1, day		....	45	....	40	30	34	8	a255	....	1	....
Saint Regis, district No. 2, day.	b100	....	45	....	35	25	28	8	a255	....	1	....
Saint Regis, district No. 3, day.		....	55	....	40	30	34	8	a305	....	1	....
Cornplanter, district No. 1, day ..	......	......	40	....	15	12	12	8	a290	....	1	....
Tuscarora, district No. 1, day ..	b110	......	b70	....	b50	b25	b30	b8	ba263	....	b1	....
Tuscarora, district No. 2, day ..			b65	....	b30	b22	b26	b8	ba263	....	b1	....
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Eastern Cherokee Agency	450	......	......	....	......	......	..	....	....	....	....	....
Birdtown day	......	......	50	....	25	14	18	7	1,960	$147	1	....
Big Cove day	......	......	50	....	40	24	27	7		150	1	....
Robbinsville day	......	......	40	....	38	19	21	7		150	1	....
Cherokee day	......	......	50	....	40	23	30	10		436	2	....
Macedonia day	......	......	50	....	45	24	32	7		116	1	....
OREGON.												
Grande Ronde Agency	125	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agency boarding............	......	70	30	43	4	40	43	12	4,621	250	4	....
Klamath Agency...............	261	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agency boarding............	......	80	......	93	......	63	79	10	8,000	....	9	4
Yainax boarding	......	40	......	43	......	38	40	10	4,500	....	3	10
Siletz Agency.................	125	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agency boarding............	......	94	......	56	......	46	49	10	4,299	....	6	3
Umatilla Agency	95	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agency boarding............	......	75	......	72	......	65	72	10	8,940	....	8	20
Warm Springs Agency..........	150	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warm Springs boarding.....	......	30	20	38	......	27	34	11½	3,839	....	4	8
Agency boarding............	......	30	......	33	......	28	29	2	584	....	3	....
UTAH.												
Uintah Agency	260	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agency boarding............	......	30	10	28	......	19	24	7	2,065	....	3	1

a Supported by State of New York.
b From report 1883.
c Cayugas.

Indian education—Continued.

Produce raised (bushels).			Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	c75	c3	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	575	20	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
1,000	800	685	250	12	......	7	6	......	......	....	......	Farming, broom-making, sewing, knitting, housework.
......	......	......	......	......	3	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	225	10	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	100	4	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	120	10	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	120b	b5	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	200	15	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......			
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	1,000	40	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	70	60	
......	......	89	....	4	2	11	....	......	150	......	......	Carpentering, blacksmithing, farming, housework, and sawing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	151	41	
......	......	d83	....	80	2	50	....	......	180	......	......	Sawing lumber, blacksmithing, carpentering, shoemaking, farming, housework, sewing, knitting, and dairying.
......	......	(d)	....	100	2	33	....	......	289	......	......	Care of stock, farming, housework, sewing, knitting, and dairying.
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	135	10	
......	......	(e)	......	......	......	15	12	36	50	......	......	Farming, attending stock, sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	42	12	
5	......	66	100	6	......	2	....	20	......	......	......	Farming, sewing, knitting, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	80	10	
......	......	138	....	5	......	11	4	......	......	......	......	Carpentering, farming, sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	11	....	......	......	......	......	Carpentering, blacksmithing, sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	25	5	
......	......	54	......	......	......	2	....	......	60	......	......	Gardening, housework, and sewing.

d Most of the garden produce was destroyed by frost.
e Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.		
WASHINGTON.												
Colville Agency	750											
Colville boys' boarding		70	110	19		13	19	12	$1,258	$926	4	
Colville girls' boarding		60		39		30	36	10	3,349		6	
Cœur d'Aléne girls' boarding		100		53		45	50	12	2,641	580	11	80
Cœur d'Aléne boys' boarding		75		57		40	56	12	3,908	*a*6,250	9	175
Spokane day			20		25	20	20	6		(*b*)		
Neah Bay Agency	142											
Agency boarding		60		59		52	57	10½	5,732		5	3
Quillehute day			40		40	36	38	7	388		1	½
Quinaielt Agency	50											
Agency boarding		30		23		23	25	9	3,024		3	4½
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Ag'cy	*c*52											
Jamestown day	36		30		26	21	26	6	660		1	
Chehalis boarding	17	50		53		40	46	10	5,623		5	40
Pyallup boarding	78	25		80		64	74	10	8,617		8	80
S'Kokomish boarding	25	48		49		40	42	10	5,837		8	30
Tulalip Agency	247											
Boys' boarding } Girls' boarding }		100		100		68	100	11	6,856		8	10
Yakama Agency	500											
Agency boarding		200		158		138	158	10	7,848		9	20
WISCONSIN.												
Green Bay Agency:												
Menomonee boarding	350	100		65		39	63	10	4,173		8	10
Oneida East day	320		30		34	14	28	10	300		1	
Oneida West No. 1, day			40		43	21	31	10	450		1	
Oneida West No. 2, day			25		34	18	27	10	300		1	
Oneida West No. 3, day			30		26	21	22	2	50		1	
Cornelius day			25		27	12	16	9	275		1	
Stockbridge day	30		50		25	11	17	10	450		1	
Hobart Ch. Mission day			60		86	45	61	10	450	(*b*)	1	
La Pointe Agency	150											
Bayfield day			140		123	53	68	10		(*b*)	3	
Red Cliff day	60		60		52	22	27	10		(*b*)	1	
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	150		24		38	15	25	9	1,178		2	
Pahquauhwong day			24		21	12	17	5		(*b*)	1	
Round Lake day			35		49	22	24	2		(*b*)	2	
Bad River Mission day	110		45		43	20	25	10		450	1	
Odanah Mission day			50		48	28	28	9½		2,200	1	*d*80
Fon du Lac day	45		30		21	13	16	7	600		1	
Vermillion Lake (Bois Fort) day.	125		50		57	9	32	8	803		2	
Grand Portage day	47		40		23	10	19	12	480		1	

a Most of this is for the support of a mission with which the school is connected.
b Not reported.

Indian education—Continued.

Produce raised (bushels).			Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	300	90	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Carpentering, gardening, farming, &c,
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Cooking, housework, gardening, and sewing.
......	{ 500 *e* 300 }	163	......	......	4	10	20	24	150	......	......	Housework, sewing, and knitting.
......	{ 1,600 *e* 2,500 }	1,130	......	65	20	60	100	150	300	......	......	Painting, glazing, carpentering, and farming.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
										63	18	
......	......	360	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Farmwork, carpentering, sewing, and housework.
......	......	45	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Gardening and cutting wood.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	32	......	
......	......	1,160	......	......	......	11	......	......	......	......	......	Gardening, use of carpenters' tools, housework, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*c*62	*c*19	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40	12	
......	{ *e*15 450 }	850	......	20	4	25	......	......	......	33	8	Housework, carpentering, and farmwork.
......	{ *e*50 300 }	1,525	......	40	6	32	......	......	350	107	20	Farming, carpentering, and shoemaking.
......	100	900	......	50	3	24	......	......	......	48	13	Housework, farming, carpentering and blacksmithing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	131	28	
5	......	288	......	6	......	11	15	75	300	......	......	Farming, carpentering, type-setting, sewing, and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	350	50	
60	......	4,750	300	......	2	12	......	......	......	......	......	Farming, blacksmithing, carpenter and wagon making, harness making, sewing, housekeeping.
25	......	507	100	......	......	4	...	......	......	350	50	Gardening, housework, sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	800	70	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	75	4	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Knitting, sewing, and fancy work.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	165	15	Fancy work, knitting, and sewing.
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	80	25	Gardening and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	250	15	Sewing and knitting.
......	100	1,285	......	60	2	9	2	30	......	......	......	Farming.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	65	18	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	42	Sewing and housework.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	44	12	

c Belonging to Squakson and Nisqually Reservation.
d Cultivated by mission with Indian help.
e Wheat.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.		
WYOMING.												
Shoshone Agency	407	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wind River boarding	......	80	20	36	8	16	27	11½	$4, 873	......	6	5½
PENNSYLVANIA.												
Carlisle Training School	......	400	......	578	......	421	472	10	74, 093	$16, 509	35	155
VIRGINIA.												
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	......	140	......	132	......	120	132	10	16, 700	9, 800	14	20
OREGON.												
Forest Grove Indian Training	......	150	......	166	......	152	155	12	30, 447	......	15	156
NEBRASKA.												
Genoa industrial boarding	......	150	......	133	......	85	107	6	19,303*d*	......	16	202
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Chilocco industrial boarding	......	150	......	186	......	169	179	5½	19,996*d*	113	15	15

a Wheat. *b* From Report of 1883.

c Indian pupils work with other pupils on school farm of 100 acres; no separate record kept of produce raised by Indian labor or of stock used for benefit of Indians.

Indian education—Continued.

Produce raised (bushels).			Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
......	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	......	......	9	3	
......	*a*75	60	....	15	2	14	....	19	......	......	......	Farming, fencing, dairying, sewing, housework.
750	*a*700 300	820	....	28	9	30	....	......	500	528	*b*92	Wagon-making, harness-making, painting, printing, tinning, shoemaking, carpentering, tailoring, baking, farming, sewing, housework, &c.
(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	....	......	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	......	......	......	
80	......	3, 200	400	25	7	23	....	......	10	166	60	Houshold work, carpentering, wagon-making, shoemaking, blacksmithing, printing, and farming.
6, 000	2, 000	1, 200	....	50	6	23	18	......	......	(*e*)	(*e*)	Sewing, housework, farming, carpentering, brickmaking, care of stock.
20	......	107	....	55	15	425	....	......	......	(*e*)	(*e*)	Farming, painting, carpentering, housework, sewing, dairying.

d A large part of this sum was used in fitting up the building and in other expenditures preliminary to opening the school.
e Not reported.

AGGREGATE OF FOREGOING TABLE.

	In New York.	On or near other reservations.	Training schools	Schools in States.	Total.
School population, exclusive of five civilized tribes	7,159	32,759			*a*39,918
Number who can be accommodated in boarding schools	130	5,386	990		6,506
Number who can be accommodated in day schools	1,174	4,498			5,672
Number of boarding schools	2	81	6		89
Number of day schools	28	98			126
Number of pupils attending boarding schools one month or more during the year	130	4,805	1,195	579	6,709
Number of pupils attending day schools one month or more during the year	892	4,130			5,022
Average attendance	690	5,679	947	334	7,650
Largest average monthly attendance	796	7,099	1,041	579	9,515
Number of teachers and employés	38	652	95		785
Cost of maintaining schools:					
To Government		$423,056	$160,539	$67,000	$650,565
To religious societies	$1,100	$129,339	$26,422	$22,224	*b*$179,085
To State of New York	$18,848				$18,848
Number of Indians who can read	1,765	17,120	694		19,579
Number who have learned to read during the year	87	2,018	152		2,257
Number of acres cultivated by school children	210	1,981	548		2,739
Number of bushels of corn raised	1,200	14,923	6,850		22,973
Number of bushels of wheat raised	150	3,730	700		4,580
Number of bushels of oats raised	1,200	7,594	2,300		11,094
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	1,075	26,348	5,327		32,750
Number of melons and pumpkins raised	250	7,628	400		8,278
Number of bushels of fruit raised	200	634			834
Tons of hay cut	62	1,670	158		1,890
Pounds of butter made	1,200	5,024	510		6,734
Pounds of cheese madé		425			425
Stock owned:					
Horses	6	154	37		197
Cattle	23	1,401	501		1,925
Swine	14	494	18		526
Domestic fowls	50	1,289			1,339
Five civilized tribes:					
Number who can be accommodated in schools—boarding, 1,504; day, 9,200					10,704
Number of boarding schools					17
Number of day schools					201
Number of pupils attending boarding schools					1,316
Number of pupils attending day schools					6,546
Cost of maintaining schools—to Five Nations, $175,071; to religious societies, $21,541					$196,612

a An under estimate, several tribes not being reported.
b Only partially reported.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
ARIZONA.							
Colorado River Agency.							
Mohave	813	225	} 800	50	48	80	20
Chimehuevis	212	....					
Pima, Maricopa and Papago Agency.							
Pima	4,800	3,500	1,300	....	....	960	....
Maricopa	574	200	374	25	} 20	{ 115	....
Papago	7,300	7,300	....	....		{ 1,260	....
San Carlos Agency.							
White Mountain Apache	3,600	}	....	10	4	750	....
San Carlos Apache	....						
Chiricahua	500						
Apache Yuma	300						
Apache Tonto	....						
Apache Mohave	600						
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.							
Hualapai	a620	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yuma	a930	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mohave	a700	....	....	....	....	....	....
Suppai	a214	....	....	....	....	....	....
CALIFORNIA.							
Hoopa Valley Agency.							
Hoopa	509	509	....	200	11	30	135
Mission Agency.							
Serranos	318	} 2,400	500	100	150	200	100
Dieguenos	731						
Coahuila	778						
San Luis Rey	1,120						
Round Valley Agency.							
Concou	154	} 599	....	500	76	a75	a29
Little Lake	165						
Red Wood	32						
Ukie	215						
Wylackie	....						
Potter Valley	10						
Pitt River	23						
Tule River Agency.							
Tule and Tejon	143	143	....	70	36	27	2
Wichumni, Keweah, and King's River	a540	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indians in California not under an agent. (a)							
Indians in—							
Sierra County	a12	....	....	....	....	....	....
El Dorado County	a193	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mendocino County	a1,240	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shasta County	a1,037	....	....	....	....	....	....

a From Report for 1883.

various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
											Amount contributed by religious societies.				
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
400 75	33	50	17	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	449	17	17
2,400	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
287	100	......	......	2	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	764	......	16
3,650	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......
......	30	10	60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,817	......	31
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
165	33	33	34	2	......	136	......	7	......	......	......	......	310	6	5
600	98	1	1	......	......	40	......	......	......	......	......	......	900	100	50
*a*150	84	8	8	14	......	114	17	3	......	......	......	......	......	29	23
62	50	25	25	1	135	39	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	7	7
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged— In agriculture.	Number of Indian families engaged— In civilized pursuits.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.							
Indians in California, &c.—Continued.							
Indians in—							
Yolo County	*a*47						
Tehama County (*a*)	*a*157						
Solano County	*a*21						
Lassen County	*a*330						
Colusa County	*a*353						
Humboldt County	*a*224						
Marin County	*a*162						
Sonoma County	*a*339						
Butte County	*a*522						
Plumas County	*a*508						
Placer County	*a*91						
Napa County	*a*64						
Sutter County	*a*12						
Amador County	*a*272						
Nevada County	*a*98						
Lake County	*a*774						
Klamaths—							
Regua ranch	*a*64						
Wirks-wah ranch	*a*19						
Hoppa ranch	*a*22						
Wakel ranch	*a*4						
Too-rup ranch	*a*15						
Sah-sil ranch	*a*18						
Ai-yolch ranch	*a*32						
Sur-per ranch	*a*39						
COLORADO.							
Southern Ute Agency.							
Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche Utes	991	75	400	24	24	4	
DAKOTA.							
Cheyenne River Agency.							
Blackfeet Sioux	224	2,500	644	125	650	650	450
Sans-Arc Sioux	788						
Minneconjou Sioux	1,382						
Two Kettle Sioux	750						
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.							
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	1,098	150	948	9	169	200	21
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,424	138	100	16	91	168	22
Devil's Lake Agency.							
Sisseton Sioux	864	864		3	172	195	10
Wahpeton Sioux							
Cut Head Sioux							
Fort Berthold Agency.							
Arickaree	544	250	150	35	100	230	30
Gros Ventre	347						
Mandan	311						
Pine Ridge Agency.							
Ogalalla Sioux	7,800	800	3,200	200	100	900	100
Northern Cheyenne	500						

a From report 1883.

various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
											For education.	For other purposes.			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	......	......	100	......	......	1	......	......	....	....	....	....	303	35	27
800	20	10	70	1	300	490	......	150	5	3	$5,038	....	1,725	123	72
850	25	9	66	14	241	206	1	37	3	2	....	$2,716	1,024	59	35
337	15	10	75	17	......	253	......	35	4	2	....	836	539	12	11
205	85	5	10	1	......	207	......	33	2	....	....	....	551	40	42
400	......	......	100	2	......	220	......	6	1	1	945	....	906	10	43
1,800	12½	12½	75	100	......	725	......	175	1	2	500	....	5,013	63	100

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
DAKOTA—Continued.							
Rosebud Agency.							
Brulé Sioux, No. 1	2,102						
Brulé Sioux, No. 2	1,493						
Loafer Sioux	1,558						
Wahzahzah Sioux	1,161	7,948	......	75	100	900	100
Two Kettle Sioux	453						
Northern Sioux	429						
Bulldog Sioux	184						
Mixed Sioux	568						
Sisseton Agency.							
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Standing Rock Agency.							
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	1,347						
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	631						
Blackfeet Sioux	654	1,500	3,221	75	210	1,140	10
Uncapapa Sioux	1,976						
Mixed blood of above bands	113						
Yankton Agency.							
Yankton Sioux	1,950	875	725	320	680	450	300
Indians in Dakota not under an agent.							
Turtle Mountain band of Pembina Chippewa	a400	......	......	......	......	......	......
IDAHO.							
Fort Hall Agency.							
Bannack	462	200	110	45	19	230	18
Shoshone	1,090						
Lemhi Agency.							
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	814	40	70	16	1	33	50
Nez Percé Agency.							
Nez Percé	1,310	1,010	280	270	170	315	......
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.							
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenais	600	......	......	......	......	......	......
INDIAN TERRITORY.							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.							
Cheyenne	3,905	315	3,590	225	225	81	277
Arapaho	2,366	323	2,043	262	204	96	131

a From Report for 1883.

various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	Amount contributed by religious societies. For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
700	25	5	70	2	4	650	......	200	3	5	$560	$3,255	2,143	....	45
......	75	25	......	17	......	......	77	......	5	3	......	1,726	3,000	63	42
1,500	20	10	70	6	......	480	......	80	2	4	800	2,000	1,450	167	132
400	50	......	50	5	......	360	......	10	5	5	9,233	1,898	1,287	96	53
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	1	......	......	......	....	....
295	50	30	20	1	......	17	......	16	....	....	......	......	356	52	46
80[1]	35	15	50	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	200	27	13
330	95	5	......	2	......	198	......	4	3	3	1,200	2,200	500	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....
532	50	......	50	10	......	5	......	1	....	2	} 5,743	......	......	....	....
491	50	......	50	3	......	7	......	......	....	3					

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.							
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.							
Kiowa	1,152						
Comanche	1,382						
Apache	308						
Wichita	209						
Wacoe	40	325	650	350	248	790	32
Towaconie	163						
Keechie	79						
Penetheka Comanche	165						
Delaware	74						
Caddo	555						
Osage Agency.							
Osage	1,570						
Kaw	245	446	295	475	265	500	50
Quapaw	150						
Otoe and Missouria	274	9	265	39	33	40	....
Pawnee	1,142	100	300	(*a*)	(*a*)	200	3
Ponca	560	18	120	10	53	70	....
Nez Percé	287	23	132	14	45	95	....
Quapaw Agency.							
Seneca	225	225	....	145	79	11	1
Wyandotte	284	284	....	250	175	20	5
Eastern Shawnee	71	71	....	65	19	12	3
Miamis (Western)	60	60	....	46	40	2	....
Peoria	140	140	....	98	72	10	1
Modoc	94	94	....	60	24	30	....
Quapaw	53	53	....	20	17	11	....
Ottawa	122	122	....	120	97	2	....
Sac and Fox Agency.							
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	445						
Absentee Shawnee	720						
Pottawatomie (citizen)	500						
Mexican Kickapoo	326	500	400	1,000	210	300	20
Iowa	88						
Mokohoko band Sac and Fox wandering in Kansas	340						
Otoe	240						
Union Agency.							
Chickasaw	6,000	6,000	....	*b*5,000	(*c*)	*b*1,500	*b*200
Choctaw	18,000	18,000	....	*b*12,000	....	*b*4,500	*b*250
Cherokee	23,000	23,000	....	*b*18,000	....	*b*3,800	*b*300
Creek	14,000	14,000	....	*b*10,000	....	*b*3,000	*b*250
Seminole	3,000	3,000	....	*b*800	....	*b*800	*b*17
IOWA.							
Sac and Fox Agency.							
Sac and Fox	354	10	200	250	200	75	....

a Unknown. *b* Report, 1883. *c* Not given.

various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
											For education.	For other purposes.			
825	20	5	75	2	1	21	......	......	1	1	....	....	1,925	27	80
800	100	......	......	3	......	380	23	......	1	....	....	....	719	106	172
10	50	......	50	......	......	6	......	4	....	....	....	....	625	22	13
(*a*)	75	5	20	4	60	60	......	(*a*)	....	....	....	....	1,805	58	72
6	50	......	50	4	80	83	19	......	....	....	....	....	532	41	18
75	25	......	75	......	......	18	......	......	....	....	....	....	416	7	5
12	100	......	......	2	......	193	......	......	....	1	....	(*d*)	190	4	6
2	100	......	......	......	......	40	......	2	1	2	....	(*e*)	210	3	6
3	100	......	......	......	......	36	......	......	....	....	....	....	44	3	6
1	100	......	......	1	......	49	......	......	....	1	....	(*f*)	40	4	6
10	100	......	......	......	......	47	......	......	....	....	....	....	110	3	7
31	50	......	50	......	......	29	7	......	....	2	....	....	90	6	8
9	100	......	......	......	......	27	......	1	....	....	....	....	40	2	4
2	100	......	......	1	......	30	......	1	1	2	....	(*f*)	85	3	6
100	50	25	25	......	100	300	......	22	1	3	....	....	500	90	60
....	100	......	......	......	......	*b*1,250	......	......	*b*20	*b*15	....	....	......	....	....
*b*5,000	100	......	......	......	......	*b*4,000	......	......	*b*40	*b*24	$1,200	....	......	....	....
....	100	......	......	......	......	*b*5,000	......	......	*b*64	*b*34	3,700	....	......	....	....
*b*4,500	100	......	......	......	......	*b*3,000	......	......	*b*45	*b*15	8,700	....	......	....	....
....	100	......	......	......	......	*b*1,000	......	......	*b*9	*b*5	6,711	....	......	....	....
5	75	25	......	......	7	*b*45	......	1	....	2	....	....	......	10	5

d Funds to erect church building, amount not stated. *e* Supply of clothing and books.

f Contributions of books and papers for Sunday school.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
KANSAS.							
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.							
Pottawatomie	432	205	120	280	165	101	....
Kickapoo	243	164	70	210	78	86	....
Chippewa and Munsee	66	66	....	54	35	....	....
Sac and Fox of Missouri	92	18	35	56	34	40	....
Iowa	143	80	30	120	105	15	....
MICHIGAN.							
Mackinac Agency.							
Pottawatomie of Huron	77	77	....	50	55	6	8
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	2,500						
Chippewa of Lake Superior	1,000	9,500	....	4,000	5,000	400	900
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000						
MINNESOTA.							
White Earth Agency.							
Mississippi Chippewa	948						
Otter Tail, Pillager Chippewa	601	1,638	125	297	305	122	35
Pembina Chippewa	214						
Red Lake Chippewa	1,069	100	969	30	40	200	....
Pillager Chippewa, Leech Lake	1,479	400	1,161	18	22	300	....
Mississippi Chippewa	82						
Mississippi Chippewa at Mille Lac	894	....	....	....	....	....	....
MONTANA.							
Blackfeet Agency.							
Piegans	2,300	10	2,290	8	16	40	....
Crow Agency.							
Crows	3,226	60	140	42	42	236	....
Flathead Agency.							
Flatheads	133						
Pend d'Oreilles	986	400	1,100	250	160	93	40
Kootenais	615						
Fort Belknap Agency.							
Gross Ventre	1,150	75	100	....	12	100	....
Assinaboine	1,000						
Fort Peck Agency.							
Assinaboine	1,195						
Yanctonais Sioux	3,542	400	800	40	76	875	....
Santee Sioux	423						
Ogallalla and Teton Sioux	205						

various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
											For education.	For other purposes.			
101	75	25	......	......	......	124	......	4	....	....	....	....	240	21	26
70	75	25	......	......	40	76	......	......	2	....	....	....	170	18	9
....	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	1	....	....	....	......	1	....
35	45	55	......	......	......	11	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	6	5
15	80	20	......	......	......	30	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	10	8
25	100	......	......	......	6	20	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	2	2
4,000	70	30	......	......	2,500	2,500	......	200	4	2	....	$1,000	......	....	....
211	40	60	......	1	37	230	......	27	6	5	$72	6,792	1,306	19	41
300	67	25	8	2	......	25	......	......	4	4	......	1,029	1,015	16	17
100	12½	75	12½	......	......	20	......	......	3	3	....	....	50	8	15
....	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
250	18	15	67	......	......	200	......	5	....	....	....	....	1,615	46	247
500	10	20	70	3	60	52	32	1	....	....	....	....	1,600	....	...
360	75	22	3	4	......	152	......	19	1	2	6,000	....	342	96	60
250	67	......	33	......	......	150	50	90	....	....	....	....	900	35	26
400	75	......	25	3	......	240	......	150	....	5	3,387	1,450	2,422	200	410

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
NEBRASKA.							
Santee and Flandreau Agency.							
Ponca	174	87	87	10	10	35	....
Santee Sioux	806	806	....	200	375	186	16
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	250	250	....	6	150	50	....
Winnebago and Omaha Agency.							
Winnebago	1,205	600	300	350	110	300	150
Omaha	1,167	300	150	350	175	240	10
NEVADA.							
Nevada Agency.							
Pi-Ute	3,580	4,000	180	800	28	110	80
Pah-Ute	600						
Western Shoshone Agency.							
Shoshone	836	....	....	75	25	30	21
Indians wandering in Nevada	a3,300	a2,750	....	....	....	....	....
NEW MEXICO.							
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.							
Mescalero Apache	900	4	1,786	12	20	432	....
Jicarilla Apache	890						
Navajo Agency.							
Navajo	17,200	400	10,000	50	25	3,200	1,300
Moquis Pueblo*b*	a1,813	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pueblo Agency.							
Pueblo	9,200	175	9,025	75	150	1,000	500
NEW YORK.							
New York Agency.							
Allegany Reserve: Seneca	793	890	....	600	350	179	15
Allegany Reserve: Onondaga	86						
Allegany Reserve: Tonawanda	a11						
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca	1,310	1,539	....	900	650	200	50
Cattaraugus Reserve: Onandaga	45						
Cattaraugus Reserve: Cayuga	166						
Cattaraugus Reserve: Tuscarora	a4						
Cattaraugus Reserve: Tonawanda	a14						
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	172	172	....	172	100	20	....
Cornplanter Reserve: Seneca	80	80	....	a50	a20	a25	....
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga	298	371	....	230	120	a100	....
Onondaga Reserve: Tonawanda	a3						
Onondaga Reserve: Oneida	70						
Saint Regis: Saint Regis	937	a937	....	a700	....	a135	....
Tonawanda Reserve: Tonawanda band of Seneca	557	557	....	300	225	125	15
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora	419	461	....	300	200	100	....
Tuscarora Reserve: Onondaga	42						
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	3,100	3,100	....	2,600	1,000	310	....

a Report, 1883.

various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	Amount contributed by religious societies. For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
85	100	......	......	......	......	30	......	5	1	--	......	......	89	4	7
162	93	2	5	6	127	195	......	7	5	3	$21,077	$4,340	553	34	37
119	95	5	......	......	250	48	20	......	2	2	......	......	700	8	9
300	98	2	......	6	300	150	......	2	....	1	......	......	302	73	18
250	95	5	......	6	300	150	......	20	....	1	2,014	......	266	61	12
900	75	20	5	......	600	14	1	3	....	1	......	......	1,187	180	140
70	......	25	75	1	......	12	......	3	....	....	......	......	......	15	11
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	....	....
......	50	25	25	......	......	1	......	......	....	....	......	......	250	150	25
4,700	100	......	......	......	......	20	......	20	....	....	......	......	2,000	600	400
......	......	......	......	......	......	342	......	......	....	1	......	......	......	....	....
6,000	95	4	1	10	......	*a*1,900	......	100	19	10	......	......	100	400	200
*a*250	90	10	......	10	......	208	......	5	1	1	1,100	......	100	36	46
450	90	10	......	10	......	250	......	10	3	1	......	......	*a*465	54	61
*a*45	100	......	......	......	......	35	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	3	5
*a*25	*a*100	......	......	......	......	*a*20	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	*a*6	*a*8
*a*150	100	......	......	1	......	95	......	4	2	3	......	......	30	10	12
*a*200	*a*100	......	......	......	......	*a*126	......	......	*a*2	....	......	......	......	....	....
196	90	10	......	......	......	130	......	2	2	1	......	......	75	18	32
100	95	5	......	......	......	108	......	5	2	....	......	......	50	6	8
500	98	2	......	......	......	310	10	10	8	....	989	......	......	....	....

b Located in Arizona.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
OREGON.							
Grand Ronde Agency.							
Clackama	54	686	....	600	70	200	3
Rogue River	63						
Umpqua	131						
Remnants of other tribes	438						
Klamath Agency.							
Klamath	707	1,023	....	595	151	120	150
Modoc	151						
Snake	165						
Siletz Agency.							
Alsea	*a*98	997	....	600	135	120	80
Chasta Costa	*a*55						
Chetco	*a*68						
Tootootna	*a*83						
Coos	*a*73						
Umpqua	*a*20						
Coquill	*a*114						
Euchre	*a*40						
Nultonatna	*a*33						
Galise Creek	*a*37						
Joshua	*a*44						
Klamath	*a*46						
Sixes	*a*53						
Macnootna	*a*40						
Neztucca	*a*37						
Rogue River	*a*53						
Salmon River	*a*18						
Siuslaw	*a*85						
Umatilla Agency.							
Walla Walla	240	200	530	150	42	400	200
Cayuse	340						
Umatilla	150						
Warm Springs Agency.							
Warm Spring	427	700	119	40	80	140	75
Wasco	261						
Tenino	74						
John Day	52						
Pi-Ute	5						
Indians in Oregon not under an Agent.a							
Indians roaming on Columbia River	*a*800	....	....	....	....	....	....
TEXAS.							
Tonkawa Special Agency.							
Lipan	19	......	97	60	1	12	....
Tonkawa	78						
Indians in Texas not under an Agent.							
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskokee	*a* 290	....	....	....	....	....	....

a Report, 1883.

various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
											For education.	For other purposes.			
320	100	......	......	2	686	201	......	40	2	4	$250	$875	......	....	....
270	67	30	3	2	......	136	......	10	1	....	....	....	363	40	38
200	62½	12½	25	1	300	182	9	23	....	....	....	....	550	28	31
150	75	25	......	......	......	29	6	5	1	....	....	....	400	20	14
200	62½	37½	......	2	......	100	......	5	1	....	....	....	1,049	40	25
....	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	50	50	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	3	4
....	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged— In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
UTAH.							
Ouray Agency.							
Ute	1,250	10	1,240	6	....	32	2
Uintah Valley Agency.							
Uintah Ute	528	24	1,035	56	25	102	67
White River Ute	531						
Indians in Utah not under an agent.(a)							
Pah-Vant	*a* 134	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goship Ute	*a* 256	....	....	....	....	....	....
WASHINGTON.							
Colville Agency.							
Colville	670	3,120	500	400	300	700	550
Lake	333						
O'Kanagan	330						
San Poel	400						
Methow	315						
Spokane	685						
Calispel	400						
Cœur d'Aléne	487	487	....	250	85	120	55
Neah Bay Agency.							
Makah	510	400	360	75	63	100	100
Quillehute	250						
Quinaielt Agency.							
Quinaielt	106	490	....	40	34	80	95
Queet	84						
Hoh	64						
Chehalis and Gray's Harbor	120						
Shoalwater Bay	116						
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.							
Puyallup	565	565	....	375	107	148	41
Chehalis	142	142	....	135	33	45	....
Nisqually	205	205	....	85	43	60	15
Squaxin	128	128	....	52	19	16	10
S'Klallam	401	401	....	75	40	45	....
S'Kokomish	230	230	....	124	48	40	....
Tulalip Agency.							
Tulalip	500	400	100	80	40	50	50
Madison	150	110	40	70	15	25	20
Muckleshoot	85	60	25	30	20	15	5
Swinomish	175	125	50	40	15	30	20
Lummi	275	200	75	50	40	60	40
Yakama Agency.							
Yakama, Klikitat, Pisquouse, Wenatshapam, Seapcat, Pi-Ute, and others	3,120	1,400	1,100	350	350	400	....

a Report, 1883.

various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
											Amount contributed by religious societies.				
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
2	.....	25	75	6	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	....	....	164	32	13
173	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	...	...	....	....	390	36	28
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	....	....	.....	...	...
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	....	....	.....	...	...
1,250	90	10	.....	35	18	500	.....	148	6	12	....	$80	1,500	...	...
175	100	.....	.....	28	.....	130	.....	20	2	3	....	....	300	23	18
200	75	25	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	7	...	...	....	150	276	14	15
177	75	15	10	.....	71	51	.....	.....	...	...	....	....	.....	...	...
195	95	5	.....	8	510	254	.....	46	2	2	}	1,175	{ 255	21	10
66	100	.....	.....	8	142	35	.....	3	...	1			70	4	4
75	88	12	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	5	1	...	....	....	29	7	13
50	88	12	.....	.....	26	26	.....	5	...	...	....	....	.....	6	12
75	83	17	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	15	1	...	....	....	100	16	28
62	100	.....	.....	4	40	38	.....	4	...	1	$40	641	284	3	12
200	75	12½	12½	.....	120	65	.....	4	1	...	....	....	250	12	25
75	75	12½	12½	.....	.....	25	.....	2	1	...	....	....	75	4	3
35	75	12½	12½	.....	.....	15	.....	3	1	3	....	....	30	5	...
100	75	12½	12½	.....	100	40	.....	8	1	3	....	....	12	10	5
150	75	12½	12½	.....	200	75	.....	10	1	3	....	....	50	5	10
	90	10	.....	8	500	800	.....	100	4	2	....	600	.....	...	...

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
WASHINGTON—Continued.							
Indians in Washington Territory not under an agent.							
Moses' band on Columbia Reservation	*a*150	....	....	....	....	....	....
WISCONSIN.							
Green Bay Agency.							
Oneida	1,500	1,500	....	800	800	200	....
Stockbridge	136	136	....	136	75	*a*30	....
Menomonee	1,400	1,200	200	250	350	175	25
La Point Agency.							
Chippewa at Red Cliff	214	214	....	175	165	....	....
Chippewa at Bad River	500	400	100	250	250	135	....
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille	1,041	850	191	520	80	135	22
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	403	215	....	45	65	30	22
Chippewa at Grand Portage	258	258	....	75	44	25	....
Chippewa at Bois Forte	665	250	415	....	50	20	....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	511	500	11	25	....	10	....
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.							
Winnebago	*a*930	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	*a*280	....	....	....	....	....	....
WYOMING.							
Shoshone Agency.							
Shoshone	890	} 100	400	15	9	20	10
Northern Arapaho	965						
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida.	*a*892	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oldtown Indians in Maine	*a*410	....	....	....	....	....	....

a Report, 1883.

various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
											Amount contributed by religious societies.				
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
775	100	......	......	......	......	300	......	......	2	1	....	....	......	86	62
65	100	......	......	......	......	30	......	......	1	....	....	....	......	4	6
703	75	25	......	3	......	200	......	......	2	4	....	....	500	78	62
....	100	......	......	4	40	102	......	40	1	1	....	....	......	20	13
200	95	5	......	......	200	102	......	8	2	5	....	....	12	2	27
157	85	15	......	......	157	152	......	50	2	2	....	$525	......	30	50
34	95	5	......	......	......	2	......	13	1	....	....	....	......	26	8
130	50	50	......	......	......	16	......	......	1	....	....	....	......	10	7
50	40	60	......	......	20	10	......	2	....	....	....	....	......	17	12
125	50	50	......	......	......	10	......	5	....	....	....	....	1	12	22
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
100	5	50	45	......	......	4	......	1	1	....	....	3, 000	659	27	31
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	....

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians in the United States exclusive of those in Alaska	264, 369
Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress	64, 000
Number of Indians who can speak English enough for ordinary conversation	45, 800
Number of families engaged in agriculture	13, 600
Number of families engaged in civilized pursuits	1, 017
Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	9, 500
Number of houses occupied by Indians	14, 250
Number of church buildings	178
Number of missionaries	93
Other Indian tribes:	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly	82, 642
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress in part	56, 012
Number of Indians who can speak English enough for ordinary conversation	25, 394
Number of Indians who can read	18, 185
Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture	24, 451
Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits	6, 750
Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	47, 553
Number of Indian apprentices, on reservations, 392; at Carlisle and Forest Grove, 231.	623
Number of Indians who have allotments	8, 278
Number of houses occupied by Indians	14, 824
Number of houses built for Indians during the year	292
Number of houses built by Indians during the year	1, 975
Number of church buildings	147
Number of missionaries	129
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year	53, 774
Number of births	4, 069
Number of deaths	3, 787
Number of Indians killed during the year by Indians	29
Number of Indians killed during the year by whites	9
Number of white persons killed during the year by Indians	1
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year	403
Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites	73
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians	11
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted during the year	200
Number of Indians killed by accident	10
Number of pounds of freight transported by Indian teams	11, 337, 853
Amount earned thereby	$74, 782 96
Amount contributed for education by religious societies	$79, 259 00
Amount contributed for other purposes by religious societies	$36, 288 00

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.											
Mohave	[1]300, 800	[1]80, 000	.....	.....	.....	[1]900	..	.....	.....	600	400
Chemehuevis						[1]140				125	200
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency.											
Pima	[1]181, 120	[1]11, 000	.....	.....	...	12, 000	60	2, 000	12, 000	330, 000	16, 000
Maricopa						1, 250	....	.....	1, 250	10, 000	275
Papago	[1]70, 080	[1]8, 000	.....	.....	.....	300	....	.....	300	4, 000	....
San Carlos Agency.											
San Carlos, Mohave Apache, Yuma Apache, Tonto Apache, White Mountain Apache, and Chiricahua as prisoners	[1]2, 528, 000	1, 600	.....	.....	.....	1, 000	....	500	1, 000	1, 000	4, 464
Moquis Pueblo Agency.											
Moquis Pueblo[2]	....	10, 000	.....	.....	.....	6, 500	....	.....	......	200	10, 000
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	[1]89, 572	[1]900	.....	.....	250	150	....	50	150	100	50
Mission Agency.											
Seranos, Coahuilla San Luis Rey, Diequenos	[1]152, 960	....	[1]40	.....	.....	2, 600	....	2, 600	2, 100	750	600
Round Valley Agency.											
Potter Valley, Ukie, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Pitt River	[1]102, 118	[1]2, 000	14	.....	1, 200	520	20	20	2, 440	1, 000	500
Tule River Agency.											
Tule Tejon	[1]48, 551	[1]250	.....	.....	30	220	....	.....	1, 000	200	200
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Muache, Capote, Weeminueche Ute	[1]1, 094, 400	[1]8, 000	.....	.....	.....	110	110	.....	300	1, 500	....
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Mineconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux	[1]31, 728, 640	[1]25, 000	.....	.....	20	1, 000	....	460	1, 100	....	6, 000

[1] From Report of 1883. [2] 20,000 pounds hops raised.

and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

during the year by Indians.				Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
......	200	......	20	......	......	300	......	......	85	2	11	......	......	150
......	50	......	10	......	......	150	......	......	25	1	......	......	......	40
11, 000	5, 000	9, 000	......	......	......	......	2, 200	......	14, 000	4	1, 000	50	......	4, 000
250	1, 500	250	......	......	......	......	......	......	1, 800	......	200	50	......	......
......	2, 000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20, 500	125	3, 500	......	......	8, 000
8, 000	500	2, 600	250	......	......	200	7, 000	......	5, 000	100	2, 000	......	......	......
......	......	1, 000	......	......	......	......	......	......	500	1, 000	250	500	......	1500
......	......	160	40	......	100, 200	250	......	$1, 000 00	125	10	25	150	......	500
6, 550	600	100	200	200	......	1, 000	50	......	1, 580	......	730	81	1, 062	4, 000
1, 500	200	1, 350	80	......	278, 000	300	2, 151	......	110	......	449	200	3	1, 100
......	200	120	50	......	......	......	400	......	80	10	50	160	......	500
1, 600	......	1, 200	20	......	......	......	1, 350	......	3, 000	50	150	......	3, 500	......
......	100	5, 000	1, 800	......	......	......	100	12, 000 00	2, 200	7	4, 800	250	......	1, 500

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
DAKOTA—Continued.											
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	[1]620, 312	[1]400, 000	6	.....	31	839	....	239	733	5, 200	4, 500
Lower Brulé Sioux	....	64, 000	.....	.....	25	500	50	60	425	750	1, 200
Devil's Lake Agency.											
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	[1]230, 400	[1]150, 000	.....	.....	30	2, 472	....	683	1, 000	25, 240	3, 940
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	[1]2, 912, 000	[1]50, 000	5	.....	20	870	200	.....	785	8, 000	6, 250
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Ogallalla Sioux and North Cheyenne	....	....	75	.....	20	345	20	325	9, 000	97	900
Rosebud Agency.											
Northern Brulé, Loafer, Wahzahzah, Two Kettle, and Bull Dog Sioux	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1, 300	20	580	1, 800	....	2, 500
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	[1]918, 780	[1]14, 000	.....	.....	40	4, 500	10	350	....	....	....
Standing Rock Agency.											
Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	....	....	.....	.....	100	1, 900	....	500	2, 000	450	10, 000
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	[1]430, 405	[1]25, 000	.....	.....	20	2, 696	....	260	480	13, 000	38, 600
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Shoshone and Bannack	[1]1, 202, 330	[1]10, 000	300	.....	33	598	....	210	1, 400	3, 000	15
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	[1]6, 400	[1]500	.....	.....	34	171	4	74	700	460	4
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	[1]746, 651	[1]300, 000	.....	.....	15	5, 200	....	150	7, 450	30, 000	3, 500

[1] From Report for 1883.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.				Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
4, 650	40	2, 600	1, 200	50	......	600	1, 420	$100 00	550	10	1, 000	32	......	1, 500
1, 750	50	1, 700	750	......	......	527	2, 000	365 00	427	5	121	60	......	750
19, 758	800	20, 850	1, 620	879	50, 000	900	......	600 00	40	......	390	13	......	408
6, 000	375	7, 500	400	......	18, 041	650	......	3, 697 00	475	8	64	......	......	25
200	......	6, 250	3, 500	......	60, 000	5, 000	1, 000	6, 000 00	7, 500	125	5, 500	100	......	1, 500
100	100	3, 400	2, 500	500	240, 000	......	19, 200	2, 000 00	4, 500	30	2, 500	300	......	2, 000
300	5	400	80	100	......	900	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4, 000	500	25, 500	......	200	......	1, 000	500	18, 000 00	2, 000	10	1, 500	200	......	2, 000
10, 400	25	4, 150	2, 000	150	18, 000	1, 000	100	255 00	711	......	799	235	......	1, 800
8, 650	......	7, 500	1, 000	......	......	......	1, 200	1, 400 00	2, 800	......	580	......	......	500
3, 500	......	395	13	......	13, 000	1, 000	500	275 00	1, 200	......	29	......	......	30
8, 000	200	10, 300	700	250	90, 000	500	450	300 00	14, 000	23	4, 000	3, 500	......	4, 000

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne	[1]4, 297, 771	[1]30, 000	20	.....	45	175	....	23	250	......	3, 300
Arapaho						622	....	18	850	....	8, 000
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, and affiliated bands	[1]3, 712, 503	[1]346, 000	.....	.....	.....	3, 500	....	.....	4, 050	....	12, 000
Osage Agency.											
Osage, Kaw, and Quapaw	[1]1, 570, 196	[1]88, 000	100	.....	66	7, 851	....	1, 604	10, 755	4, 470	135, 660
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Ponca	[1]101, 894	....	14	.....	35	679	....	68	1, 058	2, 186	7, 725
Pawnee	[1]283, 020	50, 000	....	.....	40	1, 850	63	25	400	1, 167	8, 000
Otoe and Missouria	[1]129, 113	....	.....	.....	12	504	....	34	1, 279	....	5, 034
Nez Percé	[1]90, 711	....	.....	.....	20	137	....	.....	40	4	684
Quapaw Agency.											
Seneca	[1]51, 958	29, 958	.....	.....	.....	1, 467	....	.....	2, 400	4, 600	30, 000
Miami	[1]50, 301	40, 000	...	.....	.....	1, 550	....	14	6, 000	3, 000	4, 000
Peoria			...	.....	.....	1, 800	....	48	4, 500	500	35, 000
Modoc	[1]4, 040	2, 500	.....	.....	.....	480	....	.....	1, 140	....	10, 500
Wyandotte	[1]21, 406	14, 000	.....	.....	100	1, 950	....	4	2, 600	9, 000	4, 000
Ottawa	[1]14, 860	10, 860	.....	.....	.....	1, 000	....	20	7, 050	1, 000	28, 000
Quapaw	[1]56, 685	42, 000	....	.....	40	480	....	.....	14, 640	1, 600	300
Eastern Shawnee	[1]13, 048	6, 088	.....	.....	.....	1, 000	....	17	1, 220	3, 000	2, 000
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Iowa, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, and Pottawatomie	[1]1, 055, 544	[1]120, 000	60	.....	70	2, 430	....	150	2, 600	....	20, 200
Union Agency.											
Cherokee	[1]5, 031, 351	[1]2, 500, 000	2, 500	.....	.....	100, 000	....	.....	300, 000	125, 000	1, 000, 000
Creek	[1]3, 215, 495	[1]1, 000, 000	1, 000	.....	.....	90, 000	....	.....	100, 000	40, 000	200, 000
Choctaw	[1]6, 688, 000	[1]3, 000, 000	2, 000	.....	.....	130, 000	....	.....	250, 000	80, 000	200, 000
Chickasaw	[1]4, 650, 925	2, 300, 000	1, 000	.....	.....	......	....	.....	200, 000	25, 000	175, 000
Seminole	[1]200, 000	[1]70, 000	.....	.....	.....	......	....	.....	40, 000	10, 000	40, 000
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox	[1]1, 272	[1]200	.....	.....	.....	235	....	10	1, 380	....	5, 000

[1]From Report for 1883.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.				Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
......	......	246	150	......	75,000	550	300	$90 00	1,263	20	1,179	125	......	150
130	16	580	200	165	......	860	320	120 00	1,017	16	515	32	......	330
......	50	925	20	350	99,098	360	......	......	9,500	225	7,200	3,500	45	6,000
600	......	2,025	4,000	......	150,000	250	......	......	3,443	350	9,772	10,789	50	......
......	10	1,335	686	......	70,000	200	2,460	......	254	2	1,008	92	......	848
......	450	200	100	200	38,959	225	......	......	......	8	250	150	......	4,000
......	15	250	296	......	13,860	110	1,300	......	179	......	6	16	3	......
......	......	90	300	......	100,000	100	......	100 00	189	10	193	......	......	......
1,700	20	1,040	500	1,200	......	275	600	25 00	140	6	250	1,000	......	2,000
1,000	......	550	1,200	1,000	......	350	2,000	......	125	2	300	211	......	1,000
14,000	20	750	500	175	......	200	2,500	20 00	112	10	800	500	50	1,800
......	10	325	100	......	50,000	200	400	......	60	3	88	100	......	700
3,000	50	1,600	500	500	15,000	200	50	......	150	9	450	900	205	3,000
2,400	5	312	1,000	2,000	......	30	2,000	......	40	1	200	400	......	2,000
......	15	155	420	20	......	200	5,000	25 00	30	......	30	70	......	300
3,000	18	608	250	200	10,000	250	50	10 00	48	5	75	350	20	500
90	40	1,150	280	500	......	40	1,000	2,500 00	4,800	100	6,800	1,200	......	900
200,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25,000	10,000	250,000	150,000	50,000	......
30,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20,000	10,000	150,000	50,000	10,000	......
50,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20,000	5,000	170,000	200,000	12,000	......
30,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	18,000	1,500	100,000	120,000	8,000	......
3,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,000	70	40,000	10,000	1,000	......
......	800	1,100	80	......	200	1,000	500	......	600	......	......	40	......	400

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year. By Government.	Number acres cultivated during the year. By Indians.	Number acres broken during the year. By Government.	Number acres broken during the year. By Indians.	Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Ag'y.											
Pottawatomie	[1]77, 358	[1]29, 119	.....	.....	.....	2, 650	....	300	3, 000	500	70, 000
Kickapoo	[1]20, 273	[1]10, 136	.....	.....	.....	2, 225	....	.....	2, 500	250	60, 000
Iowa	[1]16, 000	[1]14, 500	.....	.....	.....	1, 749	....	450	4, 900	4, 500	55, 000
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	[1]8, 014	[1]7, 500	.....	.....	.....	980	....	.....	2, 900	1, 500	29, 000
Chippewa and Munsee	[1]4, 395	[1]4, 000	94	790	.....	479	....	35	1, 220	200	9, 930
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinac Agency.											
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, Black River, Chippewa of Lake Superior, residing on L'Anse and Ontonagon Reservation, and at Munsing, Iroquois Point, and various other places											
Ottawa and Chippewa, residing in Chippewa, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Delta, Emmet, Charlevoix, Leelenaw, Antrim, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Oceana, Mason, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties	[1]66, 322	[1]65, 000	.....	.....	.....	4, 000	....	500	2, 000	8, 000	15, 000
Pottawatomie	....	....	.....	.....	.....	75	....	.....	120	300	200
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa at Leech Lake	[1]414, 440	1, 000	.....	.....	.....	114	....	2	....	....	2, 459
Chippewa at Red Lake	[1]3, 200, 000	....	.....	.....	4	300	....	50	1, 350	680	6, 000
Chippewa at White Earth	[1]1, 091, 523	....	.....	.....	25	4, 583	....	935	10, 615	35, 304	3, 912
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	[1]21, 651, 200	[1]2, 000, 000	.....	.....	51	10	3	.....	266	....	....
Crow Agency;											
Mountain and River Crow	[1]4, 713, 000	[1]1, 000, 000	12	1, 120	10	340	535	10	500	600	500
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead										3, 000	37
Pend d'Oreille	[1]1, 433, 600	[1]400, 000	.....	.....	6	2, 500	....	3, 000	3, 700	18, 000	430
Kootenai										3, 000	60

[1] From Report for 1883.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.				Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
3,000	250	3,375	7,000	800	......	300	6,500	....	1,600	17	1,900	2,500	80	4,500
8,000	150	1,475	2,000	250	......	230	900	....	360	......	450	700	......	800
1,500	500	7,900	900	400	......	260	1,600	....	230	12	360	1,400	160	2,000
1,600	......	790	1,500	600	......	110	4,500	....	90	8	900	950	......	680
610	......	800	60	......	......	......	1,300	....	32	......	168	120	......	.....
15,800	1,000	19,200	200	500	......	20,000	3,000	10,000 00	600	......	1,000	2,000	500	.....
150	......	625	25	100	......	100	40	....	6	......	10	30	20	.....
......	......	4,600	500	......	30,000	220	......	5,000 00	150	......	13	20	......	.....
......	60	3,250	300	......	50,000	210	900	2,391 26	42	......	128	100	......	20
34,961	631	28,284	4,545	10,545	75,000	6,000	7,817	2,482 60	374	8	1,115	573	3	2,473
100	......	250	......	......	48,537	280	390	500 00	1,100	5	......	......	......	25
......	75	2,150	75	......	......	300	6,780	1,100 00	9,000	250	420	......	......	.....
2,500	10	1,420	120	160					700	3	400	......	......	200
1,850	100	8,170	850	700	460,000	1,000	2,500	5,000 00	2,300	......	6,000	200	......	800
2,500	30	2,490	140	200					400	......	100	200	......	150

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year. By Government.	Number acres cultivated during the year. By Indians.	Number acres broken during the year. By Government.	Number acres broken during the year. By Indians.	Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
MONTANA—Cont'd.											
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assinaboine	....	....	10	....	50	250	10	10	300	......	300
Fort Peck Agency.											
Assinaboine, Ogallalla, Santee, Teton, and Yanktonnais Sioux	....	....	8	....	60	540	....	....	900	......	1,000
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	[1]143,225	[1]140,000	....	....	20	6,700	....	700	1,000	12,000	50,000
Winnebago	[1]109,844	[1]100,000	....	....	30	2,000	....	50	2,500	3,000	14,000
Santee and Flandreau Agency.											
Flandreau (Santee Sioux)	[1]115,076	[1]39,400	....	....	....	1,000	....	50	......	1,200	4,000
Poncas of Dakota						191	....	33½	......	1,736½	500
Santee Sioux						3,357	....	344	925	12,500	17,500
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Ute (Pyramid Lake)	[1]322,000	[1]5,000	7	300	15	600	....	70	3,000	600	50
Pah-Ute (Walker River)	[1]318,815	[1]1,000									
Pi-Ute (Moapa River)	[1]1,000	[1]1,000									
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Gosh Ute	[1]243,200	....	....	....	....	250	....	12	650	2,166	....
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	[1]472,320	....	....	....	....	590	166	34	1,200	......	8,350
Jicarilla Apache	[1]307,200	....	....	....	....						
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	[1]5,468,160	16,000	....	....	....	15,000	....	2,000	2,500	21,000	220,000
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	[1]906,845	132,025	....	....	....	25,000	....	300	......	29,000	30,000
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Seneca, Onondago, and Cayuga on Cattaraugus Reservation	....	....	....	....	....	5,500	....	....	5,500	3,500	4,000

[1] From Report for 1883. [2] 840 pounds of flax raised. [3] $4,200 worth of fish sold.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.				Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
250	15	725	25	......	......	100	300	$2,000 00	1,200	......	......	......	......	......
......	50	900	300	......	200,000	500	320	......	1,800	1	10	......	......	......
4,000	1,000	13,000	1,500	......	100,000	400	......	......	1,600	25	700	1,200	300	1,600
500	600	7,500	300	......	50,000	400	100	......	900	10	100	300	......	500
3,500	......	4,000	700	300	......	......	......	......	70	......	100	50	20	800
687	......	600	500	......	......	165	......	......	86	4	91	44	......	......
19,750	500	11,150	2,700	600	(²)	600	4,000	250 00	397	8	487	497	......	2,136
2,500	......	960	400	(³)	......	400	800	75 00	600	15	55	......	......	200
1,500	......	270	200	100	......	43	800	......	520	......	176	61	......	1,596
......	50	1,600	......	......	......	250	5	1,000 00	3,000	100	500	......	50	300
......	100	800	......	......	......	200	6,400	500 00	35,000	75	300	......	1,000,000	500
5 000	2,000	6,000	120	......	......	2,500	......	3,000 00	6,000	200	3,000	500	20,000	1,000
3,000	1,000	16,650	1,200	600	......	1,500	500	500 00	250	4	500	1,200	......	1,500

[2] 840 pounds of flax raised.

[3] $4,200 worth of fish sold.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year. By Government.	Number acres cultivated during the year. By Indians.	Number acres broken during the year. By Government.	Number acres broken during the year. By Indians.	Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
New York—Cont'd.											
New York Agency—Continued.											
Seneca and Oneida on Tonawanda Reservation						25	....	.....	400	2,500	7,500
Onondaga and Oneida on Onondaga Reservation						4,000	....	.....	4,000	2,500	6,000
Seneca and Onondaga on Allegany Reservation	86,366	30,350	105	850	...	5,200	...	.....	5,200	800	1,500
Oneida on Oneida Reservation						200	....	.....	200	250	450
Tuscarora and Onondaga on Tuscarora Reservation						3,500	....	.....	3,500	3,000	6,000
Saint Regis on Saint Regis Reservation*						.....	....	....	......	......	....
North Carolina.											
Eastern Cherokee Special Agency.											
Eastern Cherokee	[1]65,211	5,000	80	700	.....	2,000	....	.....	2,000	3,000	10,000
Oregon.											
Grand Ronde Agency.											
Molel, Clackama, Rogue River, Wapato, Umpqua, and others	[1]61,440	10,000	.....	.....	....	3,125	....	695	4,000	11,500	25
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Snake	[1]1,056,000	[1]20,000	.....	.....	12	60	10	20	25,000	120	....
Siletz Agency.											
Rogue River, Tootootenay, and others	[1]225,000	[1]2,000	.....	.....	45	973	18	60	2,600	875	....
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	[1]268,800	[1]150,000	.....	.....	10	11,990	20	3,000	13,000	40,000	5,000
Warm Springs Agency.											
Tenino, Warm Springs, Wasco, John Day, and Pi-Ute	[1]464,000	[1]3,600	.....	....	20	2,000	....	100	2,500	4,000	200

*No report received.

[1] From Report 1883.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.				Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
2, 500	500	8, 925	900	1, 000	......	1, 000	150	$200 00	145	......	185	350	......	650
1, 500	400	5, 675	750	600	......	1, 200	......	......	120	......	150	400	......	650
1, 500	500	8, 250	900	500	......	1, 500	100	300	150	......	350	600	......	750
150	50	1, 075	50	150	......	100	......	......	15	......	40	75	......	500
2, 500	250	5, 675	1, 000	800	......	1, 000	......	......	65	......	150	175	......	500
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7, 000	800	2, 700	......	400	......	......	......	100 00	350	2	2, 100	2, 500	300	3, 000
16, 040	18	12, 000	1, 500	2, 100	160, 000	3, 100	2, 125	1, 600 00	840	16	730	418	100	620
250	......	50	2, 000	600	800, 000	4, 800	3, 000	1, 500 00	3, 800	12	1, 500	......	......	1, 200
22, 130	20	28, 125	438	......	228, 540	500	2, 401	250 00	152	5	178	144	38	671
18, 000	50	5, 750	900	500	37, 000	2, 000	16, 000	......	6, 000	15	500	360	500	400
1, 070	3	1, 160	50	25	233, 500	25	1, 500	1, 000 00	6, 000	10	500	30	350	500

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
TEXAS.											
Tonkawa Special Agency.											
Lipan and Tonkawa	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	......	......	....
UTAH.											
Ouray Agency.											
Ute	[1]1,912,320	....	....	....	14	104	108	10	118	100	75
Uintah Valley Agency.											
Uintah Ute, and White River Ute	[1]2,039,040	[1]320,000	....	....	6	259	5	58	420	2,000	300
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Colville, Calispel, Methow, San Poel, Spokane, Lake, and O'Kanagan	[1]2,953,600	[1]10,000	....	....	....	14,000	....	1,400	20,000	55,000	1,000
Cœur d'Aléne	[1]736,320		....	....	....	5,040	....	900	15,920	45,000	200
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah and Quillehute	[1]23,040	[1]150	1	....	25	50	10	15	100	......	....
Quinaielt Agency.											
Quinaielt, Queet, Hoh, Chehalis, and Gray's Harbor	[1]224,000	[1]10,000	...	....	8	42	5	23	15	......	....
Shoal Water Bay	[1]335	[1]12									
Nisqually S'Kokomish Agency.											
Puyallup	[1]18,062	[1]1,200	....	....	10	927	....	570	2,127	1,848	250
Nisqually	[1]4,717	[1]300	....	....	....	300	...	105	650	950	175
S'Klallams	....	......	....	....	....	280	...	50	300	100	60
S'Kokomish or Twana	[1]4,987	[1]800	....	....	30	65	....	2	160	......	....
Chehalis	[1]4,225	[1]350	....	....	40	300	...	100	......	175	....
Squaxin	[1]1,494	[1]150	....	....	....	75	....	25	......	......	....
Tulalip Agency.											
Tulalip			...	....	....	100	....	10	2,000	......	....
Muckleshoot			...	....	....	180	....	15	2,000	......	....
Swinomish	[1]52,648	[1]1,000	...	....	....	55	....	45	1,500	......	....
Madison			...	....	....	75	....	5	700	......	....
Lummi			...	....	....	500	....	10	3,500	450	....
Yakama Agency.											
Bannack, Kamiltpah, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Ochechole, Palouse, Pi-Utes, Seap-cat, Si-aywa, Shyick, Skinpah, Wenatspham, Yakama	800,000	130,000	....	....	1,200	10,000	....	250	22,000	15,000	1,000

[1] From Report 1883.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.				Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	145	1	14	......	......	134
300	......	330	......	......	......	......	......	....	5,000	10	175	......	1,000	....
3,900	10	1,070	50	......	20,000	60	4,000	$4,000 00	5,260	220	2,000	......	......	....
40,400	300	17,800	2,000	2,000	......	2,000	3,500	1,000 00	8,500	8	8,000	5,400	......	3,500
35,000	200	14,600	500	1,200	......	250	2,500	....	6,750	......	2,500	4,900	......	2,800
150	......	2,100	60	......	......	300	......	20,000 00	56	......	40	......	8	150
......	......	4,510	10	......	......	150	8	300 00	80	......	80	......	......	....
6,648	375	28,291	1,242	2,080	......	325	4,740	....	473	5	517	746	247	1,943
3,700	75	4,825	100	325	......	75	708	....	180	......	165	206	125	650
400	75	3,150	150	300	......	50	1,100	....	150	......	200	300	50	500
150	......	1,500	125	......	......	......	300	....	70	......	80	40	......	150
900	......	1,875	175	150	......	50	......	....	100	......	120	75	......	195
70	......	261	......	......	......	......	......	....	48	......	104	65	......	250
150	......	1,250	300	200	60,580	3,500	125	75 00	200	......	200	250	30	600
1,780	25	665	200	......	......	......	50	35 00	61	......	53	30	13	300
4,050	......	530	60	......	......	500	200	50 00	50	......	120	100	......	200
740	......	550	100	100	......	100	75	40 00	11	2	44	50	......	200
2,000	20	8,250	900	2,000	......	75	150	130 00	250	......	600	1,500	730	1,200
21,500	200	26,000	3,000	1,500	500,000	650	2,000	$1,000 00	8,000	50	3,000	50	300	2,400

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Menomonee	31,680	2,000	.....	.....	110	1,600	....	.....	2,000	200	1,000
Oneida	65,540	5,000	.....	.....	.....	3,500	....	100	3,500	5,000	20,000
Stockbridge	11,520	330	.....	.....	.....	220	....	.....	220	150	400
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Cliff	537,836 (all La Pointe bands)	2,075 (all La Pointe bands)	.....	.....	...	20	5	5	600	......	20
Chippewa at Bad River						750	...	15	2,000	......	200
Chippewa at Lac Courte d'Oreilles						425	....	75	425	......	....
Chippewa at Lac de Flambeau						10	....	.....	....	......	50
Chippewa at Fond du Lac						46	....	21	46	5	64
Chippewa at Grand Portage						25	....	.....	25	......	....
Chippewa at Bois Fort, including Vermillion Lake						20	....	.....	....	......	100
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho	....	....	.....	.....	20	50	....	25	400	41	25

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

during the year by Indians.				Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
2, 200	100	3, 350	400	......	55, 000	350	......	500 00	400	......	250	300	6	400
23, 000	300	8, 300	500	1, 000	......	2, 000	500	100 00	300	......	350	550	......	.....
2, 000	......	1, 175	50	300	......	......	......	100 00	50	......	50	100	......	500
100	......	2, 110	60	200	......	300	600	....	28	1	30	......	......	112
600	75	7, 350	300	800	......	150	300	600 00	73	......	156	18	......	300
300	......	1, 600	......	......	......	150	100	50 00	50	......	60	15	......	65
......	......	500	......	......	......	......	......	3, 125 00	......	......	......	......	......	.....
......	16	990	773	357	......	......	55	340 00	6	......	27	......	......	310
......	......	600	......	......	......	......	......	1, 600 00	......	......	18	......	......	.....
......	......	1, 000	10	......	......	......	......	8, 000 00	......	......	......	......	......	.....
......	......	180	200	......	......	20	1, 000	12, 000 00	{5, 000 {3, 000	10 6	40 120	....	1	50 10

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres in Indian reservations	123,740,769
Number of acres tillable	9,016,815
Number of acres occupied by white intruders	3,760
Number of acres cultivated by the Government during the year	4,120
Number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year	229,768
Number of acres broken by the Government during the year	1,450
Number of acres broken by the Indians during the year	26,393
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	154,840
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	950

	By Government.	By Indians.	Total.
Produce raised during the year.			
Wheat ... bushels..	10,361	*823,299	833,660
Corn ... do....	11,295	984,318	995,613
Oats and barley ... do....	26,033	455,526	481,559
Vegetables ... do....	13,619	497,597	511,216
Beans ... do....	....	26,447	26,447
Hay, cut ... tons...	4,476	71,828	76,304
Hops ... pounds..	28,000	20,000	48,000
Butter made ... do....	1,450	42,621	44,071
Stock owned.			
Horses	2,128	235,534	237,662
Mules	199	3,405	3,604
Cattle	8,728	103,324	112,052
Swine	309	67,835	68,144
Sheep	....	1,029,869	1,029,869

Other results of Indian labor during the year.

Maple sugar made	pounds..	205,000
Wool produced	do....	700,000
Wild rice raised	bushels..	1,400
Berries sold	do ...	500
Lumber sawed	feet..	4,416,935
Wood cut	cords..	81,625
Robes and furs sold	value..	$140,675
Blankets manufactured	do....	$30,000
Fish sold	do....	$4,200
Snake-root gathered	do....	$15,600

Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory.

Number of acres in reservations	19,785,771
Number of acres tillable	8,870,000
Number of acres under cultivation	320,000
Number of acres under fence	890,000
Number of bushels of wheat raised	280,000
Number of bushels of corn raised	1,615,000
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	313,000
Number of horses owned	87,000
Number of mules owned	26,570
Number of cattle owned	710,000
Number of swine owned	530,000
Number of sheep owned	81,000
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	650,000

*By error in last report the number of bushels of wheat raised by Indians was reported as 1,811,362 bushels instead of 811,362.

Comparative statement, showing increase in Indian productions and property made in five years.

Indians, exclusive of five civilized tribes.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Number of acres cultivated	168, 340	205, 367	199, 982	210, 272	229, 768
Bushels of wheat raised	408, 812	451, 479	493, 933	*a*1, 811, 362	823, 299
Bushels of corn raised	604, 103	517, 642	849, 421	992, 496	984, 318
Bushels of oats and barley raised	224, 899	343, 444	317, 294	374, 670	455, 526
Bushels of vegetables raised	375, 843	488, 792	516, 995	*b*478, 318	*b*497, 597
Feet of lumber sawed	4, 025, 612	4, 766, 679	4, 743, 111	8, 951, 987	4, 416, 935
Number of horses owned	211, 981	188, 402	184, 486	206, 738	235, 534
Number of cattle owned	78, 939	80, 684	94, 932	97, 216	103, 324
Number of swine owned	40, 381	43, 913	39, 220	36, 676	67, 835
Number of sheep owned	864, 216	977, 017	*c*1, 268, 283	*d*1, 174, 660	1, 029, 869
Number of houses occupied	12, 507	12, 893	14, 607	15, 390	16, 764
Number of Indian houses built during the year	1, 639	1, 409	1, 597	1, 108	2, 367
Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades	358	456	617	582	623
Five civilized tribes:					
Number of acres cultivated	314, 398	348, 000	370, 000	400, 000	320, 000
Bushels of wheat raised	336, 424	105, 000	180, 000	245, 000	280, 000
Bushels of corn raised	2, 346, 042	616, 000	1, 125, 000	1, 255, 000	1, 615, 000
Bushels of oats and barley raised	124, 568	74, 300	119, 500	202, 000	313, 000
Pounds of cotton raised	*e*16, 800	....	*f*6, 050, 000	*f*5, 900, 000	....
Number of horses owned	61, 453	64, 600	50, 500	78, 500	87, 000
Number of mules owned	5, 138	6, 150	5, 460	33, 070	26, 570
Number of cattle owned	297, 040	370, 000	455, 000	600, 000	710, 000
Number of swine owned	400, 282	455, 000	385, 500	466, 000	530, 000
Number of sheep owned	34, 034	33, 400	36, 450	46, 000	81, 000

a By error amount of wheat raised in 1883 was reported as 1,811,362 bushels. It should have been 811,362 bushels.
b Exclusive of large quantities of melons and pumpkins.
c Includes goats at Navajo Agency.
d The loss in sheep caused by the severity of the winter.
e Bales.
f Pounds.

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884.

[Where these statistics are incomplete the agents have failed to furnish the data in time or have been unable to obtain them owing to lack of funds. Other statistics called for by the act may be found in table on pages 266 to 282.]

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above fourteen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school-houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Warm Springs	....	....	....	....	4	....	G. J. McCoy	$720 00
							John A. Shaw	720 00
							N. J. McCoy	480 00
							Sarah M. Gesner	140 65
							Susan McKay, matron	366 30
							Rhoda Gesner, assistant teacher	47 51
Grand Ronde	645	201	233	153	1	1 Agency	Sister Benedict, teacher	448 00
							Paul Fundman, teacher	400 00
							Sister Joanna, matron	352 00
							Sister Agnes, cook	300 00
							Sister Bridgett, matron	352 00
Umatilla	891	238	267	224	2	2 Agency	G. C. Thiban, teacher	840 00
							Julia A. Gayner, teacher	600 00
							G. W. Parrish, teacher	171 68
							Mary M. Waters, teacher	300 00
							Mary M. Byrne, matron	500 00
							Eliza Hessian, seamstress	360 00
							Annie M. Byrne, laundress	360 00
							A. Chung, cook	400 00
Quinaielt	378	136	140	80	2	2 Agency	R. M. Rylett, teacher	262 50
							L. Lefebore, teacher	337 50
							Fanny Rylett, matron	157 50
							Sarah Willoughby, matron	202 50
							Jennie E. Smith, cook	150 00
							Susannah Price, cook	150 00
Round Valley	....	....	....	....	1	1 Agency	A. Austin, teacher	179 95
							W. A. Ray, teacher	386 81
							H. P. Sheldon, teacher	99 45
							M. J. Barron, teacher	68 68
Siletz	....	....	....	....	1	1 Agency	T. B. White, teacher	700 00
							V. S. White, teacher	300 00
							Nettie Mitchel, matron	400 00
							J. A. Stanton, matron	99 18
							Maggie Campbele, cook	207 33

							J. A. Stanton, cook	87 50
							Annie Chapman, seamstress	400 00
							Martha Chapman, laundress	120 00
Blackfeet					1	1 Agency	Annie Young, teacher	540 00
							Harriet Young, teacher	465 00
							O. B. Bartlett	180 00
							Mrs. A. D. Gillette	135 00
Osage					2	1 Osage	Linneas Roberts, teacher	885 34
						1 Kaw	Emma A. Keeler, teacher	396 52
							Ida J. Shaw, teacher	391 30
							John J. Parker, teacher	262 17
							Flora J. French, matron	420 07
							Netty Beals, matron	262 44
							E. E. Kirk, seamstress	153 96
							Mary Gibson, seamstress	69 26
							Emma Hartley, seamstress	63 49
							Alice Gray, laundress	243 75
							Anna Gray, laundress	63 49
							Hetty Cox, cook	244 57
							Sadie M. Gardner, assistant	51 12
							Reese Zackary, helper	180 00
							Stephen Lucien, helper	157 43
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha					3	1 Kickapoo	Lucy White, teacher	480 00
						1 Pottawatomie	John White, teacher	500 00
						1 Iowa and Sac and Fox	Josie Juno, teacher	375 00
							Henry Larue, teacher	67 43
							Cora Yater, teacher	125 00
							Ke-Wah-Ze, teacher	225 00
							Clara Frink, teacher	360 00
							Edward French, teacher	90 00
							Mabel White, teacher	250 00
							Charles Stalker, teacher	47 99
							Jane White, matron	400 00
							Alice Larue, matron	31 00
							Anna Linn, matron	189 00
							Adele Bourdon, matron	22 00
							Done Wilson, matron	360 00
							Clara Frink, seamstress	60 00
							Mary Leclare, seamstress	210 00
							Cathrine Meguerd, seamstress	360 00
							Kate Plomondon, laundress	45 00
							Alice Thompson, laundress	45 00
							Amanda Anderson, laundress	15 00
							Mary Beeler, cook	350 00
							Harriett Tacia, cook	120 00
							Kate Cannon, cook	220 50
							Julia Clark, cook	80 00
							Ship-She, helper	60 00
							Wan-to-goshe, helper	60 00
							Frank Travis, helper	90 00
Green Bay	3,075	796	874	809	11	1 Oneida East	James K. Niven, teacher	750 00
						1 Menomonee	Hattie E. Pazzant, teacher	438 99

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above fourteen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school-houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Green Bay—Continued						1 Hobart	S. W. Ford, teacher	$116 30
						1 Cornelius	E. A. Goodnaugh, teacher	400 00
						1 Oneida, No. 1	Jacob Wolf, teacher	76 76
						1 Stockbridge	Ophelia Wheelock, teacher	250 00
						1 Oneida, No. 2	Henry K. Cooper, teacher	214 28
						1 Oneida, No. 3	Jeremiah Slingerland, teacher	367 03
							John W. Olmstead, teacher	283 69
							Lizzie Olmstead, teacher	52 20
							Sarah J. Slingerland, teacher	32 97
							James A. Allen, teacher	117 03
							Mitchel Oshknamiem, teacher	95 47
							Stephen Webster, teacher	39 15
							Helen E. Nevin, matron	400 00
							Marinda Brooks, seamstress	38 58
							Nettie Smith, seamstress	15 67
							Anna Schilke, seamstress	96 70
							Sarah Krake, laundress	15 67
							Eliza Welsh, laundress	50 00
							Mary A. Kelly, laundress	50 00
							Nellie Smith, cook	71 73
							Josephine Sears, cook	51 26
							Hettie E. Delany, cook	83 07
							George W. Olmstead, teacher	62 50
Sisseton	1,460	382	474	344	5	1 Agency industrial	B. S. Haskell, teacher	664 00
						1 Ascension	R. Lawrence, teacher	480 00
						1 Brown Earth	G. Vanderheyder, teacher	600 00
							J. M. Phillipi, teacher	675 00
							Lydia E. Dettis, teacher	387 39
							W. M. Robertson, teacher	212 60
							Henry B. Knight, teacher	76 90
							I. B. Renville, teacher	180 00
							Cora Bingham, teacher	150 00
							L. B. Crossfield, teacher	241 80
							H. B. Thompson, teacher	120 00
							Etta Walker, teacher	75 00
							A. Hunter, teacher	360 00

							M. P. Williamson, matron	375 00
							Maggie Howell, laundress	228 26
							Susan Turritten, cook	300 00
							Cora A. Huntley, cook	75 00
							John Campbele, helper	75 00
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	2, 251	592	765	571	4	1 Pawnee	Carrie C. Schultz, teacher	426 67
						1 Otoe	J. T. Botts, teacher	468 13
						1 Nez Percés	Fannie Skinner, teacher	600 00
						1 Ponca	Leslie D. Davis, teacher	920 00
							Walter W. Davis, teacher	600 00
							Joseph C. Pullin, teacher	135 00
							Eva M. Woodin, teacher	600 00
							Burt Covert, teacher	467 15
							A. B. Holmes, teacher	725 83
							John F. Dalzell, teacher	405 00
							J. R. Marrie, teacher	255 00
							W. W. Cooke, teacher	131 82
							L. M. Sawyer, teacher	44 50
							Annie Schultz, matron	241 30
							Mable S. Hilton, matron	347 82
							Nannie E. Shedden, matron	480 00
							Mamie S. Whitmer	333 30
							Jennie M. Holmes	199 10
							Cora R. Chinn	124 50
							Ida M. Johnson, seamstress	229 78
							Phebe Howell, seamstress	16 14
							Florence E. Kent, seamstress	47 00
							R. D. Maxfield, seamstress	32 60
							Mary Weeks, seamstress	87 73
							Mary A. Foster, seamstress	146 49
							E. C. Dalzell, seamstress	111 72
							N. S. Whitmer, seamstress	100 00
							Minerva Botts, laundress	42 73
							Susan Platt, laundress	120 00
							Eva True, cook	90 00
							Mattie Campbell, laundress	225 00
							Rachel McCreary, laundress	30 00
							Flora Cleghorn, laundress	14 85
							Edith Lyle, laundress	30 00
							Mary Wilson, cook	270 00
							Flora Covert, cook	349 48
							Mary F. Gillespie, cook	385 87
							Sarah Dervin, cook	29 70
							Mary W. Sawyer, cook	33 00
							Minerva Botts, cook	60 30
							John C. Gillespie, baker	385 87
Sac and Fox, Indian Territory					3	1 Sac and Fox	L. H. Cox, teacher	650 00
						1 Pottawatomie	Thomas W. Alford, teacher	500 00
						1 Shawnee	Silas R. Moon, teacher	500 00
							H. V. Easterling, teacher	360 00
							W. H. Cox, teacher	75 72
							Julia Thompson, teacher	328 26

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above fourteen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school-houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Sac and Fox, Indian Territory—Cont'd	......	......	......	......	3	1 Shawnee—Continued	Mary Grinnell, teacher	$240 00
							Matilda Wind, teacher	120 00
							Mary H. Cox, matron	350 00
							Anna Moon, matron	300 00
							A. Quackenbush, seamstress	300 00
							Matilda Wind, seamstress	180 00
							Cloe Harvey, laundress	217 86
							Mary Thorp, laundress	240 00
							Olivia A. Bitt, cook	360 00
							Lucy W. Cox, cook	47 23
							Edith Mitchell, cook	225 00
							Joe Malash, helper	300 00
							Henry Bowles, helper	41 40
							Cris. Wind, helper	58 20
							Samuel S. Bond, helper	125 00
La Pointe	4, 328	1, 299	1, 359	1, 106	4	1 Lac Court d'Oreille	W. W. Evarts, teacher	332 60
						1 Fond du Lac	Eva M. Evarts, teacher	124 70
						1 Grand Portage	L. E. Monteferron, teacher	480 00
						1 Vermillion Lake	D. J. Miner, teacher	800 00
							James L. Miner, teacher	300 00
							M. E. Milligan, teacher	450 00
							A. F. Wilmot, teacher	200 00
							C. A. Wilmot, teacher	75 00
Mackinac	......	......	......	......	9	1 L'Anse	Lucy A. Robinson, teacher	300 00
						1 Middle Village	Helen F. Snider, teacher	400 00
						1 Sugar Island	Minnie Graham, teacher	400 00
						1 Longwood	Fanny Ball, teacher	133 70
						1 Neppissing	Isaac Wright, teacher	400 00
						1 Naubetung	Mary Sylvester, teacher	400 00
						1 Garden Island	J. H. Glass, teacher	332 55
						1 Baraga	Annie Clark, teacher	266 30
						1 Hannahville	Georgia La Du, teacher	300 00
							Peter Marksman, teacher	278 10
							Thomas Nahbengash, teacher	160 50
							Harriet E. Robinson, teacher	76 92
							George O'Mallory, teacher	16 48

Agency					No.	School	Employé	Salary
Quapaw					7	1 Agency	A. A. Whiting, teacher	134 80
						1 Wyandotte	Ezra M. Iliff, teacher	500 00
						1 Modoc	G. W. Superman, teacher	320 60
						1 Miami	T. L. Wright, teacher	339 40
						1 Peoria	M. Finnerty, teacher	665 20
							Charles W. Kirk, teacher	900 00
							B. Dickinson, teacher	118 44
							E. M. Cratzer, teacher	120 00
							Lizzie Test, teacher	140 00
							Florence Rogers, teacher	371 74
							D. A. Iliff, teacher	480 00
							Charles B. Laughlin, teacher	600 00
							Frank F. Simons, teacher	275 80
							Albert J. Peevy, teacher	315 00
							Lizzie L. Dyer, matron	480 00
							Rachel Kirk, matron	480 00
							Annie M. Watson, matron	300 00
							Ida M. Whitney, seamstress	40 40
							Hulda McCoy, seamstress	199 60
							Hattie Meeker, seamstress	60 00
							Lizzie Cotter, seamstress	199 60
							Alice Mason, seamstress	15 00
							Mollie Price, seamstress	45 00
							Hattie F. Woodward, seamstress	120 00
							Sarah E. Smith, seamstress	11 87
							Ida Johnson, laundress	40 00
							Clara Spinning, laundress	240 00
							Mary E. Murry, cook	40 40
							Emma Stroup, cook	70 60
							Mary J. Bland, cook	60 00
							Minnie Johnson, cook	120 00
							George Flint, cook	120 00
							Emma Meeker, baker	60 00
							Hattie F. Woodard, baker	21 50
							Wilhelmina Cook, baker	28 03
							Sarah Aikins, baker	120 00
Neah Bay					2	1 Boarding	I. H. F. Bell, teacher	180 00
						1 Day	Ollie M. Ryall, teacher	480 00
							H. E. Tuber, teacher	180 00
							E. E. Blackwood, teacher	360 00
							A. W. Smith, teacher	297 50
							C. M. Harman, matron	360 00
							Emma E. Price, matron	120 00
							M. C. Mytinger, seamstress	333 03
							Mary Ann James, cook	300 00
							B. Johnson, laundress	180 00
Mission					6	1 Portrero	Flora Golsh, teacher	690 65
						1 Temecula	Mary E. Sheriff, teacher	689 35
						1 Coahuila	Maud Livingston, teacher	600 00
						1 San Jacinto	Laura E. Ruff, teacher	180 00
						1 Aqua Caliente	Blanche Livingston, teacher	600 00
						1 Rincon	N. J. Tecknor, teacher	360 00

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above fourteen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school-houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Mission—Continued						1 San Diego	W. B. Tripp, teacher	$360 00
Western Shoshone					1	1 Day	James J. Callan, teacher	630 00
Lemhi	563	176	211	95	1	None	None	
Fort Hall					1	1 Agency	M. V. B. Bristol, teacher	360 00
							James P. Morris, teacher	360 00
							Lucia E. Bristol, matron	240 00
							Nellie M. Morris, matron	240 00
							Sallie A. Warner, seamstress	147 65
							Zelpha Oakes	162 15
							Lizzie Walker, cook	63 40
							Ella Smith, cook	11 40
							Sarah A. Davidson, cook	24 45
							Maggie Tucker, cook	180 00
Crow					1	1 Industrial	G. W. Wheeler, teacher	68 48
							L. L. Hartman, teacher	626 07
							C. A. M. Hartman, matron	480 00
							E. M. Williams, seamstress	75 00
							E. Fox, seamstress	134 68
							Mary Stewart, seamstress	15 66
							Martha Bonpard, seamstress	19 78
Fort Belknap					1	1 Day	H. G. Lincoln, teacher	600 00
Sac and Fox, Iowa	354	85	110	75	1	1 Day	Allie B. Busby, teacher	480 00
Tule River					1	1 Agency	Clark Smith, teacher	421 31
White Earth	5, 664	1, 341	1, 746	1, 127	4	1 Agency	S. G. Wright, teacher	225 00
						1 Rice River	A. D. Wishart, teacher	50 54
						1 Red Lake	W. B. Heath, teacher	549 46
						1 Leech Lake	Samuel M. Hume, teacher	810 00
							Jesse L. Lusc, teacher	480 00
							Mary Thompson, teacher	66 30
							John A. Gaylord, teacher	178 05
							Anna Elvord, matron	159 06
							Sarah L. King, matron	240 00
							Nellie E. Grantham, matron	360 00
							Martha A. Allen, matron	140 94
							Martha E. Paulding, teacher	118 33
							Marian E. Hume, seamstress	240 00

							Elizabeth Graves, laundress	120 00
							Ruth Muckhouse, laundress	90 00
							Mary Donnell, laundress	19 90
							Charlotte Bellonjie, laundress	90 00
							Margaret Sayers, cook	120 00
							Maggie Selkirk, cook	90 00
							Julia R. Martin, cook	16 84
							E. J. Munger, cook	33 16
							Lizzie Brunette, cook	135 71
							Francis Bellonjie	14 29
Rosebud					1	2 day	William Holmes, teacher	273 65
							Mable Stanley, teacher	221 53
							Mary S. Francis, teacher	77 52
							L. C. Nessey	165 66
Shoshone					1	1 agency	John Roberts, teacher	800 00
							C. E. Hinckley, teacher	500 00
							George Terry, teacher	80 00
							William Shakespeare, teacher	20 00
							S. M. Irwin, matron	458 80
							Eliza A. Silber, laundress	300 00
							Rosa Tahoe, cook	40 88
Uintah	1,059	292	317	260	1	1 Agency	H. C. McBurney, teacher	800 00
							Hesse McBurney, teacher	600 00
							Pearl Beardly, cook	500 00
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	2,522	573	748	349	5	1 Crow Creek	Jane R. Jacobs, teacher	450 00
						1 Lower Brulé	Nellie A. King, teacher	620 21
							Zeda Rencoutre, teacher	186 21
							Frank Yellowbird, teacher	5 87
							Carroll D. Bon, teacher	180 00
							E. P. H. Ashley, teacher	50 54
							Sarah J. Scott, matron	134 34
							Helen B. Johnson, matron	194 78
							Elvira C. Gasmann, matron	498 91
							Virginia M. King, matron	22 17
							Leila J. Bon, matron	80 44
							Lucy C. Gordon, laundress	37 18
							Martha Williams, laundress	45 20
							Mary M. J. Johnson, laundress	100 26
							Julia E. Johnson, cook	251 94
							Helen B. Johnson, cook	50 28
							Hannah Lonergan, cook	241 30
Devil's Lake	851	218	297	174	3	1 Industrial Boarding	Jerome Hunt, teacher	600 00
						1 Boys' Boarding	Giles Langel, teacher	415 76
							Christine Weaver, matron	150 00
							E. Levesgue, matron	150 00
							Philomeno Eichenback, cook	300 00
							Simon Carew	84 20
Klamath					2	1 Klamath	Hylena A. Nickerson, teacher	800 00
						1 Yainax	James F. Moore, teacher	600 00
							Frank M. Anderson, teacher	247 25
							Elvira J. Moore, matron	159 15
							Mary L. McKendree, matron	265 58

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above fourteen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school-houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Klamath—Continued						1 Yainax—Continued	R. Ella Shepherd, matron	$174 46
							Jennie Anderson, matron	25 27
							Alice C. Nickerson, seamstress	60 32
							Carrie E. Phillips, seamstress	225 00
							W. T. Leeke	720 00
							Mary M. Leeke	360 00
							Cassie Quigley	274 73
							Elvira J. Smith	50 27
Pueblo					2	1 Zuñi	James H. Williams, teacher	720 00
						1 Laguna	John Menaul, teacher	720 00
						1 Jemez	John M. Shields, teacher	521 31
						1 San Juan	Richard V. Leach, teacher	298 69
Colorado River					1	1 Agency	Mary E. Hampton, teacher	176 08
						1 Yuma	Grace Thorp, teacher	320 88
							Alfred A. Wood, teacher	900 00
							Victoria E. Isabell, teacher	624 13
							Ella Burton, matron	320 87
							Grace Thorp, matron	399 12
							Cleopes S. Jaegar, matron	180 00
							Pauline R. Thorp, seamstress	172 40
							Eva Stephenson, seamstress	120 00
							Ella Burton, cook	332 60
							Chonita Jaegar, cook	150 00
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita					2	1 Kiowa and Comanche	John B. Wicks, teacher	900 00
						1 Wichita	Gilbert A. Ottman, teacher	660 00
							Charlotte Grandy, teacher	600 00
							Caroline Wicks, teacher	600 00
							W. T. Calmers, teacher	360 00
							Hattie L. Lammond, teacher	600 00
							H. E. Brown, teacher	600 00
							Minnie J. Ottman, matron	540 00
							Mary Zotowin, matron	300 00
							Annie Clarke, matron	400 00
							Susan E. Wicks, matron	240 00
							Emma Wicks, seamstress	300 00
							Laura Doanmore, seamstress	180 00

Cheyenne and Arapaho						4	1 Arapaho 1 Cheyenne	Nannie Strange, seamstress	300 00
								Kate Dove, laundress	149 67
								Cora Corruth, laundress	150 00
								Eliza Parton, laundress	75 00
								Nellie Keller, laundress	210 33
								Fannie Phillips, laundress	37 50
								Rachael Edge, laundress	37 50
								Lizzie Kade, cook	270 00
								Eva Pickard, cook	150 00
								Hannah Moore, cook	150 00
								H. F. Keller, cook	90 00
								John Leddy, baker	112 50
								William Moody, baker	126 84
								F. J. Edwards, baker	120 68
								Lucius Aitson, helper	30 00
								Ellis Karquire, helper	30 00
								Johnson Lane, helper	30 00
								Sugeg	30 00
								Martiners	30 00
								Paul Seit Koptr	30 00
								Sam Johnson	30 00
								Billy	15 00
								George Reynolds	15 00
								W. J. Hadley, teacher	244 57
								A. P. Hutchison, teacher	900 00
								Lazzie C. Kable, teacher	600 00
								Anna C. Hamilton, teacher	600 00
								Amelier C. Kable, teacher	600 00
								Esther C. Starr, teacher	600 00
								Jennie H. Collins, teacher	600 00
								Ila Williams, teacher	600 00
								James G. Small, teacher	83 16
								O. W. Coggeshall, teacher	572 27
								Lois Teber, matron	41 60
								Minnie Taylor, matron	480 00
								Hattie Hutchison, matron	480 00
								Maggie A. Sperry, matron	258 37
								D. A. Berger, matron	39 16
								Blanche Marshall, matron	42 36
								Allie Pennington, matron	120 00
								Lollie B. Leach	104 13
								Amy Scott, seamstress	176 00
								Maud McIntyre, seamstress	270 00
								Matilda, seamstress	79 00
								Lizzie Cade, seamstress	90 00
								Maud Tucker, seamstress	90 00
								Mina Esttenbaum	21 43
								Lizzie Humphrey, laundress	90 00
								Nell McCurdy, laundress	360 00
								Kittie Miles, laundress	270 11
								Maggie Hogan, cook	150 00
								Bell Fletcher, cook	150 00

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above fourteen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school-houses.	Nu ber of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Cheyenne and Arapaho—Continued						1 Cheyenne—Continued	Emma Grentzmaker, cook	$128 57
							Thomas Mills, cook	150 00
							Charles Grentzmaker, baker	329 70
							Chester A. Arthur, tailor	112 50
							Alfred Brown, tailor	112 50
							Stacy, helper	30 00
							Matilda Hochney, helper	30 00
							Belle, helper	15 00
							Sadie, helper	15 00
							Lena, helper	30 00
							Amoose, helper	45 00
							Star, helper	15 00
							Keto-mo-mo, helper	60 00
Nisqually and S'Kokomish	1,557	492	545	316	4	1 Puyallip	George W. Bell, teacher	900 00
						1 Chehalis	Georgiana Bell, teacher	182 07
						1 S'Kokomish	R. C. McCallum, teacher	534 07
						1 Jamestown	I. L. Henderson, teacher	200 00
							George W. Mills, teacher	437 50
							Benjamin McLaughlin, teacher	686 37
							Jesse L. Coats, teacher	398 90
							Susie L. Saunders, teacher	124 25
							Edwin L. Chalcroft, teacher	500 00
							William P. Greene, teacher	306 43
							G. W. Coats, teacher	201 10
							Ellen Martin, teacher	167 58
							Mary B. Mills, teacher	109 89
							Charles W. Littlejohn, teacher	65 93
							Hesse E. Cox, teacher	83 79
							Catharine A. Frazer, matron	360 00
							Isabella Mills, matron	420 00
							Mary J. McLaughlin, matron	399 32
							Ellen Clark, matron	120 00
							Kate Frazer, seamstress	360 00
							Sarah E. Coats, seamstress	126 73
							Simelda Coats, seamstress	100 00
							Alice F. Chalcraft, seamstress	225 00

							Julia A. Babcock, seamstress	420 00
							Amelia Rogers, cook and laundress	180 43
							Maggie Wesber, cook and laundress	44 35
							Florence Humphrey, cook and laundress	190 00
							Susie Tum-Tum, cook and laundress	79 89
							Narcisse Jackson, cook and laundress	95 22
							Lucinda Johns, cook and laundress	40 11
							N. S. Pickering, cook and laundress	180 00
							Fanny J. Bullock, cook and laundress	132 97
							Clara M. Harman, cook and laundress	67 03
							Fanny M. Jenks	90 00
Nez Perces					1	1 Lapwai	John A. Hayes, teacher	93 48
							James B. Mallory, teacher	106 52
							F. W. Kittenbach, teacher	616 83
							Thomas Brouche, teacher	399 13
							William Mallory, teacher	247 36
							F. A. Monteith, teacher	183 17
							Julia E. Mallory, teacher	396 96
							Annie L. Hayes, matron	43 04
							Sophia Whitman, matron	440 00
							James, cook	330 00
							Gouy, laundress	270 00
Cheyenne River	3, 144	812	1, 073	897	3	1 boys' boarding	Emma C. Swan, teacher	706 30
						1 Saint Stephen's day	L. Cavalier, matron	337 50
							Matilda Swift, teacher	450 00
							Cecilia Narcelle, teacher	450 00
							M. Byron, cook	300 00
Pine Ridge					7	1 Agency	F. E. McGillycuddy, teacher	261 14
						1 White Bird	Julia Kocer, teacher	600 00
						1 Medicine Creek	R. O. Pugh, teacher	600 00
						1 Ogalalla	Joseph Marshall, teacher	480 00
						1 Wounded Knee	Joseph Kocer, teacher	480 00
						1 Saint Andrew's	A. Gayton, teacher	111 75
							Joseph Rooks, teacher	83 80
							William Selwyn, teacher	319 60
							Emma C. Sickles, teacher	490 80
							Sarah H. Webster, teacher	292 10
							Alice E. Dunn, teacher	292 10
							Rose N. Williams, seamstress	175 30
							Alice D. Chaffee, laundress	172 01
							Mary Shady, cook	233 70
Pima					1	1 Agency	Arijie Newcomb, teacher	220 47
						1 Papago	Marion W. Newcomb, teacher	415 76
							Heston Everett, teacher	30 32
							Eliza A. Everett, cook	45 98
							M. C. Chubbuck, teacher	189 89
							F. J. Hart, teacher	232 41
							W. J. Chubbuck, teacher	450 00
							Flora B. Jackson, matron	500 00
							Mary M. Reeder, seamstress	480 00
							Anna Taylor, laundress	17 60
							Esther Tracy, laundress	142 42

Statistics called for by section 9 *of act* (*Public, No.* 84), *approved July* 4, 1884—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above fourteen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school-houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Pima—Continued	....	....	....	....	....	1 Papago—Continued	Hester Everett, cook	$193 38
							Adaline Daily, cook	59 34
							Ella E. Tracy, cook	120 65
							Arigie Newcomb, cook	35 59
Yankton	1,786	456	591	375	5	1 Agency boarding school	I. F. Compton, teacher	75 82
							Vina Stephenson, teacher	50 54
						1 Ree day	C. D. Bon, teacher	562 50
						1 Selwyn	Ella V. Oviatt, teacher	498 91
							Anna E. Boone, teacher	600 00
							John R. Winters, teacher	480 00
							W. T. Selwyn, teacher	34 24
							Alfred Smith, teacher	249 14
							Sarah J. Ridpath, matron	125 00
							Sarah Bereman, matron	375 00
							Ella Simpson, seamstress	349 24
							Lizzie Whitelatch, laundress	90 00
							Minnie Bonen, laundress	90 00
							Alice Congleton, cook	270 00
							Rachel Hoonstra, cook	270 00
							Edward K. Dawes, teacher	225 00
Omaha and Winnebago	2,372	630	759	549	6	1 Omaha	Charles H. Potter, teacher	700 00
						1 Winnebago	George Herb, teacher	250 00
							Addison D. Cole, teacher	350 00
							Clara Nicklin, teacher	290 76
							J. H. Babbitt, teacher	323 91
							Victoria Hall, teacher	117 39
							E. Winkhaus, teacher	100 00
							W. C. McBeath, teacher	175 00
							Nellie Lindsay, teacher	100 00
							Maria Potter, matron	400 00
							Julia A. Cole, matron	200 00
							Mary McBeath, matron	100 00
							C. Warner, seamstress	174 45
							Mary M. Myers, seamstress	150 00
							Ella Dearing, seamstress	70 05
							Nellie Lindsay, seamstress	150 00

							Mary Ettie Phillips, laundress	150 00
							Emma Sofeston, laundress	150 00
							J. Christopherson, laundress	150 00
							Mary E. Londrosh, cook	75 00
							Jane Johnston, cook	99 45
							Alice M. Ramsey, cook	75 00
							Rose Richmond, cook	75 00
Nevada					3	1 Pyramid Lake	Amy McMaster, teacher	700 00
						1 Walker River	Ellen E. Hammond, teacher	600 00
							Jim Jones, teacher	300 00
							Tom King, teacher	206 04
							S. J. Hill, teacher	93 96
							Louis L. Mapes, matron	405 00
							Kate E. Watson, matron	84 56
Santee	1, 270	308	409	303	5	1 Flandreau	Samuel H. Seccombe, teacher	540 00
							America Seccombe, teacher	360 00
							Charles Huggin, teacher	38 50
							Hosea Locke, teacher	450 00
						1 Agency	Rebecca F. Hobbs, matron	288 80
							A. J. Seccombe, seamstress	180 00
							Mary Lindsay, seamstress	167 56
							Ellen Bernard, seamstress	25 71
							Nellie Lindsay, seamstress	84 04
							Mary Lindsay, laundress	220 30
							Ellen Stone, laundress	96 00
							Amelia Jones, laundress	96 00
							Jennie Felix, laundress	96 00
							Alice Ramsey, laundress	137 69
							William I. Treffery, steward	215 25
							Alexander Young, steward	152 78
							Helena Johnson, cook	149 70
							Mary M. Schindler, cook	132 57
							Louisa Schindler, cook	15 33
							Pe-ju-tas-kawin, helper	11 87
							Winona, helper	9 00
							Ellen Paypay, helper	20 00
Yakama	2, 800	564	716	372	1	1 Agency	H. R. Cox, teacher	168 47
							Joseph R. Geddes, teacher	54 34
							C. S. Price, teacher	584 23
							Dora M. Lamson, teacher	500 00
							A. J. Webb, teacher	150 00
							Anna M. Cox, teacher	84 24
							Ida S. Geddes, teacher	27 17
							Nugent Kantz, teacher	237 51
							Mary J. Milroy, teacher	66 57
							M. M. Price, teacher	279 89
							J. M. McDonald, teacher	110 76
							R. W. Miller, teacher	145 37
							W. R. Newland, teacher	43 51
							J. B. Chapman, teacher	135 16
							Mrs. W. F. Thomas, matron	200 54
							Mary C. Fairchild, matron	399 46

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above fourteen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school-houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Yakama—Continued						1 Agency—continued	Etta Hedges, seamstress	$259 78
							A. M. Spaulding, seamstress	129 34
							Margaret Harman, cook	100 00
							Elizabeth Courtenay, cook	345 10
							Catharine Hale, laundress	14 34
							Nellie Hale, laundress	166 30
Fort Peck					3	1 Poplar River	F. A. Porter, teacher	177 94
						1 Wolf Point	P. O. Mathews, teacher	540 00
Navajo	17,000	5,000	5,500	4,000	1	1 Agency	W. F. Logan, teacher	586 52
							John Logan, teacher	335 67
							R. W. Stewart, teacher	211 64
							Antonette Stewart, teacher	159 30
							Olive A. Coffin, teacher	291 52
							Mary McIvor, teacher	67 25
							Cora F. Eyrd, laundress	180 00
							N. J. Simpson, seamstress	73 84
							Mary McIvor, cook	141 11
							B. S. Reeder, cook	21 09
Mescalero					1	1 Agency	Annie C. Gans, teacher	720 00
							Mary Grimes, matron	69 23
							M. Clavoy, cook	46 15
Standing Rock	4,721	1,197	1,625	1 034	3	1 Industrial farm	S. Maddock, teacher	99 46
						1 Industrial boarding	G. McDermott, teacher	566 57
							R. Staub, teacher	415 76
							C. M. Ebner, teacher	150 00
							E. P. McFadden, teacher	415 76
							John Apke, teacher	480 00
							J. Huber, teacher	480 00
							Mary Schoule, teacher	332 88
							S. Kundig, teacher	315 00
							Henry Hug, teacher	450 00
							Matilda Cartney, matron	480 00
							A. Arc, seamstress	360 00
							A. Herrmann, seamstress	239 34
							A. V. Laivinence, seamstress	120 66
							A. Engster, laundress	360 00

							A. Sassel, laundress	210 66
							F. Olenger, laundress	149 34
							Rose Widour, cook	360 00
							P. Schaffer, cook	300 00
Fort Berthold	1,226	358	496	246	2	1 Agency	A. S. Kauffman, teacher	101 08
						1 Fort Stevenson	Carrie H. Ferris, teacher	188 12
							Frank B. Wells, teacher	525 80
							Eda L. Ward, teacher	403 04
							W. Bryant, teacher	89 00
							Anna M. Egan, teacher	157 11
							Robert C. Parks, teacher	209 34
							Katherine A. Wells, matron	262 90
							J. Fernada, cook	50 47
							Margaret Rogers, cook	162 16
							M. A. Schmidt, cook	21 75

Consolidated report of sick and wounded in the United

Name and location of agency.	Miasmatic diseases.															
	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhœa.	Chronic diarrhœa.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Hospital gangrene.	Pyæmia.	Small-pox.
Colorado River, Ariz				13					79	1	5		2			
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz			1		14	6			32	1	9		1			12
Papago, Ariz				1	1											
San Carlos, Ariz					65				307		33		1			
Hoopa Valley, Cal				1	17				1							
Mission, Cal			3	1	11	4			15		5		2			
Round Valley, Cal	2			30					11		16		4	1		
Southern Ute, Colo									24							
Cheyenne River, Dak				19					50							
Devil's Lake, Dak				6	1				26		1					
Fort Berthold, Dak			1	2	1				87		5		7			
Crow Creek, Dak				12		3			14		19		1			
Lower Brulé, Dak				15					35				5			
Pine Ridge, Dak						1			176		35					
Rosebud, Dak					3	3			156		1					
Sisseton, Dak					5				7		1		6			
Standing Rock, Dak									102		29		2			
Yankton, Dak				53	106				206		86		18			
Fort Hall, Idaho									3							
Nez Percé, Idaho	2		1			88	10	1	28		2		2			
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	60		71	141	1,304	1,029	72		637	15	227	1	42			
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T				2	31	1,858			128		116	1				
Osage, Ind. T				37	5	53		1	24	1	14		11			
Kaw, Ind. T			2	48	303	36		1	27		6		12			
Ponca, Ind. T				4	124	148	8		51		3					
Pawnee, Ind. T				69	484	468	22		88		87		16			
Otoe, Ind. T				3	120	194	7	3	49		10					
Oakland, Ind. T				4		128			20							
Quapaw, Ind. T				7	83	106	6	2	40		6		6			
Sac and Fox, Ind. T			1	95	428	713	12	7	204	1	85					
Mackinac, Mich	15								29		1		8			
Leech Lake, Minn				1							9					
Red Lake, Minn						1			69		74					
White Earth, Minn									20		2		1			
Blackfeet, Mont									2		21		30	1		
Crow, Mont									29				2			
Flathead, Mont		2		20	1	4			24		1		3			
Fort Belknap, Mont									27		8	3	1			
Fort Peck, Mont	20		3	8		2			46	29	5		9		4	
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr				119		90			60		15					
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	3		2	11	42	4	2		73	1	5		13			
Nevada, Nev			7		313				61							
Navajo, N. Mex	11			4	43				82		15		11			
Mescalero, N. Mex				2	47	23			19		1	2				
Pueblo, N. Mex						5			26		2		1			
New York, N. Y	5			1	4	1			19		2		2			
Klamath, Oreg	1		8	17	2	1			2		10		2		1	
Siletz, Oreg	5		1	18	33	5			40	1	11					
Umatilla, Oreg					3				8	1			1			
Warm Springs, Oreg	1			29	8				39		1		7			
Grande Ronde, Oreg	9			6		17			2		6					
Uintah Valley, Utah				5					71	5	11	1	1			
Ouray, Utah									1		9					
Colville, Wash				1					96							
Neah Bay, Wash				1		1			5		2		1			
Nisqually, Wash	1				5				13							
Quinaielt, Wash						1		2	3							
S'Kokomish, Wash				10	2				5		3		1			
Tulalip, Wash			7		3				5		2		4			
Yakama, Wash				21	62	173	11		5	1			1			
Green Bay, Wis			6		29				36		16		1			
Shoshone, Wyo			3						24				3			
Forest Grove School, Oreg				7		5							1			
Carlisle Training School, Pa				2	10	39							1			
Genoa Industrial School, Nebr					9											

States Indian service for the year ending June 30, 1884.

Miasmatic diseases.											Enthetic diseases.								Dietic diseases.						Diathetic diseases.							
Varioloid.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Mumps.	Tonsillitis (quinsy).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh (influenza).	Whooping-cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Gonorrhœal orchitis.	Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrhœal).	Bite of serpent.	Other diseases of this order.	Starvation.	Scurvy.	Purpura.	Inebriation.	Delirium tremens.	Other diseases of this order.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).	Cancer.	Tumors.	Dry gangrene.	Other diseases of this order.
				5	4						8	15	4				2	3							15	18	6		1	3		2
1	24				16	2	2	52			7	17	2					2							10	15	5					
					1		496				33	18	71	1											14							
												15	18	1	2	1		2							12		3			2		
		4		1	1	1				7	8	23	8							1					11	44		4		1		6
				25	5					3	4	3	10								1				182		2					
											2	3	1					1							1							53
		21			15		5			8			2												4	45	6	4		1		
					14							2													10	73	7					1
					27				3	41	1	56	4	1		1		3							63			2		1	2	1
					2		97		1																59	2	1			1		
					18																				11	3	2	1		1		
					10					64			30			2		5					1		187	11	5			2		36
	6				14		41				1	4	11												19	117	1	1		1		1
					4	3	35	30	2	1															27	4	1					
					12					1		2	10												42	17	1	2				
					4					7															123			2		5		9
				1			21				3	17	18		2										15	1	7					
					10	29	73				3	5	14				1			1					148	1	3	1				1
					15				9		141	36	216			1				2			1		103	17		3	1			3
		65			366						44	130	83	4		1		7							343	3	57					
	1	11		1	5			11					10					3							5	4	1	3				
					25			1			1	3	4			1									16							
							74	1					3																1			
					38					5	14		31												21	2						
							24					1	3												12							
					2	2	89					13	3												6	1		1				
					5				1	3			5					2		1	1				11	2			1			
	17	14		20	39		193				1		15	3						8					18	4	18					
					14						1		20	1	1	1									8	12	6	1				
					3		4				2														9							
		1		1	101								3												127		2					1
			10		24	19	1			39	3		11			1		2							134		14	4		4		2
					16	27			2	1		1	4						6	1		1			81			3		8		
				2	5		467				1		19												12							7
	13				2	1				1		1	20												19	1	2	2				1
					3		159				37	33	83		14										8	10						
	8			4	3		59				32	90	37	4	5	2		1							9	42		1				31
			2	12		2	86						1												11							
	8		3	1	36	4	34	6		8			1				1								38	4	4			3	1	7
								28		2			18												245							
		111		69	69		76	104			21	16	32	5		4									12	84	92					
				13	74			1		4										8					14	1						
		93	7								2	1	1								1				5	43		2				1
	3	1			5			9			3	3	4												4	8	28	2				
					7			146					1												1	8						
					8		3				7	18	1												11	41	4					
					2					2	4		10												4	4						1
		2			11				3			7	1												84		1	1		1		
						7				14	3																	1				
					29						3		10												14	2	6					1
												2	9												10							
	9	104		12	1			1			1		7												167							1
													5												20		2					1
	1		4	2	12		11			24	1		1			1									25	15						
	2			1	4	1						4	6		1			5							3	10				2		6
					51																				26			1				
				1	3			1		1	3	1	3												6	26		1				
				6	6				1	49	11	4	9												28	37		2				1
		10		1	14				2			2	4										1		47		7					
1					7		143				3	19	3		6			1						7	23					2		7
				14																					5	1	1					
				116	5		12			19															1			1		1		8
	23									1								1							1	1						2

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Tubercular diseases.			Parasitic diseases.					Diseases of the nervous system.					
	Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbrocoid worms.	Ascarides.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.
Colorado River, Ariz	1	14				1							1	
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz	5	9				6							27	
Papago, Ariz	1							1						
San Carlos, Ariz	1						8			1			79	
Hoopa Valley, Cal	6	5					4						12	
Mission, Cal	4	10			3	1				1		1	5	
Round Valley, Cal	4	14				1			1				27	1
Southern Ute, Colo													53	
Cheyenne River, Dak	71	79			4	56					5		73	
Devil's Lake, Dak	17	10	1		1	6	8			2	1		10	
Fort Berthold, Dak	3	12					53	13		3	1			
Crow Creek, Dak	10	17	1	3	10	15	26			2		2	57	
Lower Brulé, Dak	9	15			6	1	21			1			11	
Pine Ridge, Dak	14	95		2	16	135	71	11		1	5	7	121	
Rosebud, Dak	30	34		1	132	3	49			6	1	5	124	
Sisseton, Dak	16	19					22			1			43	
Standing Rock, Dak	69	131				15	13						54	
Yankton, Dak	112	116			5	67				5	1	6		
Fort Hall, Idaho	7	3		11		1								
Nez Percé, Idaho	16	85					5	1					10	1
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	120	107		560	10	299				45		1		
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	10	149												
Osage, Ind. T	7	14		7						2			9	1
Kaw, Ind. T	3							6	1	3				
Ponca, Ind. T		2											3	
Pawnee, Ind. T	12	18												
Otoe, Ind. T	1	5		1			1							
Oakland, Ind. T	1	2												
Quapaw, Ind. T	10	21		47	1	18				3				1
Sac and Fox, Ind. T		11		74		13	24			5		1	28	
Mackinac, Mich	4	10		1		7				4	1		23	
Leech Lake, Minn	3	10											5	
Red Lake, Minn	8	51		1		5	8	5				1	15	
White Earth, Minn	7	24		5		2	12						14	
Blackfeet, Mont	14	34		3		5				3	2			
Crow, Mont		1											16	
Flathead, Mont	8	20				1				4	2	1		
Fort Belknap, Mont	10	34											7	1
Fort Peck, Mont	37	47		44		2	1			11	1	1	117	
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	2			26		24				1				
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	23	23		17		25	14			22	5	4	120	
Nevada, Nev	8													
Navajo, N. Mex	2	1					10				2		91	
Mescalero, N. Mex	1	8	1										4	
Pueblo, N. Mex	4	1								1				
New York, N. Y	4	11		2		6	1		1		2		2	
Klamath, Oreg	17	3											7	
Siletz, Oreg	6	25					5			5			2	
Umatilla, Oreg	5	4		4		2								
Warm Springs, Oreg	6	8								1			37	
Grande Ronde, Oreg	2	11				3								1
Uintah Valley, Utah		2								1	1	1	13	
Ouray, Utah	4	2											2	
Colville, Wash	4	10											3	
Neah Bay, Wash	6	2		1										
Nisqually, Wash	8	23								1			1	
Quinaielt, Wash	6	2											3	
S'Kokomish, Wash	1						3			1			12	
Tulalip, Wash	18	17		2	1	13		3					16	
Yakama, Wash	9	67		1		1	6					1		
Green Bay, Wis	5	11				5	2			2		1	10	
Shoshone, Wyo	6			4	1	2	7	34					13	
Forest Grove School, Oreg	4	13												
Carlisle Training School, Pa	13	29									1		19	
Genoa Industrial School, Nebr	2	2											5	

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

Diseases of the nervous system.							Diseases of the eye.					Of the ear.				Diseases of the organs of circulation.									Diseases of the respiratory organs.								
Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.	Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhœa.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of pericardium.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Dropsy of the chest.	Other diseases of this order.
		1	13	1			15				2		5					1	3						2	50	13	6	14	9	5		1
			55	1			91	1				9		3	1										1		139		4	5	1		
1							4																				1			4			
			8				326						73																35	7	2		
							21	2					1		1				2								44		2	1	2		3
		5	15	1		15	50	6	4		15	1	2		5			1						1		6	27		3	11	6		6
2			22	1		16	67	2				3			4										2	2	236		6	4	2		2
			6			11	38				1				2									1		76	2			5			
			2	4			161	1			1	12						1	3	1				1	1	194	22	119		6	2		
	3		26	2			79	10	6										3							4	38	12	1	2			
			46			1	77				21	5															187			9			1
1		1	2	1			119	3				4	1						1					1	1	184	56	1		31	3		15
		1	19	1			26	1				2	1					1	2							4	97		5	9	8		1
			42	3		50	126	3			55	29	26		67			1	3					1		950			1	4			153
6			69	3		1	162	1				7	2	2											1	13	599	1	5	6	2		2
			17				75		1				4												5	10		1			4		
			12	9	1		211	7				13		1										1		25	350		3	15	2		
			284	1			301				73	7														294	319		2	9	1		16
			8	1		2	17	2			14		4										1				35			2			
			42	3			157	2	1		4													1			77			1			
			133				1,199	7				88						1		1						363	809	18		134		1	2
			11				585					93			22												966	4	435	8			
1			12				17					6	1						1					2	2	1	50			20	4		6
1			32			1	77					5	1																	16	12		
1				1			58					3																					
1			90				194																						10	52			
							61																	1						3			
							50																		4	12			8	4			
1			4			1	73	2																	1	5	87		1	25	3		1
1	2		68		1		161					34	2	2				1	2						2	3	127	2		16	4		
			12	1			9	2				6		2								1	2				84			5	2		
			1										2													1							
1			68	1		63	72					4	10														120		3	8	7		105
1			16	9		141	72					9	5						1					2	2	2	141		10	8			144
			17	3			126					5		1							1						163		32	29	2		13
	1	1	13				397						4														75		24	2	1		
		2	10				23	2	1			1		1					1							2	32		1	6	2		1
			7				247					1	1													6	167			3			
			87	1			142	1	1	2		10													3		25	17		1			
1							52													1										6			
2			29	2	1		75					2	2	3		3	1		1				2		4	4	91	5	16	37	7		1
				5			194																				16						268
			84				281	18	9			9				1										7	84			15	35		
				1	1		28					2	10												1	112	5	1	5				
			27				28				21	18	2											1		64				8	2		1
1			18				21	1																	3	2	118			1			
2	1		9				20				1	1	1					1							1	5	13	2	6				2
			6				39				1	5	1													45	19	24	1	25	2		70
			2			1	6			1		1													1					3			1
			43	2			174					6		7													197		14	9	3		
			1																							8	26	1		2			
			5				45	3	1	1			4	2				1			1					16	48	1	2	1			
			6				9			1				1												21				5	1		
			15				142																				240		5				3
			4				5											1	1							1	19		6	3			
			5				40				2	5							1						2	2	18	1		2	1		
			10				13	1			6	1			2											1	108	1	1				4
1			6			1	25					12							1							11	24	3		10	6		
			10	1		34	34		2	1	17	3		3											3	7	39	6	2	11			12
			10	4		6	84	2			14	7							1						1	50	34		7	7	2		
	1		4			2	22	5				1							4					5		49	1	6	2	6	5		1
			2			10	123				6		7	1	1										1	1			2	6	8		3
							46																				1		22	5	2		
							67					5														1	1		7				3
			1		1		13				4	2	5														11						3

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Diseases of the digestive organs.														
	Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Inguinal hernia.	Acute inflammation of liver.
Colorado River, Ariz	9	5		5											2
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz	7	42		13			1					1			1
Papago, Ariz															
San Carlos, Ariz	5	7	1			1						2			
Hoopa Valley, Cal		4		2											
Mission, Cal	22	60		13	1										
Round Valley, Cal	7	5			164	2	1		2	2			1	1	
Southern Ute, Colo	2	4													
Cheyenne River, Dak	6	98		43	1							1			1
Devil's Lake, Dak	8	37		41	1			1		2					
Fort Berthold, Dak	13	2		14											
Crow Creek, Dak	1	140	3		1	1		2							
Lower Brulé, Dak	27	103		10					2			1			1
Pine Ridge, Dak	222	39	60	301								16		1	24
Rosebud, Dak	19	127	1	24	2		3	1				3	4	1	
Sisseton, Dak	7	10		8		2	1								
Standing Rock, Dak	27	57				1						4			
Yankton, Dak	70	386	74	271	2	4						1			
Fort Hall, Idaho	4	34		7											
Nez Percé, Idaho		27	7	2	1							1			
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Ind. T	162	870		129		6		22						1	1
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T	126	857	7												
Osage, Ind. T	9		2	1	1	3						5			2
Kaw, Ind. T						1	1	1							
Ponca, Ind. T	11		3												
Pawnee, Ind. T															
Otoe, Ind. T		1							1						
Oakland, Ind. T															
Quapaw, Ind. T	4		1	9		2				1		1			
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	7	34	1	2	1							3		1	1
Mackinac, Mich	5	11	5	3		2				1		4			
Leech Lake, Minn	9			3		1						4			
Red Lake, Minn	34	204		43		1						1			
White Earth, Minn	18	30		24	5	1									
Blackfeet, Mont	87	133		30		1			16	2					13
Crow, Mont	36	572													
Flathead, Mont		7		2	2	4									
Fort Belknap, Mont	2	26		12											
Fort Peck, Mont	28	2	10	1		1		2	2	1		2			
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr			1												5
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	29	184	2	4		4						5			3
Nevada, Nev	6	32													
Navajo, N. Mex	8	188	41	59			1		2	3	1	3	1	5	
Mescalero, N. Mex		161	1	83				2			1				
Pueblo, N. Mex		3		1		1									
New York, N. Y		7		59	1			1					1		1
Klamath, Oreg	9	5		4		1		1							
Siletz, Oreg	5	12		3	1	3									1
Umatilla, Oreg			6	5		3					1			1	
Warm Springs, Oreg		112			1	1						5			1
Grand Ronde, Oreg		35													
Uintah Valley, Utah	14	19		6		2						1			
Ouray, Utah	4	11		3		2									
Colville, Wash			36			2									
Neah Bay, Wash		4		6	5	2	2		2						2
Nisqually, Wash	1	2	1	15											
Quinaielt, Wash	10	9		1			1					1			
S'Kokomish, Wash	1	8		1	4		1				1				
Tulalip, Wash	3	30		30	2	2									5
Yakama, Wash	1	104		42											1
Green Bay, Wis	3	48	14	12	5	1						1		1	
Shoshone, Wyo	7	86	6	29			1					1			
Forest Grove School, Oreg	3			8											
Carlisle Training School, Pa	7														
Genoa Industrial School, Nebr	1	2		1	1										

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

Diseases of the digestive organs.								Diseases of the urinary and genital organs.															Diseases of the bones and joints.							Diseases of the integumentary system.						
Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic disease.	Jaundice.	Biliary calculi.	Inflammation of the spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gravel.	Calculus.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhœal).	Hydrocele.	Varicocele.	Hysteria.	Prolapsus uteri.	Disease of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of periosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchylosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin disease (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch).	Other diseases of this order.
						1		3	1							2			3		3	1					4		3	7		1	11		16	3
							6						1	1							1	7	1						1	15		1	29		63	20
1																														2						
																3					2									19	2			1	65	
							4						1				1		2			2								6		1		1	4	
							5						3		1	1					3	6			1					2	1	2	8	1	37	4
							1	4						3	2	1			4			4			1					2	8	1	4		40	3
																									4								1		2	
3			1				65	11					1	6	1		1				1				5					22	5		6	1	158	8
													3						2			1									1		4		13	
			1				1								2				1			12							12	26	2	1	38	3	15	2
									2				1				1					3								3	4	1	5		29	
1							2	8							3						8	4								3	1		18	1	21	1
							166		1			1		3	22	2			9		2	54					1		3	11	17	2	20		583	97
2								1						1	5				1		6									3	11		1	1	215	
														11	6						1									1						
								5					2		11											3				8	6		2		163	2
			16				337	7				1		1						1		25					1						2		6	10
														1							3	1	2							1			1			
			1				1																							10	1		2			
			1										2		2			7							1					36			3		285	
																														31					689	
			2			11					1			1		1	1		1	2	4						1			9		1	2	1		
						1			1							1														10			6	3		
						5		1							3					1		1									7		1			4
						20																2								26						
					1	6																								1	2				1	
																1														3						
	1	1																			1	1	1	1			2			9					15	
1						5															12					1				4	3		10		27	
			1														1			1	2	3									3				1	
																																			14	6
							5							1		1					1						9			4			2	3	59	
							46						1		6						1	80					2		3	17					58	18
		2					4					2			1	1			1	1	4	2					3	1		20	5	4	1		58	
			1										1		1	1							1								5				27	
											1		2			1				2	2						3			9	1				1	1
																1														34	1		1		17	
		1									4		2	2	2				3	2	2		16		2	4	20			21	1	1	44	2	13	
								1					1			1					5									2					22	
			2			1	3	5					1		1						2	2	1							7	8	2	9	2	3	13
																																				8
									1				27	2	6		1			6	22				6		3			22	4	4	1		121	
													1									2								2					1	
							6								5						5	2								9	8		5		68	1
								5		1			6								7							2		5	2	1			1	
															1						1				1					2			1		1	
													1	1	1	1														65	8					
										2					1						1									4	1				4	1
				1				1	1										1		3						2			5	1			1	9	
																					7					1				1						
													4	1	2							1								5	7	2	2	1		
								3						1	2															3	2				4	
																						1											2			
																					2									5	1		1		9	
								1						2	1							3								1	1		1		12	4
							3								1							1					2			4	1	1	2		5	4
							1	1													3									7	9		4		22	5
							4	1			1		4									1					3		1	4	4		7	1	7	13
							2	1					1						2	1					3	3	4			2	11		22	1	19	
1											1		1	1	1						5	2								3	3		5		40	
								8					1						1			8							1	2	9	1	4		5	14
																																			1	
		7												1	1														2	7	3		1		8	
														3								1									2				2	

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Wounds, injuries, and accidents.																
	Burns and scalds.	Bruises.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture (not gunshot).	Compound fracture (not gunshot).	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Colorado River, Ariz	12	6			10			3			1	2	4				
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz	9	12			1	1		1			13	4	5				
Papago, Ariz	1	1						2				3					
San Carlos, Ariz	88	27			1			4			9	19	4				
Hoopa Valley, Cal		1			2	1				1	3						
Mission, Cal	4	2			4			1			6			1	1		
Round Valley, Cal	4	21			21					1	14	1	3		1		
Southern Ute, Colo	5	1						1			2				1		
Cheyenne River, Dak	23	33			6	2	6	1			17		5	7	3		
Devil's Lake, Dak	3	8			2		5			1	6	2					
Fort Berthold, Dak	7	7			11		9			2	6	10	3		1		
Crow Creek, Dak	4	4			2		7	2									
Lower Brulé, Dak	3	9			22		2				8	2	3	3			
Pine Ridge, Dak	16	59			53		4	3		6	24	4	12	5	2		
Rosebud, Dak	16	14			10		5	1		1	6	16	1	1	2	1	
Sisseton, Dak							13	3									
Standing Rock, Dak	19	15					6				10						
Yankton, Dak	11	8		1	2	1		1		1	5	3		1	1		
Fort Hall, Idaho	6	5			1			1									
Nez Percé, Idaho	1		1		1	1		1	1	1	4						
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	40	3			10	2		8				5				1	
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T	61	97						1		1	1						
Osage, Ind. T	4		1		2	2		3	1	2	2		3	1			
Kaw, Ind. T					2						1	2					
Ponca, Ind. T											1		1	1			
Pawnee, Ind. T	4	1								1							
Otoe, Ind. T												1					
Oakland, Ind. T											1			5			
Quapaw, Ind. T	3	1			1	1		3		2	2	4			2		
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	5		1		1		5	2		1	1	3	2	1			
Mackinac, Mich				6			1			1		2					
Leech Lake, Minn					2												
Red Lake, Minn	3				5		4		1	1	5		1				
White Earth, Minn	4	26			15	1	1	2		1	9	7	8	4			
Blackfeet, Mont	15	13			16			2		2	31	3	2	1			
Crow, Mont	4	17			7		1			1	2		1				
Flathead, Mont												2				2	1
Fort Belknap, Mont	1							1					1				
Fort Peck, Mont	16	16			16	1	16	3	1	2	1	7	2	1			1
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr																	
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	7	20			8	3	9	5			12	17	5	8	1		
Nevada, Nev	3	33			1						31				1		
Navajo, N. Mex	4				27			10		1	14	20					
Mescalero, N. Mex		3						1			1	1		2			
Pueblo, N. Mex	7				3					1	10						
New York, N. Y		8			1												
Klamath, Oreg	5				9	2		1		2	16	2					
Siletz, Oreg	5	17			1							1					
Umatilla, Oreg	4							1									
Warm Springs, Oreg	2	8						3		1	2	6					
Grande Ronde, Oreg		1			1						1						
Uintah Valley, Utah	10	14			5		1	3		3	6	6					
Ouray, Utah	5	4	1	1	6		4	1		1	2	3	2				
Colville, Wash																1	
Neah Bay, Wash	7	2			3					2		1		1			
Nisqually, Wash	2	2			1			1			3	1	2	5			
Quinaielt, Wash	5	8			1					1	12	3	1				
S'Kokomish, Wash	5	5									9	5	4				
Tulalip, Wash	4	4			14	1		1			5	6	1				
Yakama, Wash	10	21			11	2		3			11	10					
Green Bay, Wis			1			2											
Shoshone, Wyo	12	33			8		4	3		2	13	2	7	2	2		
Forest Grove School, Oreg																	
Carlisle Training School, Pa		10			1					1	3						
Genoa Industrial School, Nebr	1	2					1				3						

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

Taken sick or wounded.		Remaining last report.	Grand total of cases treated.	Died.				Total deaths.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment June 30, '84.	Vaccinated.		Births.				
				Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.												
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Males.	Females.	Indians.	Half-breeds.	White.
244	218	42	504	5	7	2	2	16	239	215	34	....	....	10	7	17	....	....
583	263	9	855	4	1	6	4	15	568	248	24	505	60	....	....	....	....	....
12	12	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	12	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
846	994	146	1,986	10	7	6	8	31	818	966	171	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
165	121	66	352	5	2	1	2	10	163	114	65	....	....	3	3	5	1	....
345	211	34	590	2	1	1	1	5	349	214	22	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
578	469	44	1,091	9	14	4	1	28	563	462	38	....	....	16	13	27	2	....
185	118	1	304	1	4	1	....	6	176	119	3	....	....	3	9	12	....	....
873	674	62	1,609	23	18	7	12	60	799	594	156	....	....	75	46	117	4	....
279	245	33	557	13	9	5	7	34	249	225	49	....	....	23	14	37	....	....
515	418	71	1,004	13	18	4	7	42	502	384	76	....	....	6	6	10	....	2
549	447	60	1,056	14	8	9	2	33	535	437	51	....	....	33	15	47	1	....
360	240	....	600	7	2	....	2	11	328	213	48	....	....	9	5	12	2	....
2,819	1,583	120	4,522	3	2	3	7	15	2,872	1,623	12	....	....	28	35	51	11	1
1,238	915	....	2,153	9	7	5	2	23	1,147	820	163	....	....	24	31	38	15	2
270	137	46	453	14	8	5	5	32	257	140	24	....	....	36	26	48	11	3
803	690	101	1,594	31	29	9	2	71	705	607	211	....	....	84	80	164	....	....
2,117	1,371	145	3,631	24	15	2	2	43	2,116	1,360	114	....	....	56	40	81	13	2
206	57	9	272	1	2	....	....	3	179	45	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
474	420	42	936	10	8	5	4	27	450	411	48	....	....	5	4	7	2	....
5,286	4.356	230	9,872	83	97	35	27	242	5,230	4,298	102	....	....	115	104	219	....	....
4,075	3,318	....	7,393	2	3	2	1	8	4,048	3,309	28	....	....	4	2	5	1	....
278	168	18	464	8	6	2	1	17	276	165	6	....	....	4	3	5	2	....
450	224	32	706	11	9	2	....	22	437	217	30	....	....	5	7	5	7	....
276	249	21	546	1	1	2	....	4	280	257	5	....	....	12	11	23	....	....
747	1,029	25	1,801	18	12	1	1	32	713	1,004	52	....	....	3	2	4	....	1
261	252	10	523	2	5	1	1	9	265	247	2	....	....	4	6	10	....	....
161	199	3	363	2	5	....	....	7	150	185	21	....	....	2	5	7	....	....
360	302	2	664	13	13	11	12	49	337	278	....	....	....	13	15	10	15	3
1,395	1,220	48	2,663	14	11	9	8	42	1,344	1,213	64	....	....	26	24	32	17	1
199	148	11	358	9	3	2	....	14	193	140	11	....	....	13	4	10	7	....
49	40	....	89	....	1	....	2	3	23	21	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
818	506	11	1,335	10	4	3	....	17	803	494	21	....	....	11	7	16	2	....
693	613	92	1,398	6	4	....	2	12	679	602	105	....	....	8	3	11	....	....
622	518	28	1,168	14	17	2	9	42	605	488	33	....	....	3	5	8	....	....
838	919	....	1,757	....	....	....	1	1	838	916	2	....	....	7	6	13	....	....
154	128	2	284	6	12	....	....	18	141	109	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
432	535	5	972	7	6	3	2	18	425	528	1	....	....	6	6	9	2	1
713	598	71	1,382	68	49	22	33	172	616	483	111	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
260	289	....	549	4	2	1	1	8	249	275	17	....	....	53	50	93	9	1
606	638	41	1,285	16	14	7	8	45	589	614	37	....	....	23	19	37	3	2
742	538	29	1,309	13	11	3	2	29	736	532	12	....	....	55	56	110	....	1
1,101	1,023	100	2,224	1	4	....	....	5	1,112	1,022	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
360	291	8	659	3	6	2	1	12	349	282	16	33	....	4	7	9	....	2
295	214	1	510	8	7	3	3	21	257	190	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
178	229	32	439	2	1	....	....	3	177	233	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
203	160	14	377	12	11	5	9	37	192	135	13	....	....	10	7	15	1	1
311	303	45	659	11	10	5	2	28	298	288	45	....	....	14	12	24	2	....
49	57	19	125	4	3	....	....	7	41	50	27	15	1	6	5	9	2	....
466	404	4	874	4	9	1	1	15	458	391	10	....	....	9	9	17	....	1
74	93	6	173	4	1	1	....	6	71	91	5	....	....	21	13	20	10	4
267	157	....	424	2	1	1	3	7	244	155	18	....	6	11	6	17	....	....
104	44	8	156	7	3	....	....	10	99	38	9	....	....	9	14	22	....	1
434	429	43	906	8	4	2	5	19	419	420	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
78	66	9	155	7	5	2	1	15	70	60	8	....	....	9	5	13	1	....
162	128	20	310	6	3	....	6	15	162	114	19	....	....	4	2	4	2	....
171	116	....	287	4	6	1	....	11	165	106	5	....	....	3	3	4	....	2
180	131	10	321	1	3	2	2	8	179	126	8	....	....	....	2	2	....	
288	193	34	515	8	8	1	....	17	293	196	9	....	....	1	....	1	....	
605	425	53	1,083	3	5	1	2	11	598	434	40	....	....	28	22	50	....	
262	215	47	524	1	2	1	3	7	259	195	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
582	180	25	787	7	2	....	....	9	581	182	15	....	....	12	16	27	....	....
77	62	29	168	....	2	....	....	2	91	68	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
230	184	12	426	1	3	....	....	4	226	171	25	48	18	....	....	....	....	1
71	35	....	106	1	....	....	....	1	67	27	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Aggregate of foregoing table.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Disease	Number
Typhoid fever	136
Typhus fever	1
Typho-malarial fever	117
Remittent fever	846
Quotidian intermittent fever	3,722
Tertian intermittent fever	5,210
Quartan intermittent fever	150
Congestive intermittent fever	17
Acute diarrhœa	3,568
Chronic diarrhœa	57
Acute dysentery	1,033
Chronic dysentery	8
Erysipelas	243
Hospital gangrene	2
Pyæmia	5
Small-pox	12
Varioloid	2
Chicken-pox	118
Measles	437
Scarlet fever	26
Mumps	308
Tonsillitis (quinsy)	1,167
Diphtheria	98
Epidemic catarrh (influenza)	2,221
Whooping cough	391
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	24
Other diseases of this order	305

Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.

Disease	Number
Primary syphilis	409
Constitutional syphilis	565
Gonorrhœa	900
Gonorrhœal orchitis	20
Gonorrhœal ophthalmia	31
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhœal)	16
Bite of serpent	4
Other diseases of this order	38

Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.

Disease	Number
Starvation	6
Scurvy	22
Purpura	3
Inebriation	1
Delirium tremens	3
Other diseases of this order	7

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.

Disease	Number
Acute rheumatism	2,700
Chronic rheumatism	734
Anæmia	295
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)	46
Cancer	4
Tumors	39
Dry gangrene	3
Other diseases of this order	191

Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Disease	Number
Consumption	817
Scrofula	1,503
Other diseases of this order	3

CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Disease	Number
Itch	817
Tape-worms	190
Lumbricoid worms	741
Ascarides	374
Other diseases of this order	74

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Disease	Number
Apoplexy	3
Convulsions	138
Chorea	31
Epilepsy	33
Headache	1,304
Insanity	6
Inflammation of the brain	25
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain	9
Inflammation of the spinal cord	12
Neuralgia	1,614
Paralysis	63
Sunstroke	5
Other diseases of this order	355

Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Disease	Number
Conjunctivitis	7,272
Iritis	85
Cataract	26
Amaurosis	6
Other diseases of this order	258

Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Disease	Number
Otorrhœa	437
Inflammation of the internal ear	177
Deafness	29
Other diseases of this order	105

Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

Disease	Number
Inflammation of pericardium	4
Inflammation of endocardium	1
Hypertrophy of heart	10
Valvular disease of heart	31
Dropsy from heart disease	3
Aneurism	2
Phlebitis	1
Varicose veins	5
Other diseases of this order	18

Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Disease	Number
Asthma	44
Catarrh	2,613
Acute bronchitis	6,201
Chronic bronchitis	232
Inflammation of larynx	703
Inflammation of lungs	642
Inflammation of pleura	151
Dropsy of the chest	1
Other diseases of this order	844

Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Disease	Number
Colic	1,106
Constipation	4,996
Cholera morbus	293
Dyspepsia	1,385
Inflammation of stomach	202
Inflammation of bowels	59
Inflammation of peritoneum	12
Ascites	33
Hæmorrhage from stomach	27
Hæmorrhage from bowels	12
Fistula in ano	4
Piles	67
Prolapsus ani	7
Inguinal hernia	12
Acute inflammation of liver	65
Chronic inflammation of liver	9
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Dropsy from hepatic disease	4
Jaundice	33
Biliary calculi	1
Inflammation of the spleen	1
Enlarged spleen	50
Other diseases of this order	662

Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

Disease	Number
Inflammation of kidneys	72
Bright's disease	7
Diabetes	3
Gravel	8
Calculus	4
Inflammation of bladder	68
Incontinence of urine	43
Retention of urine	91
Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhœal)	19
Hydrocele	6
Varicocele	7
Hysteria	31
Prolapsus uteri	17
Disease of uterus	122
Other diseases of this order	233

Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

Disease	Number
Inflammation of periosteum	22
Inflammation of bones	1
Caries	47
Necrosis	12
Inflammation of joints	69
Anchylosis	3
Other diseases of this order	16

Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

Disease	Number
Abscess	542
Boil	172
Carbuncle	27
Ulcer	289
Whitlow	24
Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch)	3,059
Other diseases of this order	243

Aggregate of foregoing table—Continued.

CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.		Drowning	8	Incised wound	345
		Sprains	327	Lacerated wound	190
Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.		Dislocation	21	Punctured wound	84
		Frost-bite	104	Poisoning	51
		Simple fracture (not gunshot)	83	Other diseases of this order	18
Burns and scalds	490	Compound fracture (not gunshot)	4	Order 2.—HOMICIDE	5
Bruises	602				
Concussion of the brain	5	Gunshot wound	44	Order 3.—SUICIDE	2

GRAND TOTALS.

Remaining under treatment from last year	2,229
Taken sick and wounded during year: males, 39,424; females, 31,529	70,953
Recovered: males, 38,412; females, 30,556	68,968
Deaths: males over 5 years, 610; under 5 years, 546*	1,156
Deaths: females over 5 years, 211; under 5 years, 219*	430
Births: Indians, 1,535; half-breeds, 145; white, 32*	1,712
Births: males, 919; females, 793	1,712
Vaccinated: successfully, 601; unsuccessfully, 85	686
Remaining under treatment June 30	2,688

* This table shows only births and deaths reported by agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 284 to 302.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 3 Broad street, New York City.
E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, New York ave., cor. Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Orange Judd, 153 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
Albert K. Smiley, New Paltz, N. Y.
William McMichael, 265 Broadway, New York City.
John K. Boies, Hudson, Mich.
William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Merrill E. Gates, New Brunswick, N. J.
C. R. Agnew, 226 Madison avenue, New York City.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, Nebraska, Otoe and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage, and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades*, 1316 *Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church*, 805 *Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *John Mullan, Catholic Commissioner*, 1101 *G street, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church*, 23 *Centre street, New York City. Rev. H. Kendall, D. D., secretary Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church*, 23 *Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association*, 56 *Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. G. F. Flichtner, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, 22 *Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray Agency, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association*, 7 *Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

Indian inspectors:

ROBERT S. GARDNER .... Clarksburg, W. Va.
GEORGE B. ANDERSON .... Boonville, N. Y.
SAMUEL S. BENEDICT .... Guilford, Kans.
HENRY WARD .... Leadville, Colo.
WILLIAM A. NEWELL .... Newark, N. J.

Superintendent of Indian schools:

JAMES M. HAWORTH .... Olathe, Kans.

Special Indian agents at large:

P. H. FOLSOM .... Washington, D. C.
GEORGE R. MILBURN .... Washington, D. C.
CYRUS BEEDE .... Oskaloosa, Iowa.
CHARLES H. DICKSON .... Washington, D. C.
W. H. ROBB .... Leon, Iowa.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	John W. Clark	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago.	Roswell G. Wheeler	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	C. D. Ford	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Charles Porter, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal	Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mission	John G. McCallum	San Bernardino, Cal	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley	Theo. F. Willsey	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal	Tulare, Tulare County, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Wm. M. Clark	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	William A. Swan	Cheyenne River Agency, Fort Bennett, Dak	Fort Bennett, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Jno. G. Gasmann	Crow Creek Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain	Crow Creek Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak	Fort Totten, Larimore, Dak.
Fort Berthold	A. J. Gifford	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak	Bismarck, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGillycuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Sidney, Nebr	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	James G. Wright	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine Nebr.
Sisseton	Benj. W. Thompson	Sisseton Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul, Minn	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	John F. Kinney	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Pocatillo, Idaho.
Lemhi	John Harries	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock Station, Mont.
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Nez Percés Agency, via Lewiston, Idaho	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	D. B. Dyer	Darlington, Ind. T., via Caldwell, Kans	Fort Reno, via Dodge City Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Anadarko, Ind. T	Anadarko, Ind. T.
Osage	Laban J. Miles	Pawhuska, Ind. T	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	John W. Scott	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Arkansas City, Kans
Quapaw	W. M. Ridpath	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Cont.			
Sac and Fox	Isaac A. Taylor	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., via Tulsa	Tulsa, Ind. T.
Union	John Q. Tufts	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	I. W. Patrick	Silver Lake, Pottawatomie County, Kans	Silver Lake, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	Edw. P. Allen	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated).	Cyrus P. Luse	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Reuben A. Allen	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont	Fort Shaw, via Helena, Mont.
Crow	Henry J. Armstrong	Crow Agency, via Fort Custer, Mont	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead Agency, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Choteau County, Mont	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	Burton G. Parker	Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek, Mont	Camp Poplar River, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	George W. Wilkinson	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Isaiah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	William D. C. Gibson	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John S. Mayhugh	White Rock, Elko County, Nev	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	William H. H. Llewellyn	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Navajo	John H. Bowman	Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Apache County, N. Mex	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Pedro Sanchez	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.

Agency	Agent	Post-office address	Telegraphic address
NEW YORK.			
New York	William Peacock	Gowanda, Cataraugus County, N. Y	Gowanda, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	S. B. Gibson	Nantahala, Swain County, N. C	
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oreg	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg	Ashland, Oreg.
Siletz	F. M. Wadsworth	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	E. J. Sommerville	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Pendleton, Oreg., via Umatilla, Oreg.
Warm Springs	Alonzo Gesner	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Ouray	Jas. F. Gardner	Ouray Agency, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo	Fort Thornburgh, Utah, via Carter Station, Wyo.
Uintah Valley	E. W. Davis	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah	Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	S. D. Waters	Chewelah, Stevens County, Wash	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay	Oliver Wood	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Port Townsend, Wash.
Quinaielt	Chas. Willoughby	Quinaielt Agency, Chehalis County, Wash., via Damon's Point.	Olympia, Wash.
Nisqually & S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	Tacoma, Wash	New Tacomah, Wash.
Tulalip	Patrick Buckley	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Seattle Wash.
Yakima	Robert H. Milroy	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	D. P. Andrews	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Clintonville, Wis.
La Pointe	Wm. R. Durfee	Ashland, Ashland County, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	S. R. Martin	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Carlisle Training School	Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	S. C. Armstrong	Hampton, Va	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School.	W. V. Coffin	Forest Grove, Oreg	Forest Grove, Oreg.
Genoa Industrial School	Samuel F. Tappan	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Chilocco Industrial School	H. J. Minthorn	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Haskell Institute	James Marvin	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BEEF.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	G. T. Newman.	Wm. Cunningham.	Wm. C. Oburn.	H. B. Denman.	John Volz.	W. S. Woods.	M. C. Connors.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*								
Colorado River, Ariz	75,000		*a*$6 27							
San Carlos, Ariz	2,500,000	**3,000,000**	*c*4 27	**$3 63** *a*3 97		$3 98	$3 98	$3 90		
Southern Ute, Colo	150,000		*d*4 88							
Cheyenne River, Dak	1,750,000									$4 39
	750,000								*e*$4 49	
Crow Creek, Dak	750,000		4 60						*e*4 49	
Devil's Lake, Dak	47,000	**47,000**								
Fort Berthold, Dak	200,000									
Lower Brulé, Dak	1,250,000								3 98	
Pine Ridge, Dak	6,500,000									
Rosebud, Dak	6,000,000					4 22 *p*3 48				
Sisseton, Dak	75,000	**75,000**			**$4 84**					
Standing Rock, Dak	3,500,000									
Yankton, Dak	700,000		*g*4 70							
Fort Hall, Idaho	150,000		*d*4 90							
Lemhi, Idaho	100,000		*d*4 90							
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	5,500,000	**6,000,000**	*a*3 80			***a*3 40**	4 05			
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	3,750,000	**4,000,000**	*a*3 80			***a*3 55**	4 09			
Otoe (school), Ind. T	10,000		*a*4 50			*o*3 64 *a*4 20				
Otoe (annuity), Ind. T	100,000		*a*4 50			*a*4 20 *o*3 64				
Pawnee (school), Ind. T.	45,000		*a*4 50			*a*4 20 *o*3 64				
Ponca, Ind. T	280,000		*a*4 50			*a*4 20 *o*3 64				
Ponca (Oakland), Ind. T	200,000		*a*4 50							

* Net.
a Monthly delivery.
b One delivery.
c As required.
d Monthly deliveries for winter and spring; balance as required.
e No delivery later than December 1.
f All required from July 1 to December 1, to be delivered every 30 days, and on or before November 1.
g Monthly till October, then all to be received.
h Two deliveries between July 1 and October 1.
i 80,000 pounds to be delivered at Crow Creek on or before July 20; balance before October 1.
As required until October 1, then delivery of all that will be taken.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF.

W. R. Merriam.	J. L. Fyffe.	H. B. Wynn.	E. D. Comings.	S. M. Dodd.	F. M. Shook.	W. B. Jordan.	W. H. Stearns.	R. D. Hunter.	Alex. Frazer.	Thos. B. Tomb.	W. G. Conrad.	Wm. E. Hughes.	J. H. Rothwell.	Levi Wilson.	W. H. R. Montgomery.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
f$3 97	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	*i*$3 69 *h*3 77 *g*3 88 *a*4 72	$*a*4 98 *k*3 97	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	*$14 50	***$12 93**	*$13½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	$6 94 *b*4 17	*k*$3 93	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*f*4 09	*a*3 69 *h*3 77 *j*3 88 *a*4 72	......	......	......	......	......	*a*4 99	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*a*$6 25 *o*3 77	*p*$4 42 *q*3 57	$3 65	......	......	......	......	......
*a*5 39 *f*3 77	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	4 49 *a*5 60	*b*4 85	......	......	*b*4 71 4 87	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3 94	......	......	......	......	......	*f*3 94 5 14	......	......	......	......	*u*$4⅞	$5 93	......	......	......
......	......	*k*3 97 *a*4 98	......	......	......	4 07 4 59	......	......	......	......	......	......	$4 80	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 64	$3 71
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 69	3 71
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

k Delivery not later than October 1 of whole amount.
m One delivery not later than October 15.
n Delivery in October or November, or either month.
o Monthly delivery from July 1 to December 1.
p As required to October 1, then monthly to June 1; then as required.
q Monthly deliveries after October 1.
r Monthly till November 1.
s All required from July 1 to January 1; monthly after October 1.
t Deliver not later than October 1.
u Monthly between June 30 and December 31.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BEEF—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	J. G. McGannon.	W. B. Jordan.	H. W. Duncan.	B. L. Naylor.	R. S. Ford.	T. C. Power.	J. H. Hurlburt.
Agencies.	*Lbs.*	*Pounds.*								
Quapaw, Ind. T	15, 330	**15,330**	*a*$4 50	$3 97			$3 49½			
	25, 000	**25,000**	*a*4 50	3 97			3 49½			
	13, 000	**13,000**	*a*4 50	*b*8 50		*b*$8 50				
	20, 400	**20,400**	*a*4 50	*b*8 50		*b*8 50				
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	30, 000		*c*4 50							
Blackfeet, Mont	300, 000							*d*$4 37½	*e*$4 49 *f*6 24	
Crow, Mont	800, 000		*g*4 78					*d*5 62½	*e*3 98 *f*4 94	*h*$3 93 *c*4 88
Fort Belknap, Mont	250, 000							*d*4 62½	*e*4 98 *f*6 37	
Fort Peck, Mont	400, 000				*i*$5 00 6 44			*d*5 33½		
Santee (school), Nebr	60, 000				*b*11 50					
Santee, Nebr	30, 000	**60,000**			*b*11 50					
Nevada, Nev	17, 000									
Mescalero, N. Mex	700, 000	**700,000**	*g*4 27							
Ouray, Utah	300, 000		*g*4 90							
Uintah Valley, Utah	175, 000		*g*4 90							
Shoshone, Wyo	650, 000	**525,000**	*g*4 90							
Chilocco school, Nebr	53, 000		*f*4 50							
Carlisle school, Pa	150, 000	**150,000**								
Genoa school, Nebr	55, 720	**55,720**								

a Monthly delivery.
b Nct.
c Delivered not oftener than once a month, from November to May; as required for balance.
d Monthly between June 30 and December 31.
e One delivery, about October 15.

ad:ertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

N. W. Wells.	J. H. Rothwell.	J. H. Flowers.	Bernhard Bade.	C. B. Stone.	G. T. Newman.	S. M. Brunswick.	J. H. Riley.	Charles Popper.	R. A. Torrey.	E. Amoretti.	Morrison & Hartzel.	P. R. Spencer.	W. C. Koehler.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$3 00**
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3 00**
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*b*$6 75	*b***6 00**
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*b*7 75	*b***6 00**
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	$7 95	$8 92	**$7 24**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	$0 14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	*f*$3 87	$3 73	**$3 62**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*b*$0 06	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*f*06	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*f*$5 19	*f***$4 23½**	....	....	....
										*j*4 00			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$8 25**	....	....
b$14 75	**8 95**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

f Monthly delivery, as per advertisement.
g Monthly delivery for winter and spring months; balance as required.
h Two deliveries, between July 1 and October 15.
i Two deliveries, last one not later than October 15.
j As ordered by agent until October 1, then all delivered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BEEF.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. W. L. Slavens.	A. H. Wilder.	M. C. Conners.	C. D. Woolworth.	W. S. Woods.	W. C. Oburn.	C. A. Weare.	W. B. Jordan.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls*	*Dolls*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls*
Colorado River, Ariz	75,000	**92,500**	**a5 17**							
Southern Ute, Colo	150,000	**140,000**	**a3 97**							
Cheyenne River, Dak	1,750,000	**2,000,000**	b3 83	**c3 59**	d3 62½ e4 99	5 42				
Crow Creek, Dak	750,000	**800,000**	b3 83			f5 22	g3 74	h3 62½	**i3 76½** j4 93	
Fort Berthold, Dak	200,000	**200,000**							**m4 63**	l4 98 k7 24
Lower Brulé, Dak	1,250,500	**1,550,000**	b3 73	**c3 59**		f5 42		h3 62½	i3 61½ j4 89	
Pine Ridge, Dak*	6,500,000	**7,000,000**		**n3 23** k4 75				p4 70 q3 44		
	220,000									
Rosebud, Dak	6,000,000	**6,000,000**	b3 63	**v3 23** k4 86				p4 42 q3 37½		
Standing Rock, Dak	3,500,000	**4,000,000**	b3 83	**c3 70**					i3 83½ j5 19½	
Yankton Dak	700,000	**700,000**	b3 73			f4 43			**z3 54½** j4 66	
Chilocco School, Ind. T	53,000	**53,000**								
Otoe, Ind. T	110,000	**110,000**	b3 43					**l3 37½** k4 05		
Pawnee, Ind. T	45,000	**45,000**	b3 43					**l3 37½** k4 05		
Ponca, Ind. T	280,000	**280,000**	**a3 33**					l3 37½ k4 05		
Oakland, Ind. T	200,000	**200,000**	**a3 43**							
Sac and Fox, I. T	30,000	**30,000**	**a3 53**							
Fort Hall, Idaho	150,000	**250,000**	**a3 97**							
Lemhi, Idaho	100,000	**150,000**	**a3 97**							
Blackfeet, Mont	300,000	**400,000**								
Crow, Mont	800,000	**800,000**	43 97							
	400,000									
Fort Belknap, Mont	250,000	**350,000**								
Fort Peck, Mont	400,000	**500,000**								k6 43 l4 98
Nevada, Nev	17,000	**20,000**								
Uintah Valley, Utah	175,000	**400,000** (Uintah Valley and Ouray)	**a4 17**							
Ouray, Utah	300,000		**a4 17**							

* Also offered by E. Storm in monthly deliveries at $4.70 per 100 pounds.
a Delivered in reasonable time.
b Delivered October 1st.
c Monthly as required to October 1st; balance on or before October 15th.
d Monthly until October.
e Monthly deliveries; spring deliveries to average 750 pounds.
f Delivered as required.
g As heretofore in fall of year.
h One delivery first 15 days September.
i Monthly till October 1st, then all; first delivery about August 1st.
j Monthly delivery; spring delivery 700 pounds average.
k Monthly delivery.
l One delivery not later than September or October 15th.
m One delivery not later than October or before August.
n Monthly delivery to January 1st.
o Net, delivery for January, February, March and April.
p Delivered as required to October 1st; then monthly to May 1st; balance as required.

advertisement of June 3, 1884, *for furnishing beef for the Indian service.*

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF.

T. C. Power.	Levi Wilson.	R. M. Powers.	F. J. Hale.	N. Hansen.	H. B. Wynn.	W. H. R. Montgomery.	R. S. Ford.	R. P. Walker.	E. S. Newman.	M. Johnson.	J. H. Hurlburt.	E. Griswold.	C. B. Storre.	Howard Miller.	A. N. Murdock.	Chas. Popper.	C. H. Searing.
Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls*	*Dolls*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Doll*	*Dolls*	*Doll*	*Doll*	*Doll*	*Dolls*	*Dolls*	*Dolls*
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*k*4 71½ *n*4 84 *o*7 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	*r*4 65 *s*3 53 *t*3 73	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	*u*3 62															
......	*r*4 65 *s*3 53 *t*3 73	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*k*5 09 *c*3 92	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	*k*4 39 *w*4 00	*x*5 37 4 22	*b*3 97 *f*4 77	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*f*8 65
......	......	......	......	......	......	4 17½ *y*3 46	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	4 17½ *y*3 46	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	4 17½ 3 46	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*c*4 58 *k*5 97	....	....	....	....	....	....	...... 6 42	...... *k*6 17 *g*4 67	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
[2]3 82 *k*4 77	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[3]4 19	5 47	*k*4 73	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[5]3 87 [5]3 93						
*k*6 34 *c*4 94	......	......	......	......	......	......	6 52	*g*4 93 *m*6 43	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*k*6 38 *b*4 87	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*k*6 93 *g*5 43	[6]4 19	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13½	13	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 60	*f*4 75	*k*5 90	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*k*5 90	......

q As required to October 1st.
r Average price.
s Monthly delivery for July, August, and September; remainder from October 1st to October 20th.
t Monthly from July to October 20th, then to deliver amount required for November and December, January, February and March; balance monthly.
u Delivered as required to Novembtr 1st; balance one delivery.
v Monthly delivery to October 1st; between October and October 15th sufficient to last till June 1, 1885, and balance when called for after June 1, 1885.
w One delivery on or before November 1st.
x Monthly delivery not less than 100,000 pounds; commence not later than August 1st.
y One delivery between September 15th and October 15th.
z Two deliveries in August and October.
[1] One delivery not later than September 15th.
[2] Two deliveries—first as required; second about October 15th.
[3] Two deliveries on or before November 1st.
[4] Delivery October 15th.
[5] One delivery, August to October.
[6] One delivery, when called for.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contract have been awarded;

BACON. ("Short, clear sides," winter cured, sound,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	Numa Reymond.	Willi Spiegelberg.	Louis Zeckendorf.	H. O. Armour.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	George Fowler.	W. R. Merriam.
Agencies.	*Lbs.*	*Pounds.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
Mescalero, N. Mex	2, 000		17 00	16 75	17 73						
Navajo and school, N. Mex	6, 660		17 00		16 73						
Pima school, N. Mex	2, 000					19 00					
Cities.											
Chicago, Ill	200, 000	**75,000**					**9 30** 9 40	8 50			
	130, 000						9 50				
Bismarck, Dak	100, 000								10 60		
Kansas City, Mo	529, 270	**50,000**								**9 50**	
	60, 000						9 87½				
Kansas City or Omaha	100, 000										9 53
Lawrence school, Kans	13, 600										
Sioux City, Iowa	200, 000	**360,000**						8 50			**9 47** 9 58
Saint Louis, Mo	529, 270							8 50			
Valentine, Nebr	250, 000										
Wadsworth, Nev	6, 000										

BARLEY.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	Numa Reymond.	Willi Spiegelberg.	Louis Zeckendorf.	H. O. Armour.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	George Fowler.	W. R. Merriam.
Agencies.											
Colorado River, Ariz	10, 000	**10,000**				4 75					
Nevada, Nev	25, 000	**25,000**									
Pima, Ariz	20, 000	**20,000**				2 70					
San Carlos, Ariz	50, 000	**50,000**				3 43					

BEANS. (Good merchantable quality,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	Numa Reymond.	Willi Spiegelberg.	Louis Zeckendorf.	H. O. Armour.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	George Fowler.	W. R. Merriam.
Colorado River, Ariz	1, 300	**1,300**				**9 00**					
Navajo and school, N. Mex	1, 200	**1,200**			**7 80**						
San Carlos, Ariz	25, 000	**25,000**				8 42					
Cities.											
Bismarck, Valentine, Chamberlain, and Yankton.	193, 020										
Chicago, Ill	193, 000								3 85		
	193, 020										
	27, 500										
	63, 000										
	106, 000	**60,000**									
	31, 000										
Kansas City	193, 020										
	27, 500										
Pierre or Chamberlain.	193, 000								4 45		
Prentiss Stores, Brooklyn	129, 000										
	198, 621										
Sioux City, Iowa	120, 900										
Sioux City or Yankton	193, 020								4 15		
Saint Paul, Minn	193, 000								4 00		

a Delivered during December, January, February, or March.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

sweet, merchantable, and put up in gunnies.)

John Volz.	W. C. Bartle.	G. W. Felt.	E. Griswold.	W. J. Wiley.	W. S. Maxwell.	Edward Lynes.	J. D. Rittenhouse.	Chas. Phillips and A. J. Wakefield.	Isaac Leiberman.	J. C. Glasby.	Walter Strange.	S. B. Wing.	C. W. Lord.	H. Crohen.
Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	9 23	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	11 16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	18 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

BARLEY.

John Volz.	W. C. Bartle.	G. W. Felt.	E. Griswold.	W. J. Wiley.	W. S. Maxwell.	Edward Lynes.	J. D. Rittenhouse.	Chas. Phillips and A. J. Wakefield.	Isaac Leiberman.	J. C. Glasby.	Walter Strange.	S. B. Wing.	C. W. Lord.	H. Crohen.
......	......	......	......	4 79	**3 60**	4 49	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	3 00	**2 97**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	3 34	......	3 19	2 70	**2 65**	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	3 47	**2 74**	3 29	......	......	2 74	2 90	......	......	......	......

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

John Volz.	W. C. Bartle.	G. W. Felt.	E. Griswold.	W. J. Wiley.	W. S. Maxwell.	Edward Lynes.	J. D. Rittenhouse.	Chas. Phillips and A. J. Wakefield.	Isaac Leiberman.	J. C. Glasby.	Walter Strange.	S. B. Wing.	C. W. Lord.	H. Crohen.
......	......	......	......	......	9 94	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	8 98	8 24	**6 49**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 25	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	4 34	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	7 10										
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 62¾ 3 54		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**3 62¾** 3 54½		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 62¾ 3 54½		
......	......	......	......	4 34	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	7 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 75	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 59
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 70	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BEANS.—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. J. Wiley.	C. F. Coffin.	G. F. Penfield.	D. Treadway.	W. H. Smith.	Numa Reymond.	Z. Staab.	L. Johnson.	W. Spiegelberg.	John Arbuckle.
Cities.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*										
New York	193,020		$4 34			$3 50						
	27,500		a7 00									
	35,000			$3 54								
	15,000			7 75								
	22,000			3 62								
	6,000			3 44								
	200,000				$3 77							
					3 74							
					3 69							
		52,000			**3 66**							
					3 37							
					3 18							
Saint Louis, Mo	193,000					3 87½ 4 20	$3 70					
COFFEE. (Sound and clean, and												
Agencies.								*Cts.*		*Cts.*		
Mescalero, N. Mex.	10,000							$15\frac{73}{100}$	$0 19			
Navajo and school, N. M.	2,700								17			
Ouray, Utah	5,000									22¼		
Pueblo, N. Mex	120										$0 15½	
Uintah Valley, Utah	4,000									22¼		
Cities.												
Brooklyn, N. Y	450,000											$10 49 10 77
Ignacio, Colo	2,000											
New York, N. Y	443,475					10 12½						
		443,475				10 37½						
Wadsworth, Nev	1,300											
CORN. (Full whole grain, weighing not less than												
Agencies.								*Dol.*				
Cheyenne River, Dak	20,000											
Crow Creek, Dak	20,000	**20,000**										
Crow, present location, Mont	10,000	**10,000**										
Crow, new location, Mont	10,000	**10,000**										
Fort Peck, Mont	20,000	**20,000**										
Mescalero, N. Mex.	20,000	**20,000**						**2 64**	4 20		4 23	
Navajo, N. Mex	9,000	**9,000**									4 30	
Pueblo, N. Mex	10,000											
	8,790	**8,800**									**2 17**	
Santee, Nebr	25,000	**25,000**										
Sisseton Station, Dak	9,500	**9,500**										
Cities.												
Arkansas City, Kans	20,000											
	117,300	**117,300**										
Caldwell, Kans	100,000											
Detroit, Minn	2,000	**2,000**										
Lawrence, Kans	24,000	**24,000**										
	20,000											
Seneca, Mo	20,000	**20,000**										
Valentine, Nebr	500,000	**500,000**										
	300,000											
	200,000											
	100,000											

a For Colorado River School, San Carlos Agency, Navajo Agency and school.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

BEANS—Continued.

F. N. Dunbaugh.	B. P. Davis.	A. E. Whyland.	J. J. O'Donohue & Son.	L. Wallace.	E. Griswold.	A. C. Davis.	A. Kyes.	T. C. Power.	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	G. W. Felt.	J. G. McGannon.	J. L. Fyffe.	Theron Nye.	N. W. Wells.
delivered in strong, double sacks.)															
Cts.															
15¾															
	$10 12½	$9 98	$9 71	$9 75											
		10 47	9 94	10 00											
		10 79		10 37½											
		10 99													
					$0 18										
56 pounds to the bushel, delivered in gunnies.)															
						$1 55									
							$1 60	$1 73							
							3 87	**3 69**							
							2 99								
								2 55							
									$2 91	$3 74					
									3 00	4 94					
										3 74					
						1 40	**1 20**	1 63							
								1 69							
										1 34					
									91						
										1 44					
								1 79							
									98						
										1 34					
										1 64		**$1 25**			
						1 40							$1 33	$1 50	**$1 08**
							1 33								
							1 29				$1 36				
											1 41				
											1 43				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

CORNMEAL.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	J. F. Sisson & Co.	W. Spiegelberg.	C. H. Searing.	Z. Staab.	N. Reymond.	Frank Lesnet.	S. L. North.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
Cheyenne River, Dak	2, 000	**2,000**	**2 23**							
Devil's Lake, Dak	700		2 99							
Lower Brulé, Dak	500	**500**	**1 99**	2 00						
Mescalero, N. Mex	75, 000	**75,000**			4 83	3 97	4 25	**3 24**	3 47	
Navajo school, N. Mex	11, 000	**11,000**			**4 73**	4 75	7 00			
Standing Rock, Dak	5, 000	**5,000**	**2 34**							
Sisseton Station, Dak	4, 300	**4,300**	**2 24**							
Cities.										
Arkansas City, Kans	3, 500	**3,500**				**1 30**				
Chicago, Ills	143, 370									
Kansas City, Mo	143, 370	**5,700**								**1 39** 1 45
	120, 000									
Lawrence, Kans	19, 000	**19,000**				**1 34**				
Omaha, Nebr	143, 000	**10,600**								
Seneca, Mo	4, 280	**4,280**								
Saint Louis, Mo	143, 000									
Wadsworth, Nev	4, 000	**4,000**								

FLOUR. (Straight full stock, of good sound wheat, 60 pounds of wheat

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	J. F. Sisson & Co.	W. Spiegelberg.	C. H. Searing.	Z. Staab.	N. Reymond.	Frank Lesnet.	S. L. North.
Agencies.										
Blackfeet, Mont	240, 000	**305,200**	4 94							
Cheyenne River, Dak	300, 000	**400,000**								
	100, 000									
Colorado River, Ariz	40, 000									
	15, 000									
	20, 000									
	60, 000									
	55, 000	**55,000**								
Crow, Mont	300, 000	*a***300,000** **500,000**	*a***2 49** *b*2 97							
Crow Creek, Dak	100, 000		2 78	2 60						
Devil's Lake, Dak	63, 700		3 23							
	5, 000	**5,000**								
	58, 700	**58,700**								
Fort Belknap, Mont	150, 000	**150,000**	**4 82**							
Fort Berthold, Dak	160, 000	**160,000**	3 19							
Fort Hall, Idaho	100, 000	**100,000**								
Fort Peck, Mont	500, 000	**500,000**	**3 32**							
Lower Brulé, Dak	200, 000		2 78	2 60						
	100, 000									
Mescalero, N. Mex	200, 000	**200,000**			5 97	**4 58**		4 94		
Navajo, N. Mex	38, 300	**38,300**				**5 12**				
	18, 300				5 43		4 93			
Navajo (school), N. Mex	20, 000				5 43		4 93			

a Present location. *b* New location.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CORNMEAL.

H. C. Slavens.	Lafayette Hominy Mills Company.	N. W. Wells.	J. G. McGannon.	D. Treadway.	W. H. Smith.	E. Griswold.	A. C. Davis.	A. Keys.	H. Franklin.	Frank Palmer.	L. Zeckendorf.	E. Lynes.	W. S. Maxwell.	C. B. Stone.	F. J. Kiesel.	F. L. Benesse.
Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
	2 35															
1 74																
		1 10														
			1 50													
				1 62½	1 62½											
						7 50										

to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour; delivered in 8-ounce osnaburgs.)

H. C. Slavens.	Lafayette Hominy Mills Company.	N. W. Wells.	J. G. McGannon.	D. Treadway.	W. H. Smith.	E. Griswold.	A. C. Davis.	A. Keys.	H. Franklin.	Frank Palmer.	L. Zeckendorf.	E. Lynes.	W. S. Maxwell.	C. B. Stone.	F. J. Kiesel.	F. L. Benesse.
								3 89								
							2 65									
									2 74 2 79 2 99							
											6 23 6 58			6 33		
											6 78 7 10					
											6 23 6 58					
5 94 6 24																
												5 97 6 63	**4 74**			
								*a*2 59								*a*2 50
								*b*2 93								*b***2 75**
							2 55	2 51 2 61	2 74							
							3 25									
										2 49						
										2 64 2 85						
							2 98									
3 05 2 95		**3 00**													3 45	
							3 45									
							2 50	2 49 2 54 2 59								
									2 74 2 79							
4 44 4 74																
5 40																

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. C. Davis.	T. C. Power.	L. H. Maxfield.	E. D. Comings.	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	H. W. Lewis.	G. W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
Ouray, Utah	100,000	**100,000**									5 50
Pima (school), Ariz	21,000	**21,000**					4 63	4 44			
								4 64			
Pine Ridge, Dak	800,000										
San Carlos, Ariz	750,000	**750,000**					5 14	4 84			
								4 96			
Southern Ute, Colo	75,000	**75,000**					4 21	4 24			
Standing Rock, Dak	500,000	**500,000**	**2 75**	2 99							
	200,000										
	100,000										
Uintah Valley, Utah	40,000	**80,000**									5 50
Yankton, Dak	40,000	**40,000**	2 50	2 69							
Cities.											
Ashland, Wis	40,000	**40,000**	**2 60**	2 95	2 99	2 85					
Arkansas City, Kans	1,241,500	**1,241,500**					**2 04**				
	500,000							2 27			
	1,056,000								2 72		
Bismarck, Dak	200,000				2 65						
					2 69						
					2 73						
					2 75						
	319,000				2 80						
	500,000			2 63							
Brainerd, Minn	17,500	**17,500**	2 70	**2 65**	2 74	2 80					
Caldwell, Kans	1,000,000							2 37			
Detroit, Minn	43,030		2 69			2 85					
	46,000			2 63							
	5,000	**51,000**			**2 59**						
	2,380				2 59						
	14,000				2 59						
Duluth, Minn	22,500	**22,500**	**2 35**	2 73	2 74					2 85	2 50
Genoa, Nebr	59,700	**59,700**									
Ignacio, Colo	75,000							2 44			
Lawrence, Kans	98,000	**98,000**					**2 39**				
Park City, Utah	40,000										3 00
	100,000										3 00
Provo City, Utah	100,000										
Rapid City, Dak	400,000	**400,000**									
Rawlins, Wyo	150,000	**150,000**						3 10			**3 00**
Red Fork, Ind. T	49,000	**49,000**					**2 67**	2 96			
Red Rock, Mont	40,000	**50,000**									**3 50**
Rockford, Dak	63,700		3 25		2 99						

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

F. M. Dunbaugh.	F. J. Kiesel.	Fred Walsen.	W. N. Dusenberry.	F. T. Evans.	H. Franklin.	W. S. Fanshawe.	Phillips & Wakefield.	Z. Staab.	A. Kyes.	E. Lynes.	J. D. Rittenhouse.	W. S. Maxwell.	C. B. Stone.	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Johnson.	C. Popper.	J. W. Hugus.
Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
		4 15													**3 47**	4 00	4 39
							4 15			4 19 / 4 74	4 40		5 03	3 88 / 4 24			
				3 46													
										4 33 / 4 83		**3 83¾**	4 88	4 74 / 5 12			
		3 45						2 25 / 3 60									
					3 09												
					3 40												
		4 15													**3 00**	4 00	
									2 49 / 2 40								
3 72																	
	3 25																
	3 25																
	3 10	2 45	2 65														
				2 46 / 2 15 / 2 23 / 2 29 / 2 34 / 2 44 / 2 49		**2 25**											
	4 10																

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. C. Davis.	L. H. Maxfield.	E. D. Comings.	H. C. Slavens.	G. W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.	J. G. McGannon.	M. W. Sheafe.	A. Kyes.	S. F. Gilman.
Cities.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*										
Seneca, Mo	50, 310					$2 42			$2 56			
Sioux City, Iowa	300, 000	**300,000**		$2 75						**$2 07**		
										2 16		
	100, 000			2 50								
	160, 000			2 60								
	200, 000			2 70						2 24		
										2 34		
										2 43		
										2 49		
	500, 000									2 21		
										2 41		
Valentine, Nebr	700, 000	**700,000**	**$2 46**									$2 47
												2 57
	200, 000						$2 54					
							2 59					
							2 63					
							2 69					
	700, 000						2 73	$2 58			$2 61	
											2 56	
											2 49	
Vermillion Lake, Minn	22, 500				$6 00							
Wadsworth, Nev	35, 000	**40,000**						6 35				
Yankton, Dak	500, 000											

FEED. (Clear corn and oats, fresh

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. C. Davis.	L. H. Maxfield.	E. D. Comings.	H. C. Slavens.	G. W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.	J. G. McGannon.	M. W. Sheafe.	A. Kyes.	S. F. Gilman.
Agencies.												
Cheyenne River, Dak	15, 000	**15,000**	**1 75**									
Crow Creek, Dak	10, 000	**10,000**	1 60									
Lower Brulé, Dak	10, 000	**10,000**	1 60									
Cities.												
Ashland, Wis	14, 000	**14,000**										
Brainerd, Minn	14, 000	**14,000**										
Duluth, Minn	8, 000	**8,000**										
Kansas City, Mo	81, 000	**10,000**										
Lawrence, Kans	10, 000											

HARD BREAD. (Best quality used by Army,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. C. Davis.	L. H. Maxfield.	E. D. Comings.	H. C. Slavens.	G. W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.	J. G. McGannon.	M. W. Sheafe.	A. Kyes.	S. F. Gilman.
Kansas City, Kans	193, 500											
Omaha, Nebr	193, 500											
Sioux City, Iowa	193, 500											
Saint Louis, Mo	193, 500	**193,500**										
Wadsworth, Nev	1, 000											

HOMINY. (Good merchantable quality,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. C. Davis.	L. H. Maxfield.	E. D. Comings.	H. C. Slavens.	G. W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.	J. G. McGannon.	M. W. Sheafe.	A. Kyes.	S. F. Gilman.
Agency.												
Navajo Ag'y, N. Mex	1, 200											
Cities.												
Chicago, Ill	42, 980			2 25								
Kansas City, Mo	42, 980			2 15								
	40, 000					2 24						
Sioux City, Iowa	42, 980			2 40								
Saint Louis, Mo	42, 980	**39,000**										
Saint Paul, Minn	42, 980			2 25								

advertise ent of April 23, 1884, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Fremont Milling Company.	E. Griswold.	C. B. Stone.	H. B. Wynn.	T. C. Power.	J. F. Sisson & Co.	C. H. Searing.	S. L. North.	Z. Staab.	Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	D. Treadway.	W. H. Smith.	F. L. Sommer.	L. D. Dozier.	Corle C. & C. Co.	J. Garneau, jr.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$2 65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	**$6 10**	$5 90		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	$2 03	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			2 23												

ground, of good sound grain.)

Fremont Milling Company.	E. Griswold.	C. B. Stone.	H. B. Wynn.	T. C. Power.	J. F. Sisson & Co.	C. H. Searing.	S. L. North.	Z. Staab.	Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	D. Treadway.	W. H. Smith.	F. L. Sommer.	L. D. Dozier.	Corle C. & C. Co.	J. Garneau, jr.
......	......	......	......	$2 19		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	2 09	**$1 50**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	2 09	**1 50**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**2 49**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**2 10**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**2 09**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$1 00**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

furnished in strong boxes, ready for shipment.)

Fremont Milling Company.	E. Griswold.	C. B. Stone.	H. B. Wynn.	T. C. Power.	J. F. Sisson & Co.	C. H. Searing.	S. L. North.	Z. Staab.	Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	D. Treadway.	W. H. Smith.	F. L. Sommer.	L. D. Dozier.	Corle C. & C. Co.	J. Garneau, jr.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 87	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 60
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 50	......	......	......
												3 62½			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$3 45**	......	......	$3 45	......	......
										3 70			3 95		
......	7 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

sound and clean, put up in double bags.)

Fremont Milling Company.	E. Griswold.	C. B. Stone.	H. B. Wynn.	T. C. Power.	J. F. Sisson & Co.	C. H. Searing.	S. L. North.	Z. Staab.	Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	D. Treadway.	W. H. Smith.	F. L. Sommer.	L. D. Dozier.	Corle C. & C. Co.	J. Garneau, jr.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$6 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 35	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**1 87½**	$1 90	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

LARD. ("Prime steam," in tin cans

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George Fowler.	H. O. Armour.	D. Treadway.	L. H. Maxfield.	W. Spiegelberg.	W. J. Powell.	Z. Staab.	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Searing.
Cities.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*									
Chicago, Ills	19, 235			$9 50		$9 00					
	19, 235					9 25					
Kansas City, Mo	9, 000	**19,235**	**$8 50**	9 67½							
Sioux City, Iowa	19, 235					9 50					
Saint Louis, Mo	19, 235				$10 37½			$10 25 10 75			
Saint Paul, Minn	19, 235					9 25					
Navajo, school, N. Mex	500						$16 50		$17 00		

OATS. (Bright and clean, well sacked, and to

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George Fowler.	H. O. Armour.	D. Treadway.	L. H. Maxfield.	W. Spiegelberg.	W. J. Powell.	Z. Staab.	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Searing.
Arkansas City, Kans	5, 000									$1 44	
	3, 200	**3,200**									**$1 20**
Lawrence, Kans	20, 000	**20,000**								1 44	**1 24**
Park City, Utah	20, 000										
Provo City, Utah	20, 000										
Rapid City, Dak	60, 000										
Seneca, Mo	20, 000	**20,000**								**1 44**	
Valentine, Nebr	60, 000	**60,000**									
Wadsworth, Nev.	2, 000										
Agencies.											
Blackfeet, Mont	10, 000	**10,000**									
Crow (present location), Mont	25, 000										
Crow (new location), Mont	25, 000	**25,000**									
Cheyenne River, Dak	50, 000	**50,000**									
Crow Creek, Dak	10, 000	**10,000**									
Lower Brulê, Dak	30, 000	**30,000**									
Mescalero, N. Mex	5, 000	**5,000**					$4 73			3 74	4 67
Nevada, Nev	2, 000	**2,000**									
Flathead, Mont	20, 000	**20,000**									
Fort Belknap, Mont	20, 000	**20,000**									
Fort Peck, Mont	20, 000	**20,000**									
Santee, Neb	24, 000	**24,000**									
Sisseton, Dak	30, 000	**30,000**									
Southern Ute, Colo	21, 900								2 95		
Uintah Valley, Utah	20, 000	**20,000**									

advertisement of April, 23 1884, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

of 5 and 10 pounds net each.)

N. W. Wells.	A. Kyes.	J. G. McGannon.	G. W. Felt.	E. D. Comings.	A. C. Davis.	Theron Nye.	T. C. Power.	J. F. Sisson & Co.	Frank Lesnet.	N. Reymond.	W. J. Wiley.	Fred Walsen.	L. Johnson.	Charles Popper.	E. Griswold.

weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

N. W. Wells.	A. Kyes.	J. G. McGannon.	G. W. Felt.	E. D. Comings.	A. C. Davis.	Theron Nye.	T. C. Power.	J. F. Sisson & Co.	Frank Lesnet.	N. Reymond.	W. J. Wiley.	Fred Walsen.	L. Johnson.	Charles Popper.	E. Griswold.
$1 50															
1 75															
	$1 29														
		$1 55													
1 20	1 44		$1 55	$1 50	$1 45	$1 55									
															$4 00
							$3 49								
	2 14						2 74								
	2 23						2 94								
	1 64				**1 60**		1 69								
	1 40				1 55		1 64	$1 87½							
	1 49				**1 42**		1 64	1 87½							
									$3 69	$4 64					
											$4 15				
							2 87								
							3 64								
							1 98								
	1 29				1 45		1 63								
	1 39			1 50	1 60		1 69								
												$3 95			
4 50												3 95	**$3 50**	$5 00	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

OATMEAL.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. O. Armour.	W. C. Bartle.	L. H. Maxfield.	T. C. Power.	George Fowler.	D. Talmage.
Cities.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*						
Chicago, Ill	9,815							
Kansas City, Mo	9,815							
Saint Louis, Mo	9,815	**5,815**						

PORK.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. O. Armour.	W. C. Bartle.	L. H. Maxfield.	T. C. Power.	George Fowler.	D. Talmage.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*						
Chicago, Ill	706	**128**	**$17 00**			$14 35		
	100				$17 00			
					17 25			
					17 60			
	200				17 50			
	206				17 75			
Kansas City, Mo	706	**198**					**$15 90**	
Saint Louis, Mo	706			$17 00		14 35		
Saint Paul, Minn	100	**140**			**17 50**			
		120			**17 75**			
	200				18 00			
	206				18 50			

RICE. (Good quality,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. O. Armour.	W. C. Bartle.	L. H. Maxfield.	T. C. Power.	George Fowler.	D. Talmage.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
Chicago, Ill	177,900				$5 65			
Kansas City, Mo	177,900				6 25			
New York	177,900	**177,900**			5 37			$4 92
Sioux City, Iowa	177,900				6 00			
Saint Louis, Mo	177,900							
Saint Paul, Minn	177,900				6 00			
Wadsworth, Nev	800							
Agencies.								
Colorado River (school), Ariz	1,000							
Mescalero, N. Mex	5,000							
Navajo, N. Mex	500							
Navajo (school), N. Mex	700							
San Carlos, Ariz	5,000							

SUGAR. (Granulated, in double bags of about 150

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. O. Armour.	W. C. Bartle.	L. H. Maxfield.	T. C. Power.	George Fowler.	D. Talmage.
Cities.								
Ignacio, Colo	3,600							
New York	842,200	**842,200**						
Saint Louis, Mo	842,200							
Wadsworth, Nev	2,500							
Agencis.								
Mescalero, N. Mex	10,000							
Navajo, N. Mex	2,500							
Navajo (school), N. Mex	2,600							
Ouray, Utah	10,000							
Pueblo, N. Mex	240							
Uintah Valley, Utah	8,000							

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

OATMEAL.

A. E. Whyland.	L. Wallace.	G. A. Jahn.	D. Treadway.	E. Griswold.	W. H. Smith.	N. Reymond.	Z. Staab.	L. Zeckendorf.	F. M. Dunbaugh.	G. H. Moller.	L. Johnson.	W. Speigelberg.	G. M. Acklin.	S. L. North.
													$3 00	$2 90
														2 90 3 00 3 10
			$2 62½		$3 25									

PORK.

A. E. Whyland.	L. Wallace.	G. A. Jahn.	D. Treadway.	E. Griswold.	W. H. Smith.	N. Reymond.	Z. Staab.	L. Zeckendorf.	F. M. Dunbaugh.	G. H. Moller.	L. Johnson.	W. Speigelberg.	G. M. Acklin.	S. L. North.

delivered in double bags.)

A. E. Whyland.	L. Wallace.	G. A. Jahn.	D. Treadway.	E. Griswold.	W. H. Smith.	N. Reymond.	Z. Staab.	L. Zeckendorf.	F. M. Dunbaugh.	G. H. Moller.	L. Johnson.	W. Speigelberg.	G. M. Acklin.	S. L. North.
$5 14 5 60	**$5 12½**	$5 04	$5 37½ 5 50 6 37½											
					$6 50									
				$8 00										
								$12 50						
						$10 75	$14 00							
							13 00							
							13 00							
								10 50						

pounds each; or coffee "A" in ordinary sized barrels.)

A. E. Whyland.	L. Wallace.	G. A. Jahn.	D. Treadway.	E. Griswold.	W. H. Smith.	N. Reymond.	Z. Staab.	L. Zeckendorf.	F. M. Dunbaugh.	G. H. Moller.	L. Johnson.	W. Speigelberg.	G. M. Acklin.	S. L. North.
									$13 25					
$6 58 6 83 7 49 7 62	$7 55									**$7 24**				
			$7 30 7 45 7 60											
				$17 00										
						$12 95								
							$12 00							
							12 00							
											$15 47			
												$11 85		
											15 47			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been

SALT. (Good quality,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Searing.	E. D. Comings.	G. W. Felt.	J. G. McGannon.	W. H. Smith.	D. Treadway.	T. C. Power.	E. Griswold.
Cities.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*								
Arkansas City, Kans	24, 800	**24,800**	**$1 20**							
Bismarck, Dak	221, 465			$0 80						
Dakota City, Nebr	2, 800				$1 35					
Lawrence, Kans	3, 900		1 20							
Seneca, Mo	6, 240	**6,240**				**$1 00**				
Saint Louis, Mo	221, 465	**13,000**					**$0 55**	$0 62½		
Sioux City, Iowa	221, 465			65						
Sisseton Station, Dak	2, 150	**2,200**							**$1 40**	
Valentine, Nebr	55, 000				1 23					
Wadsworth, Nev	1, 000	**1,000**								**$7 00**
Agencies.										
Colorado River, Ariz	2, 250 750	**3,000**								
Blackfeet, Mont	2, 000	**2,000**							**4 75**	
Crow, Mont	2, 000	**2,000**							**3 50**	
Devil's Lake, Dak	5, 000								1 89	
Fort Belknap, Mont	3, 000	**3,000**							**4 25**	
Fort Berthold, Dak	4, 000	**4,000**							**1 98**	
Fort Hall, Idaho	2, 500	**2,500**								
Fort Peck, Mont	3, 000	**5,000**							**2 24**	
Lower Brulé, Dak	3, 000	**3,000**							**1 40**	
Mescalero, N. Mex	5, 000	**5,000**	**4 40**							
Navajo and school, N. Mex	1, 900	**1,900**	5 00							
Pima, school, Ariz	500									
San Carlos, Ariz	30, 000	**30,000**	3 51							
Santee, Nebr	2, 000	**2,000**							**1 40**	
Standing Rock, Dak	20, 000	**20,000**			1 64				**1 30**	
Uintah Valley, Utah	4, 000	**4,000**								
Yankton, Dak	12, 000				1 35				1 40	

TEA. (Oolong, superior to

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Searing.	E. D. Comings.	G. W. Felt.	J. G. McGannon.	W. H. Smith.	D. Treadway.	T. C. Power.	E. Griswold.
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.	200									
Cities.										
New York	7, 365	**7,365**								
New York or Saint Louis	7, 365							$0 26 28 30		
Wadsworth, Nev	90									$0 40

TOBACCO. (Navy plug, light color, uniform leaf, sweetened

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Searing.	E. D. Comings.	G. W. Felt.	J. G. McGannon.	W. H. Smith.	D. Treadway.	T. C. Power.	E. Griswold.
New York	500	**500**								
Saint Louis, Mo	500							$0 33 37		

WHEAT. (No. 1, spring or winter, sound, sweet, and clean, weighing not

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Searing.	E. D. Comings.	G. W. Felt.	J. G. McGannon.	W. H. Smith.	D. Treadway.	T. C. Power.	E. Griswold.
Agencies.										
Flathead Agency, Mont	20, 000	**20,000**							$2 98	
Pima Agency, N. Mex	20, 000	**20,000**								

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

packed in strong barrels.)

L. Zeckendorf.	W. S. Maxwell.	C. Popper.	W. Spiegelberg.	N. Reymond.	W. J. Wiley.	E. Lynes.	L. Johnson.	A. E. Whyland.	L. Wallace.	G. M. Acklin.	A. Kyes.	Phillips & Wakefield.	J. D. Rittenhouse.	H. C. Slavens.
$7 00						**$6 95**								
	$7 24													
		$4 00												
			$4 65	$4 44										
			4 60											
6 00														
3 22	4 25				$3 53	3 49								
		5 00					**$4 10**							

fine trade classification.)

L. Zeckendorf.	W. S. Maxwell.	C. Popper.	W. Spiegelberg.	N. Reymond.	W. J. Wiley.	E. Lynes.	L. Johnson.	A. E. Whyland.	L. Wallace.	G. M. Acklin.	A. Kyes.	Phillips & Wakefield.	J. D. Rittenhouse.	H. C. Slavens.
				$0 65										
								$0 24 28 31	$0 23 26	**$0 25** 24				

with best licorice and crushed sugar only enough for preservation.)

L. Zeckendorf.	W. S. Maxwell.	C. Popper.	W. Spiegelberg.	N. Reymond.	W. J. Wiley.	E. Lynes.	L. Johnson.	A. E. Whyland.	L. Wallace.	G. M. Acklin.	A. Kyes.	Phillips & Wakefield.	J. D. Rittenhouse.	H. C. Slavens.
									$0 35 **37** 38 46					

less than 60 pounds to the bushels, put up in strong 2½-bushel single sacks.)

L. Zeckendorf.	W. S. Maxwell.	C. Popper.	W. Spiegelberg.	N. Reymond.	W. J. Wiley.	E. Lynes.	L. Johnson.	A. E. Whyland.	L. Wallace.	G. M. Acklin.	A. Kyes.	Phillips & Wakefield.	J. D. Rittenhouse.	H. C. Slavens.
$2 65						$3 73					**$2 97**	$2 70	**$1 99**	$3 66

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.								
To—	L. Zeckendorf.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.	E. Lynes.	A. B. Havens.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.
Casa Grande, Ariz	*b*$6 53	*ac*$6 39	*d*$5 90	$7 85	**$5 89**				
Colorado River, Ariz		*c*9 66	*b***8 98**	10 90					
San Carlos, Ariz	*e*7 15	*c*7 47	*f***6 79**	7 18	7 30	*g*$6 79			
Colton, Cal			*d***8 00**		8 05				
Hoopa Valley, Cal			*b***9 05**		9 92				
Redding, Cal			*d***6 90**						
Round Valley, Cal			*g***8 60**						
San Francisco, Cal			*d***5 25**						
Tulare, Cal			*d***7 50**						
Southern Ute, Cal		*ac***6 66**		7 24			*a*$7 74		
Bismarck, Dak								*h***$1 12**	*a*$1 23
Chamberlain, Dak							*a*1 62	*h*1 50	*a*1 23
Cheyenne River, Dak								*h***1 25**	*a*1 43
Crow Creek, Dak								*h***1 25**	*a*1 45
Devil's Lake, Dak								*a***1 42**	*a*2 41
Flandreau, Dak								*a***1 60**	*a*1 75
Fort Berthold, Dak								*h***1 55**	*a*1 68
Fort Pierre, Dak								*h***1 10**	*a*1 25
Fort Stevenson, Dak								*h*1 75	*a***1 68**
Lower Brulé, Dak								*h*1 30	*a*1 46
Rockford, Dak								*a***1 25**	*a*1 45
Sisseton, Dak								*a***1 70**	*a*2 00
Standing Rock, Dak								**1 30**	*no*1 63
Yankton Agency, Dak								*h***1 30**	*no*1 56
Yankton, Dak							*a*1 49	*a*1 30	*no*1 56
Chicago, Ill								*a***40**	*an*75
Lewiston, Idaho			**8 50**						8 90
Ross Fork, Idaho									
Muskogee, Ind. T				2 48	**1 75**		*q*2 64		
Red Fork, Ind. T				2 74	**1 70**				
Sioux City, Iowa								*a***70**	*no*84
Arkansas City, Kans		*ac*1 86		2 34	**1 75**		*q*2 73		
Caldwell, Kans		*ac*1 86		2 34	**1 60**		*q*2 73		
Lawrence, Kans		*ac*1 63		1 88			*q*2 10		
Netawaka, Kans		*ac***1 73**		2 34			*q*2 44		
Silver Lake, Kans		*ac***1 73**		2 24			*q*2 44		
White Cloud, Kans		*ac***1 67**		2 34			*q*2 20		
Brainerd, Minn								*a***1 40**	*an*1 60
Detroit, Minn								*a***1 60**	*an*1 85
Duluth, Minn								*a***1 00**	*an*1 50
Vermillion Lake, Minn								*a***2 75**	*an*5 00
Kansas City, Mo		*ad*1 25					*q*1 64		

a All rail.
b Delivered in 60 days.
c Usual running time freight lines.
d Delivered in 30 days.
e Delivered in 65 days.
f Delivered in 80 days.
g Delivered in 90 days.
h Rail and river; freight to be shipped before close of navigation.
i From New York only.
k During navigation; no river risks.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.*

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.					Saint Paul.			Sioux City.			
J. C. McVay.	G. W. Felt.	F. T. Evans.	F. P. Schiffbauer.	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	F. T. Evans.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	F. T. Evans.	J. C. McVay.
					h$0 53	*no*$0 97		*h*$0 65	*no*$0 94		
		ai$1 05			*h*1 00	*no*1 25	*a*$0 80	*h*75	*no*50	*a*$0 40	
$1 40	*i*$1 68	*i*1 65			*h*1 05	*no*1 30	*no*1 00	*h*65	*no*70	*ik*60	*l*$0 75
1 30		*i*1 36			*h*1 05	*no*1 30	1 00	*h*75	*no*60	*k*55	*l*45
					*a*1 00	*an*1 60		*a*1 60	*an*2 10		
		*ai*1 65			*a*1 25	*an*1 60	*a*75	*a*75	*an*75	*a*35	
1 75					*h*1 15	*no*1 05		*h*1 45	*no*1 35		*l*1 15
	*a*1 38	*ik*1 80			*h*60	*no*1 40		*h*60	*no*70	*ik*60	
					*h*1 10	*no*1 05		*h*1 40	*no*1 35		
1 20		*k*1 30			*h*1 00	*no*1 30	*ik*1 00	*h*75	*no*60	*k*45	*l*40
					*a*60	*an*70		*a*1 10	*an*1 10		
					*a*1 00	*an*1 25		*a*1 40	*an*1 50		
*l*1 60	*mn*1 57	*ik*1 60			90	*no*1 15	*ik*80	75	*no*1 00	*k*75	*l*75
					*j*98	*no*1 50	*k*95	*h*79	*no*60	*k*45	
		*ai*1 25			*a*1 00	*no*1 50	*ai*70	*a*25	*no*60	*ai*20	
		43	$*dp*44		*a*35						
				d$6 90							
					*a*60	*no*75					
			*p*1 79								
			*pr*1 86								
			*dp*1 24								
					*a*79	*an*95		*a*1 15	*an*1 50		
					*a*90	*an*1 20		*a*1 25	*an*1 75		
					*a*35	*an*50		*a*95	*an*1 15		
					*a*2 00	*an*4 65		*a*2 50	*an*5 00		
			*dp*99		*a*1 00			*a*60			

l All rail to Missouri; unavoidable accidents on Missouri excepted; during navigation on Missouri.
m Rail to Pierre; thence boat.
n Delivered within reasonable time.
o All rail to Missouri during navigation. Not responsible for unavoidable river accidents; if responsible, 5 cents per 100 extra.
p Rail and water.
q All rail; usual time rail routes, at least 80 miles per day.
r Delivered in 40 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From—	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore,									
To—	A. B. Havens.	H. C. Slavens.	E. D. Comings.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.	T. C. Power.	J. C. McVay.	N. W. Wells.	G. W. Felt.	K. C. Morehouse.
Seneca, Mo	*ac*$2 10	*ad*$1 62		$2 24	**$1 40**					
Arlee, Mont		*ad*5 12	*a***$4 40**			*fg*$4 59				
Billings, Mont			*a*2 90			*fg***2 39**				
Blackfeet, Mont			*h*6 17			*fg***5 64**				
Coal Banks, Mont						*fg***3 50**				
Crow (old), Mont		*ad*4 63	*a*3 45			*fg***3 22**				
Crow (new), Mont		*ad*4 63	*a***3 55**			*fg*3 64				
Fort Belknap, Mont						*g***5 94**				
Fort Benton, Mont						*g***3 50**				
Fort Peck, Mont						*fg***2 22**	*i*$2 35			
Glendive, Mont			*a*2 45			*g***2 35**				
Helena, Mont			*a*3 67			*g***3 65**				
Red Rock, Mont								*e***$6 95**		
Stillwater, Mont			*a***2 45**			*g*2 65				
Dakota City, Nebr			*a*1 10			*af***1 02**			*af*$1 59	
Genoa, Nebr			*a*1 95					*e*3 85	*af***1 90**	
Niobrara, Nebr						*g***1 40**				
Santee, Nebr			*a*1 70			*g***1 40**				
Sidney, Nebr	*a*3 85							*e***3 50**		
Valentine, Nebr	*ac*2 54								*a*1 70	*ajk***$1 35** *ajl***1 50**
Elko, Nev								*e***8 00**		
Wadsworth, Nev								*e***8 00**		
Las Cruces, N. Mex	*ac*5 70			**5 48**						
Las Vegas, N. Mex	*m*5 40			**4 48**						
Manuelito, N. Mex	*ac*7 20			7 48	**5 53**					
Mescalero, N. Mex		*ad*6 12		7 28	**6 00**					
Navajo, N. Mex		*ad***6 77**		7 90						
Santa Fé, N. Mex	*ac*5 40	*ad*5 69		**4 94**						
Carlisle, Pa										
Henrietta, Tex	*m*3 20			2 24	**1 90**					
Wichita Falls, Tex	*m*3 20			2 94	**1 92**					
Ouray, Utah		*ad***8 30**								
Park City, Utah								*e***5 75**		
Provo City, Utah								*e***5 75**		
Salt Lake, Utah								*e***5 75**		
Uintah Valley, Utah		*ad***8 30**								
Ashland, Wis			*a***1 10**			*af*2 24				
Clintonville, Wis			*a***1 25**			*af*2 24				
Rawlins, Wyo								*e***5 50**		
Lewiston, Idaho						*f*8 90				
Forest Grove, Oreg										
Klamath, Oreg										
Pendleton, Oreg										
The Dalles, Oreg										
Sheridan, Oreg										
Toledo, Oreg										
Gray's Harbor, Wash										
Kinney's Station, Wash										
New Tacoma, Wash										
Port Townsend, Wash										
Puyallup Reservation, Wash										
Spokane Falls, Wash						*f***7 90**				
Tenino, Wash										
Tulalip, Wash										
Union City, Wash										

a All rail.
c Usual time of rail routes, at least 80 miles per day.
d Usual running time of freight lines.
e Delivered within 30 days.
f Delivered within reasonable time.
g All rail to Missouri during navigation. No responsibility for unavoidable river accidents; if responsible, 5 cents per 100 extra.
h All rail, and rail and river. Freight must be shipped before close of navigation.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				Saint Paul.				Sioux City.				
C. B. Stone.	L. Spiegelberg.	W. Spiegelberg.	R. A. Robbins.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	K. C. Morehouse.	C. B. Stone.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	J. C. McVay.	K. C. Morehouse.	G. W. Felt.
				a$4 00	*fg*$4 00			*a*$4 40	*f g*4 25			
				*a*2 00	*f g*1 75			*a*2 60	*f g*2 25			
				*h*5 60	*f g*5 05			*h*6 15	*f g*5 35			
					*f g*2 75				*f g*3 00			
				*a*2 90	*f g*2 62			*a*3 55	*f g*3 25			
				*a*2 75	*fg*3 04			*a*3 90	*f g*3 54			
					*f g*5 34				*f g*5 84			
					*f g*2 90				*f g*3 40			
					*f g*1 62				*f g*2 12	*i*$1 60		
				*a*1 85	*f g*1 75			*a*2 35	*f g*2 25			
				*a*3 25	*f g*3 05			*a*3 65	*f g*3 55			
				*a*1 85	*fg*2 00			*a*2 35	*fg*2 50			
				*a*60	*af*80			*a*25	*af*25			
				*a*1 90				*a*1 90				
					*fg*1 40				*fg* 50			
				*a*1 25	*fg*1 40			*a*75	*fg* 50			
						ajkl$1 00					*ajkl*$0 60	*a*$0 85
	a$7 75											
		n$7 43										
	*ad*7 90	*n*7 23										
		*n*6 43										
			0 55									
				*a*1 00	*af* 1 75			*a*1 25	*af* 2 00			
				*a*1 75	*af* 2 25			*a*1 75	*af* 2 49			
8 50							$8 50					
8 00							8 00					
11 90							11 90					
8 00							8 00					
7 50							7 50					
7 50							7 50					
10 00							10 00					
9 20							9 20					
8 50							8 50					
6 00							6 00					
6 00							6 00					
7 00							7 00					
8 50							8 50					
7 00							7 00					
8 00							8 00					
9 00							9 00					

i All rail to Missouri; unavoidable accidents on Missouri excepted; during navigation on Missouri River.
j Delivered in 45 days.
k From New York only.
l From Philadelphia and Baltimore.
m All rail, usual time rail routes, at least 80 miles per day.
n Delivered in 30 to 60 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Chicago.					
To—	L. Zeckendorf.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.	E. Lynes.
Casa Grande, Ariz	*b*$6 43	*ac*$5 54	*d*$5 90	$7 75	**$5 50**	
Colorado River, Ariz		*ac*9 36	*b***8 98**	10 80		
San Carlos, Ariz	*e*7 05	*ac*6 87	*f*6 79	6 84	6 95	*g***$6 49**
Colton, Cal			*d*8 00		**7 30**	
Hoopa Valley, Cal			*b***9 05**		9 15	
Redding, Cal			*d***6 90**			
Round Valley, Cal			*g***8 60**			
San Francisco, Cal			*d***5 25**			
Tulare, Cal			*d***7 50**			
Southern Ute, Col		*ac***6 36**		7 24		
Bismarck, Dak						
Chamberlain, Dak						
Cheyenne River, Dak						
Crow Creek, Dak						
Devil's Lake, Dak						
Flandrean, Dak						
Fort Berthold, Dak						
Fort Pierre, Dak						
Fort Stevenson, Dak						
Lower Brulé, Dak						
Rockford, Dak						
Sisseton, Dak						
Standing Rock, Dak						
Yankton Agency, Dak						
Yankton, Dak						
Ross Fork, Idaho						
Muskogee, Ind. T				2 32	**1 25**	
Red Fork, Ind. T				2 54	**1 12**	
Sioux City, Iowa						
Arkansas City, Kans		*ac*1 46		1 94	1 50	
Caldwell, Kans		*ac*1 46		1 94	1 48	
Lawrence, Kans		*ac*1 33		1 68		
Netawaka, Kans		*ac***1 43**		2 14		
Silver Lake, Kans		*ac***1 43**		2 04		
White Cloud, Kans		*ac***1 33**		2 14		
Brainerd, Minn						
Detroit, Minn						
Duluth, Minn						
Vermillion Lake, Minn						
Kansas City, Mo						

a All rail.
b Delivered in 60 days.
c Usual running time freight lines,
d Delivered in 30 days.
e Delivered in 65 days.
f Delivered in 80 days.
g Delivered in 90 days.
h Usual time for all rail rates, not less than 80 miles per day.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.								San Francisco.
A. B. Havens.	F. T. Evans.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	J. C. McVay.	George W. Felt.	F. P. Schiffbauer.	N. W. Wells.	C. B. Stone.
								d$5 90
								*b*5 90
								*f*6 00
								*a*3 69
								*b*3 85
								*d*2 00
								*g*2 90
								*a*2 90
ah$7 29								
		i$0 80	*j*$*k*1 27					
*ah*79	*a*$0 60	*i*1 00	*jk*93					
	1 00	*i*95	*jk*1 27	*l*$0 95	*km*$1 34			
	1 00	*i*95	*jk*1 10	*l*80				
		*a*1 12	*ak*2 09					
	*a*1 00	*a*1 30	*ak*1 40					
		*i*1 25	*jk*1 49	*l*1 35				
	*mn*1 10	*i*60	*jk*1 05		*ak*1 00			
		*i*1 40	*jk*1 49					
	*n*1 00	*i*1 00	*jk*1 10	*l*75				
		*a*1 00	*ak*1 10					
		*a*1 40	*ak*1 65					
	*n*90	1 00	*jk*1 30	*l*1 20	*ko*1 33			
	*n*80	*i*1 05	*jk*1 20					
*a*74	*a*65	*a*1 00	*jk*1 20					
							d$6 60	4 00
*ah*2 30								
		*a*40	*jk*75					
*ah*2 09						*ap*$1 30		
*ah*2 09						*ap*1 34		
*ah*1 25						*ad*69		
*ah*1 60								
*ah*1 60								
*ah*1 45								
		*a*1 16	*k*1 25					
		*a*1 25	*ak*1 50					
		*a*60	*ak*1 15					
		*a*2 50	*ak*4 65					
*ah*1 00						*ad*59		

i Rail and river; freight to be shipped before close of navigation.
j All rail to Missour during navigation. Not responsible for unavoidable river accidents; if responsible, 5 cents per 100 extra.
k Delivered within reasonable time.
l All rail to Missouri; unavoidable accidents on Missouri excepted; during navigation on Missouri.
m From New York only.
n During navigation; no river risk.
o Rail to Pierre; thence boat.
p Delivered in 40 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Chicago.				
To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.	A. B. Havens.
Seneca, Mo	*ac*$1 33		$2 04	**$1 23**	*ab*$1 80
Arlee, Mont	*ac*4 72				
Billings, Mont					
Blackfeet, Mont					
Coal Banks, Mont					
Crow (old), Mont	*ac*4 13				
Crow (new), Mont	*ac*4 13				
Fort Belknap, Mont					
Fort Benton, Mont					
Fort Peck, Mont					
Glendive, Mont					
Helena, Mont					
Red Rock, Mont					
Stillwater, Mont					
Dakota City, Nebr					
Genoa, Nebr					
Niobrara, Nebr					
Santee, Nebr					
Sidney, Nebr					*a***3 30**
Valentine, Nebr					*ab*1 89
Elko, Nev					
Wadsworth, Nev					
Las Cruces, N. Mex			5 28	5 25	*ab***5 20**
Las Vegas, N. Mex			**4 28**		*ab*4 70
Manuelito, N. Mex			7 28	**4 97**	*ab*6 90
Mescalero, N. Mex	*ac***5 82**		7 08	5 95	
Navajo, N. Mex	*ac***6 42**		7 80		
Santa Fé, N. Mex	*ac*5 39		4 74		*ab***4 60**
Henrietta, Tex			2 04	**1 75**	*ab*2 95
Wichita Falls, Tex			2 64	**1 75**	*ab*2 95
Ouray, Utah	*ac***7 92**				
Park City, Utah					
Provo City, Utah					
Salt Lake, Utah					
Uintah Valley, Utah	*ac***7 92**				
Ashland, Wis					
Clintonville, Wis					
Rawlins, Wyo					
Lewiston, Idaho		*g***$8 50**			
Forest Grove, Oreg		*h***8 00**			
Klamath, Oreg		*m***11 90**			
Pendleton, Oreg		*n***8 00**			
The Dalles, Oreg		*h***7 50**			
Sheridan, Oreg		*h***7 50**			
Toledo, Oreg		*o***10 00**			
Gray's Harbor, Wash		*o***9 20**			
Kinney's Station, Wash		**8 50**			
New Tacoma, Wash		*h***6 00**			
Port Townsend, Wash		*h***6 00**			
Puyallup Reservation, Wash		*h***7 00**			
Spokane Falls, Wash		8 50			
Tenino, Wash		**7 00**			
Tulalip, Wash		*n***8 00**			
Union City, Wash		*n***9 00**			

a All rail.
b Usual time rail routes, at least 80 miles per day.
c Usual running time freight lines.
d All rail to Missouri during navigation. No responsibility for unavoidable river accidents; if responsible, 5 cents per 100 extra.
e Delivered in reasonable time.
f All rail to Missouri; unavoidable accidents on Missouri excepted during navigation on Missouri.
g Delivered in 80 days.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.								San Francisco.
E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	J. C. McVay.	George W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	L. Spiegelberg.	W. Spiegelberg.	C. B. Stone.
a$4 10	de$4 24							
a2 60	de2 09							
a5 85	de5 34							
	de3 20							
a3 15	de2 92							
a3 10	de3 34							
	de5 64							
	de3 20							
	de1 92	f$1 90						
a2 10	de2 05							
a3 35	de3 35							
				g6 70				
a2 15	de2 35							
a75	ae99		ae$1 25					
a1 71			ae1 56	g3 85				
	de1 10							
a1 20	de1 10							
				g3 50				
			a1 36		ahik$0 85			
				g8 00				g$4 00
				g8 00				a4 00
						$7 60		
							l$7 43	
						ac7 75	l7 23	
							l6 43	
				g5 50				
				g5 50				
				g5 50				
a58	ae1 99							
a76	ae1 99							
				g5 25				
	e8 90							g4 00
								h2 70
								7 00
								4 00
								3 00
								3 70
								4 90
								4 40
								4 90
								95
								95
								1 80
	e7 90							4 60
								3 25
								3 40
								3 85

h Delivered in 45 days.
i From New York only.
k From Philadelphia and Baltimore.
l Delivered in 30 to 60 days.
m Delivered in 120 days.
n Delivered in 60 days.
o Delivered in 100 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Saint Louis.				
To—	L. Zeckendorf.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.
Casa Grande, Ariz	*a*$6 43	*bc*$5 84	*d*$5 90	$7 75	**$5 40**
Colorado River, Ariz		*b*9 36	*a***8 98**	10 80	
San Carlos, Ariz	*e*7 05	*bc*6 87	*f*6 79	6 84	6 80
Colton, Cal			*d*8 00		**7 15**
Hoopa Valley, Cal			*a***9 05**		9 08
Redding, Cal			*d***6 90**		
Round Valley, Cal			*g***8 60**		
San Francisco, Cal			*d***5 25**		
Tulare, Cal			*d***7 50**		
Southern Ute, Colo		*bc***6 26**		7 24	
Bismarck, Dak					
Chamberlain, Dak					
Cheyenne River, Dak					
Crow Creek, Dak					
Devil's Lake, Dak					
Flandreau, Dak					
Fort Berthold, Dak					
Fort Pierre, Dak					
Fort Stevenson, Dak					
Lower Brulé, Dak					
Rockford, Dak					
Sisseton, Dak					
Standing Rock, Dak					
Yankton Agency, Dak					
Yankton, Dak					
Chicago, Ill					
Ross Fork, Idaho					
Muskogee, Ind. T				2 32	**1 15**
Red Fork, Ind. T				2 54	**98**
Sioux City, Iowa					
Arkansas City, Kans			*bc*1 34	1 94	1 20
Caldwell, Kans		*bc*1 34		1 94	**1 18**
Lawrence, Kans		*bc*1 23		1 68	
Netawaka, Kans		*bc*1 33		2 14	
Silver Lake, Kans		*bc*1 33		2 04	
White Cloud, Kans		*bc*1 43		2 14	
Brainerd, Minn					
Detroit, Minn					
Duluth, Minn					
Vermillion Lake, Minn					
Kansas City, Mo					
Seneca, Mo		1 23		2 04	**98**

a Delivered in 60 days.
b All rail
c Usual running time freight lines.
d Delivered in 30 days.
e Delivered in 65 days.
f Delivered in 80 days.
g Delivered in 90 days.
h Usual time for all-rail routes not less than 80 miles per day.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*— Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.						
E. Lynes.	A. B. Havens.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	George W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.	F. P. Schiff bauer.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
g$6 49	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	*bh*$7 38	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	*i*$0 90	*jk*$1 55	...	...	...
...	*bh*1 55	*i*1 10	*jk*1 15	...	...	...
...	...	*i*1 10	*jk*1 55	*kl*$1 68	...	...
...	...	*i*1 10	*jk*1 45	...	...	...
...	...	*b*1 25	*bk*2 45	...	...	...
...	...	*b*1 40	*bk*1 75	...	...	...
...	...	*i*1 65	*jk*1 68	...	...	...
...	...	*i*1 10	*jk*1 35	*bk*1 38	...	...
...	...	*i*1 60	*jk*1 68	...	...	...
...	...	*i*1 20	*jk*1 40	...	...	...
...	...	*b*1 10	*bk*1 40	...	...	...
...	...	*b*1 55	*bk*2 00	...	...	...
...	...	1 30	*jk*1 55	*km*1 68	...	...
...	...	*i*99	*jk*1 45	...	...	...
...	*b*1 24	*b*1 10	*jk*1 45	...	...	...
...	...	*b*50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8 90	...	*b*$6 60	...
...	*bh*1 75	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	*bh*95	*b*60	*jk*1 00	...	...	...
...	*bh*1 89	...	...	...	...	*bn*$1 20
...	*bh*1 89	...	...	...	...	*bn*1 27
...	*bh*1 24	...	...	...	...	*bd*62
...	*bh*1 30	...	...	...	...	...
...	*bh*1 30	...	...	...	...	...
...	*bh*1 10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	*b*1 20	*k*1 40	...	...	...
...	...	*b*1 35	*bk*1 65	...	...	...
...	...	*b*1 00	*kk*1 50	...	...	...
...	...	*b*2 75	*bk*5 00	...	...	...
...	*bh*1 00	...	...	...	...	*bd*54
...	*bh*1 30	...	...	...	...	...

i Rail and river freight to be shipped before close of navigation.
j All rail to Missouri; during navigation not responsible for unavoidable river accidents; if responsible, 5 cents per 100 extra.
k Delivered in reasonable time.
l From New York only.
m Rail to Pierre, thence boat.
n Delivered in 40 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Kansas City.				
To—	L. Zeckendorf.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.
Casa Grande, Ariz	*a*$6 23	*bc*$5 34	*d*$5 50	$7 55	**$5 32**
Colorado River, Ariz		*bc*8 83	*a***8 58**	10 60	
San Carlos, Ariz	*e*6 70	*bc*6 62	*f*6 49	6 71	6 50
Colton, Cal			*d*8 00		**7 15**
Hoopa Valley, Cal			*b*9 05		**8 86**
Redding, Cal			*d***6 90**		
Round Valley, Cal			*g***8 60**		
San Francisco, Cal			*d***5 25**		
Tulare, Cal			*d***7 50**		
Southern Ute, Colo		*bc***5 75**		6 99	
Bismarck, Dak					
Chamberlain, Dak					
Cheyenne River, Dak					
Crow Creek, Dak					
Devil's Lake, Dak					
Flandreau, Dak					
Fort Berthold, Dak					
Fort Pierre, Dak					
Fort Stevenson, Dak					
Lower Brulé, Dak					
Rockford, Dak					
Sisseton, Dak					
Standing Rock, Dak					
Yankton Agency, Dak					
Yankton, Dak					
Lewiston, Idaho			**8 50**		
Ross Fork, Idaho					
Muskogee, Ind. T				2 32	**1 05**
Red Fork, Ind. T				2 54	**1 30**
Sioux City, Iowa					
Arkansas City, Kans		*bn*1 08		1 54	1 18
Caldwell, Kans		*bc*1 08		1 54	1 15
Lawrence, Kans		*bc*50		98	
Netawaka, Kans		*bc*74		1 98	
Silver Lake, Kans		*bc*78		1 88	
White Cloud, Kans		*bc*85		1 98	
Brainerd, Minn					
Detroit, Minn					
Duluth, Minn					
Vermillion Lake, Minn					
Seneca, Mo		*bc*1 33		2 04	**1 10**

a Delivered in 60 days.
b All rail.
c Usual running time freight lines.
d Delivered in 30 days.
e Delivered in 65 days.
f Delivered in 80 days.
g Delivered in 90 days.
h Usual time for rail routes, not less than 80 miles per day.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.						
E. Lynes.	A. B. Havens.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	George W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.	F. P. Schiffbauer.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
g$6 39	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	*h*$6 38	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*i*$1 25	*jk*$1 55	....	....	....
....	*bh*1 40	*i*1 10	*jk*1 15	....	....	....
....	....	*i*1 40	*jk*1 55	*kl*$1 68	....	....
....	....	*i*1 40	*jk*1 45	....	....	....
....	....	*b*1 40	*bk*2 45	....	....	....
....	....	*b*1 75	*bk*1 75	....	....	....
....	....	*i*1 85	*jk*1 68	....	....	....
....	....	*i*1 65	*jk*1 35	*bk*1 38	....	....
....	....	*i*1 70	*jk*1 68	....	....	....
....	....	*i*1 20	*jk*1 40	....	....	....
....	....	*b*1 25	*bk*1 40	....	....	....
....	....	*b*1 65	*bk*2 00	....	....	....
....	....	1 30	*jk*1 55	*km*1 68	....	....
....	....	*i*1 05	*jk*1 45	....	....	....
....	....	*b*1 10	*jk*1 45	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	*di*$6 60	....
....	*bh*1 75	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	*bh*55	*b*60	*jk*1 00	....	....	....
....	*bh*1 35	....	....	....	....	*bn*$0 89
....	*bh*1 35	....	....	....	....	*no*99
....	*bh*40	....	....	....	....	*bd*19
....	*bh*65	....	....	....	....	....
....	*bh*65	....	....	....	....	....
....	*bh*55	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*b*1 90	....	....	....	....
....	....	*b*1 80	....	....	....	....
....	....	*b*1 90	....	....	....	....
....	....	*b*3 00	....	....	....	....
....	*bh*1 20	....	....	....	....	....

i Rail and river; freight to be shipped before close of navigation.
j All rail to Missouri; during navigation not responsible for unavoidable river accidents; if responsible, 5 cents per 100 extra.
k Delivered in reasonable time.
l From New York only.
m Rail to Pierre, thence boat.
n Delivered in 40 days.
o Rail and water.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Saint Louis.				
To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.	A. B. Havens.
Arlee, Mont	*ab* $5 12				
Billings, Mont					
Blackfeet, Mont					
Coal Banks, Mont					
Crow (old), Mont	*ab* 4 43				
Crow (new), Mont	*ab* 4 43				
Fort Belknap, Mont					
Fort Benton, Mont					
Fort Peck, Mont					
Glendive, Mont					
Helena, Mont					
Red Rock, Mont					
Stillwater, Mont					
Dakota City, Nebr					
Genoa, Nebr					
Niobrara, Nebr					
Santee, Nebr					
Sidney, Nebr					*a* **$3 20**
Valentine, Nebr					*ag* 1 90
Elko, Nev					
Wadsworth, Nev					
Las Cruces, N. Mex			$5 28	**$5 10**	*ag* 5 25
Las Vegas, N. Mex			**4 28**		*ag* 4 90
Manuelito, N. Mex			7 28	**4 70**	*ag* 6 90
Mescalero, N. Mex	*ab* **5 72**		7 08	5 85	
Navajo, N. Mex	*ab* **5 92**		7 80		
Santa Fé, N. Mex	*ab* 5 29		4 74		*ag* **4 40**
Henrietta, Tex			2 04	**1 55**	*ag* 2 45
Wichita Falls, Tex			2 64	**1 50**	*ag* 2 45
Ouray, Utah	*ab* **7 82**				
Park City, Utah					
Provo City, Utah					
Salt Lake, Utah					
Uintah Valley, Utah	*ab* **7 82**				
Ashland, Wis					
Clintonville, Wis					
Rawlins, Wyo					
Lewiston, Idaho		*f* **$8 50**			
Forest Grove, Oreg		*j* **8 00**			
Klamath, Oreg		*l* **11 90**			
Pendleton, Oreg		*m* **8 00**			
The Dalles, Oreg		*j* **7 50**			
Sheridan, Oreg		*j* **7 50**			
Toledo, Oreg		*n* **10 00**			
Gray's Harbor, Wash		*n* **9 20**			
Kinney's Station, Wash		*c* **8 50**			
New Tacoma, Wash		*j* **6 00**			
Port Townsend, Wash		*j* **6 00**			
Puyallup Reservation, Wash		*j* **7 00**			
Spokane Falls, Wash		*j* 8 50			
Tenino, Wash		*j* **7 00**			
Tulalip, Wash		*m* **8 00**			
Union City, Wash		*m* **9 00**			

a All rail.
b Usual running time of freight lines.
c All rail to Missouri; during navigation not responsible for unavoidable river accidents; if responsible, 5 cents per 100 extra.
d Delivered in reasonable time.
e All rail and rail and river. Freight must be shipped before close of navigation.
f Delivered in 30 days.
g Usual time of rail routes; at least 80 miles per day.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.						
E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	Geo. W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	L. Spiegelberg.	W. Spiegelberg.
a $4 60	*cd* $4 25					
a 3 00	*cd* 2 10					
e 6 27	*cd* 5 64					
	cd 3 50					
a 3 75	*cd* 2 99					
a 4 10	*cd* 3 34					
	cd 5 64					
	cd 3 20					
	cd 1 92					
a 2 40	*cd* 2 35					
a 3 75	*cd* 3 65					
			f $6 70			
a 2 75	*cd* 2 65					
a 90	*ad* 1 32	*ad* $1 52				
a 1 90		*ad* 1 60	*f* 3 85			
	cd 1 30					
a 1 30	*cd* 1 30					
			f 3 50			
		a 1 70		*ahij* $1 25		
			f 8 00			
			f 8 00			
					ag $7 60	
						k $7 43
					ab 7 75	*k* 7 23
						k 6 43
			f 5 50			
			f 5 50			
			f 5 50			
a 88	*ad* 2 24					
a 1 00	*ad* 2 49					
			f 5 25			
	d 8 90					
	d 7 90					

h From New York only.
i From Philadelphia and Baltimore.
j Delivered in 45 days.
k Delivered in 30 to 60 days.
l Delivered in 120 days.
m Delivered in 60 days.
n Delivered in 100 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Kansas City.				
To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.	A. B. Havens.
Arlee, Mont	*ab* $5 12				
Billings, Mont					
Blackfeet, Mont					
Coal Banks, Mont					
Crow (old), Mont	*ab* 4 33				
Crow (new), Mont	*ab* 4 33				
Fort Belknap, Mont					
Fort Benton, Mont					
Fort Peck, Mont					
Glendive, Mont					
Helena, Mont					
Red Rock, Mont					
Stillwater, Mont					
Dakota City, Nebr					
Genoa, Nebr					
Niobrara, Nebr					
Santee, Nebr					
Sidney, Nebr					*a* **$2 65**
Valentine, Nebr					*ag* 1 45
Elko, Nev					
Wadsworth, Nev					
Las Cruces, N. Mex			$4 98	$5 00	*ag* **4 40**
Las Vegas, N. Mex			3 98		*ag* **3 40**
Manuelito, N. Mex			6 98	**4 70**	*ag* 5 40
Mescalero, N. Mex	*ab* **5 22**		6 78	5 60	
Navajo, N. Mex	*ab* **5 82**		7 60		
Santa Fé, N. Mex	*a* 4 89		4 64		*ag* **3 50**
Henrietta, Tex			1 84	**1 40**	*ag* 2 45
Wichita Falls, Tex			2 44	**1 40**	*ag* 2 45
Ouray, Utah	*ab* **7 32**				
Park City, Utah					
Provo City, Utah					
Salt Lake, Utah					
Uintah Valley, Utah	*ab* **7 32**				
Ashland, Wis					
Clintonville, Wis					
Rawlins, Wyo					
Lewiston, Idaho		*f* **$8 50**			
Forest Grove, Oreg		*j* **8 00**			
Klamath, Oreg		*l* **11 90**			
Pendleton, Oreg		*m* **8 00**			
The Dalles, Oreg		*j* **7 50**			
Sheridan, Oreg		*j* **7 50**			
Toledo, Oreg		*n* **10 00**			
Gray's Harbor, Wash		*n* **9 20**			
Kinney's Station, Wash		*o* **8 50**			
New Tacoma, Wash		*j* **6 00**			
Port Townsend, Wash		*j* **6 00**			
Puyallup Reservation, Wash		*j* **7 00**			
Spokane Falls, Wash		*j* **8 50**			
Tenino, Wash		*j* **7 00**			
Tulalip, Wash		*m* **8 00**			
Union City, Wash		*m* **9 00**			

a All rail.
b Usual running time of freight lines.
c All rail and river and rail. Freight must be shipped before close of navigation.
d All rail to Missouri; during navigation no responsibility for unavoidable river accidents; if responsible, 5 cents per 100 extra.
e Delivered in reasonable time.
f Delivered in 30 days.
g Usual time of rail routes; at least 80 miles per day.
h From New York only.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.}

Kansas City.						
E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	Geo. W. Felt.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	L. Spiegelberg.	W. Spiegelberg.
a$4 60						
*a*3 00						
*c*6 27						
*a*3 90	*de*$2 99					
*a*4 10	*de*3 34					
	*de*5 64					
	*de*1 92					
*a*2 55						
*a*3 75						
			f$6 70			
*a*2 75						
*a*1 00		*ae*$1 52				
*a*1 90		*ae*1 90	*f*3 85			
	*de*1 30					
*a*1 50	*de*1 30					
			*f*3 50			
		*a*1 70		*ahj*$0 85		
			*f*8 00			
			*f*8 00			
					a$7 35	
						k$7 43
					*ab*7 50	*k*7 23
						*k*6 43
			*f*5 50			
			*f*5 50			
			*f*5 50			
*a*1 25						
*a*1 25						
			*f*5 25			

i From Philadelphina and Baltimore.
j Delivered in 45 days.
k Delivered in 30 to 60 days.
l Delivered in 120 days.
m Delivered in 60 days.
n Delivered in 100 days.
o Delivered in 90 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Bismarck.			Yankton.			Chamberlain.	
To—	T. C. Power.	J. C. McVay.	F. T. Evans.	T. C. Power.	F. T. Evans.	J. C. McVay.	F. T. Evans.	T. C. Power.
Bismarck, Dak				**$1 30**			**$0 75**	$1 00
Chamberlain, Dak	**$1 00**			50	**$0 35**			
Cheyenne River, Dak	75		**$0 50**	80	**60**	$0 75	**40**	60
Crow Creek, Dak	1 00		**50**	70	50	**45**	**25**	35
Devil's Lake, Dak								
Flandreau, Dak					**35**		**40**	
Fort Berthold, Dak	**35**	$0 35		1 65		**1 35**		**1 40**
Fort Pierre, Dak	75		**50**	70	**60**		**35**	40
Fort Stevenson, Dak	**35**			**1 65**				**1 40**
Lower Brulé, Dak	1 00		**60**	70	**45**	40	**25**	30
Rockford, Dak								
Sisseton, Dak								
Standing Rock, Dak	40	**30**	34	1 00		**75**	**55**	80
Yankton Agency, Dak	1 00		**70**	60	**30**		**35**	50
Yankton, Dak	**1 00**							**50**
Ross Fork, Idaho								
Sioux City, Iowa	**1 30**			**60**				**50**
Arlee, Mont								
Blackfeet, Mont	*ab***4 55**							
Coal Banks, Mont	*a***2 00**							**3 00**
Crow (old), Mont	*a***2 12**							
Crow (new), Mont	*a***2 52**							
Fort Belknap, Mont	*a***4 84**							
Fort Benton, Mont	*a***2 40**							
Fort Peck, Mont	*a*1 25	*c***75**				**1 60**		
Glendive, Mont	*a***1 75**							
Helena, Mont	*ab***3 55**							
Red Rock, Mont								
Stillwater, Mont	*ab***2 00**							
Dakota City, Nebr								
Genoa, Nebr								
Niobrara, Nebr	*ab***1 00**			**40**				**50**
Santee, Nebr	*ab***1 00**			**40**				**50**
Sidney, Nebr								
Valentine, Nebr								
Mescalero, N. Mex								
Elko, Nev								
Wadsworth, Nev								
Klamath, Oreg								
Ouray, Utah								
Park City, Utah								
Provo City, Utah								
Salt Lake, Utah								
Uintah, Utah								
Rawlins, Wyo								

a All rail to Missouri. *b* Delivered in reasonable time.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Fort Pierre.			Omaha.					Salt Lake.	Park City.	Las Cruces.		Las Vegas.	Redding.
F. T. Evans.	T. C. Power.	G. W. Felt.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	G. W. Felt.	E. D. Conings.	H. C. Slavens.	H. C. Slavens.	N. Raymond.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Haywood.	C. B. Stone.
$0 60	$0 75												
35	50												
30	50	$0 40											
30	35												
	1 25												
	1 25												
35	50												
50	65	60											
60	80												
	80												
				$5 65									
	70						**$0 40**						
			$4 50										
			5 50										
	bc **2 75**		**3 25**										
			3 50										
			3 84										
			6 00										
				5 65									
				2 00									
	bc **80**												
	bc **80**												
				3 00									
					$0 80	$0 85							
										$1 15	$1 80	**$2 80**	
				8 00									
				8 00									
													$5 00
								$3 98	**$3 98**				
				5 00									
				5 00									
				5 00									
								3 98	**3 98**				
				4 65									

c All rail to Missouri. Accidents to Missouri excepted during navigation on Missouri.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 1. BLANKETS—ALL WOOL, MACKINAC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. F. Pippey.	T. H. Langford.	H. Heynemann.	John Dobson.	E. F. Church.	Aug. Thomas.	James Talcott.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	San Francisco.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
2-point, indigo blue, 42 x 56 in., 5¼ lbs........pairs.	1,500	**710**	$0 58 60 62	$2 88¾	$0 68	**$2 62½**	....	.....	.....
2½-point, indigo blue, 54 x 66 in., 6 lbs........pairs.	5,500	**5,447**	58 60 62	3 30	68	**3 00**	....	.....	.....
3-point, indigo blue, 60 x 72 in., 8 lbs........pairs.	15,000	**12,150**	58 60 62	4 40	68	**4 00**	....	.....	.....

CLASS 2.—WOOLEN GOODS.

	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. F. Pippey.	T. H. Langford.	H. Heynemann.	John Dobson.	E. F. Church.	Aug. Thomas.	James Talcott.
Cassimere, medium weight, dark colors, 6-4........yds.	2,800	**2,710**	**1 30** 1 40 1 50	....	1 65	....	$1 00 1 12½ 1 21 2 09	$1 30 1 40	$2 50
Cheviot........do..	9,000	....	34	....	1 45	....	....	.....	.....
		5,865	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Cloth, saved list, blue........do..	4,000	**800**	....	....	2 25	**1 20**	....	1 10 1 15	.....
Cloth, saved list, scarlet........do..	3,000	**790**	....	....	.....	**1 20**	....	1 15	.....
Flannel, blue, twilled........do..	33,000	....	....	31.82 31.95	33 42	....	33½	.....	.....
		34,000	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Flannel, red, twilled........do	22,000	**24,235**	....	31.82 31.95 33.45	34	25	35 31.43 32½	.....	.....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for furnishing goods for the Indian service.*

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	S. J. Newell.	W. E. Tefft.	S. B. Brown.	H. B. Claflin.	J. A. Robinson.	J. G. Carruth.	T. A. Ashburner.	William Stover.	J. R. Woodruff.	H. H. Tobey.	S. M. Milliken.	B. C. Potts.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
CLASS 2.—WOOLEN GOODS.												
$1 24	$1 37 1/2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
06 3/4	......	$0 07.49	$0 07 1/5 08 1/5 09 3/5 16 1/2 24 3/10 28 1/4 36 1/2 40	$0 07 1/4 07 1/2 **10**	$0 06 9/10 08.35	$0 08.65	$0 09 3/4	$0 08 1/5	......	......	......	......
......	......	......										
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	24.37 25.24 26.37 27.87 30.2'	25.45 26.35 27.85 28.45 29.45 31 7/10 **30 1/5**	26.95 27.72 28.71 29.70 30.69 31 3/4 33 1/5	......	......	26 1/2 to 30	32 3/10	$0 27 3/4 29 5/10 31 5/8	$0 26 1/2 31 33	$0 29 30 31 32 35 38	$0 30.45
......	......	......										
......	......	24.37 25.24 26.37 27.87 30.24	**30 1/5** 25.45 31 7/10	28.71 29.70 30.69	......	......	26 1/2 to 28 1/2	32 3/10	27 3/4 29.25 31 5/8	26 1/2 31 33	29 30 32 35 38	30.45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. H. Langford.	P. F. Phillips.	S. B. Brown.	H. B. Claflin.	R. Bishop.	E. F. Gibson.	J. A. Robinson.	W. Whiteside.	J. G. Carruth.	G. A. Townley.
			Points of delivery.									
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
			Cts.	*Cts.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*	*Dol.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*	*Dolls.*
Hose, children's, woolen, medium .....doz.	1,400	**1,274**	.....	.....	1 78 1 79 1 86 1 89	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	......
Hose, misses', woolen, medium.........doz.	300	**748**	.....	.....	....	....	1 57 2 17	....	.....	....	.....	......
Hose, women's, woolen, medium.........doz.	2,000	....	.....	.....	2 28	....	1 83	....	.....	....	.....	......
		1,818	.....	.....	**2 36** 2 50 2 56 2 68		2 53 2 55 2 65					
Linsey, plaid......yds.	65,000	**20,000**	$11\frac{94}{100}$	$10\frac{92}{100}$	$12\frac{9}{10}$	**$13\frac{7}{10}$**	...	.10	$12\frac{95}{100}$	$13\frac{45}{100}$	$12\frac{91}{100}$	$13\frac{47}{100}$
		49,880	$13\frac{74}{100}$	.....	....	$12\frac{1}{5}$	....	....	.....	....	$13\frac{1}{5}$ $13\frac{45}{100}$	$12\frac{49}{100}$
Mittens, woolen, medium............doz.	800	**623**	.....	.....	**2 48**	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	......
		50	.....	.....	2 54 2 60 2 65 2 75 2 85	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	......
Scarfs, small ......doz.	300	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	......
		404	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	......
Scarfs, large ......doz.	650	**621½**	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	......
Shawls, 10-4...........	10,000	**9,693**	.....	.....	1 23 2 40 1 24 1 17 1 29 1 33	**1 12** 1 25	....	....	.....	1 22½ 1 32½ 1 42½	.....	1 23 1 32¼ 1 48

a 539 offered. *b* 100 dozen offered. *c* 1,000 dozen offered. *d* 300 dozen offered.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

T. A. Ashburner.	H. C. Childs.	E. F. Krewson.	James Talcott.	Benjamin Allen.	B. R. Bayne.	R. A. Robbins.	William Stover.	Hillabrandt & Ormiston.	E. J. Chaffee.	T. S. Fuller.	H. Heynemann.	John Dobson.	J. R. Michael.	F. H. Smith.	H. Maxwell.	A. M. Snedeker.	C. C. Lima, jr.
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	San Francisco.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Dolls.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dolls.*	*Doll.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dol.*	*Doll.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*
....	......	....	....	....	.....	*c*2 35 2 45 *d*2 47	.....	....	**1 95**	1 60	.....	....	....	....	.....	1 00 1 23 1 47½ 1 75 2 00 2 25	90 1 10 1 30 1 52½ 1 75 2 05
....	......	....	....	....	.....	3 70	.....	....	**2 25**	1 90	*g*2 90	....	....	....	.....	1 00 1 23 1 47½ 1 75 2 00 2 25	90 1 10 1 30 1 52½ 1 75 2 05
....	......	....	....	....	.....	2 24 *e*2 75	.....	....	2 62½	2 50 2 60 2 85	*h*2 45 3 50 3 75	....	....	....	.....	.....	2 46
.... **$13\frac{73}{100}$**	$12\frac{99}{100}$	12¼ 13½	.09	....	12½	*f*14 $10\frac{4}{10}$	$12\frac{49}{100}$	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
....	......	....	....	1 12½	.....	1 37	.....	*b*2 00	2 65	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
....	......	....	....	1 60 2 00 2 10 2 40 2 50 3 20	.....	1 45 1 60 1 75 1 95 2 05 2 60	.....	***b*4 00** *b*5 50 *b*6 25									
....	......	....	....	1 12 1 60	.....	......	.....	....	....	2 00 2 25	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
....	......	....	....	**2 00**						2 50 2 75 3 00 3 25							
....	......	....	....	**3 20** 3 62½ 4 75	.....	......	.....	....	....	3 60 3 90 4 30 4 65 5 00 5 50	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
1 24 1 49	......	....	....	....	1 25 1 30 1 34 1 35 1 41	......	.....	....	....	....	*a*1 90 2 50	1 38 2 76	1 50 1 70	1 25	1 12¾ 1 20 1 25 1 38½	1 27	1 18 1 32½

e 900 dozen offered. *f* 43,000 yards offered. *g* 120 dozen offered. *h* 141 dozen offered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. E. Tefft.	J. R. Woodruff.	M. Lippman.	Aug. Thomas.	L. C. Wanamaker.	E. B. Woolworth.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Skirts, balmoral	7,500	.... **6,839**	$0 33½ 41¾ 48½ 54⅞	$0 47 53 59 67				
Socks, boys', cotton, heavy, mixed ..doz.	200	.... **751**	70		$0 90 94½	$0 90		
Socks, boys', woolen, medium ......do..	1,300	**1,110**						
Socks, men's, cotton, heavy, mixed .do..	550	**891**	72		87 1 02 1 08 1 11 1 14 1 20	97		
Socks, men's, cotton, medium.......do..	200	**558**	**86**		90 96 1 08 1 26 1 41 1 74			
Socks, men's, woolen, medium......do..	2,200	.... **1,564**			2 07	1 98½	$1 83	
Winseys ....yds.	2,000	**1,625**						
Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply..........lbs.	400	.... **585**						$0 65 70 **80**
Yarn, gray, 3-ply ....do..	100	.... **261**						60 **70**
Additional for Carlisle school.								
Cloth, black, beaver, 6-4............yds	50	**50**						
Sky-blue kersey, 22-ounce ....do..	1,500	**1,500**				1 35 1 45 1 55 1 33		
Mittens, woolen, boys', assorted sizes.doz	10	**10**						

advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. B. Brown.	H. B. Claflin.	J. A. Robinson.	W. Whiteside.	James Talcott.	R. A. Robbins.	Hillabrandt & Ormiston.	H. Heynemann.	C. C. Lima, jr.	A. M. Snedeker.	E. J. Chaffee.	W. F. Pippey.	E. F. Church.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	San Francisco.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 57	$0 52	$0 56½			$0 43				$0 72			
64					**56**				75			
									79			
									82			
									85			
									95			
81					92					$0 70		
92										**75**		
										1 00		
1 52					1 70		$1 10			**1 77½**		
1 70												
1 13				$2 00						1 12½		
1 07										1 15		
1 00				2 50	96					79		
					1 35					87½		
										1 00		
1 78				2 36	1 99	$4 00	1 25			1 50		
1 89					2 10		1 40			1 60		
1 95												
1 96					2 20					**2 05**		
1 98												
			$0 08⅞					$0 9¼				
							1 15					
							1 05					
					1 80							
					1 60							
					1 55						$1 48	$1 49
											1 52	1 60
					2 60							

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William E. Tefft.	H. B. Claflin.	John Maxwell.	David Mayer.	T. A. Ashburner.	J. S. Latimer.	Q. McGuire.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
			Cts.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
Bed quilts	7,500	**8,951**	85	1 30	1 25	1 31	1 00	1 24	**1 37**
				1 34	1 36	1 33	1 $04\frac{1}{6}$	1 29	1 40
				1 37	1 37	1 35	1 $08\frac{1}{3}$	1 31	1 45
				1 39	1 39	1 25	1 $12\frac{1}{2}$	1 33	
				1 43	1 43		1 $16\frac{2}{3}$	1 37	
							1 $33\frac{1}{3}$	1 39	
							1 25		
Bed ticking, medium ... yds.	40,000	......	9.44	$10\frac{1}{2}$	......	......	$9\frac{3}{4}$	......	......
			10.98	12					
			10.48						
			11.97						
			11.98						
		23,180	11.98	......	......	......	......	......	......
	20,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	33,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	13,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	16,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Calico, standard prints, 64x64 ... yds.	225,000	**10,000**	......	4.69	......	......	......	......	......
		40,000	**4.94**						
		15,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		29,000	......	**$4\frac{90}{100}$**					
		37,500	......	5	......	......	......	......	......
				4.95					
	100,000		4.67						
	82,000		4.95						
	40,000		5.22						
	40,000		4.95						
	25,000								
	20,000								
	35,000			4.38					
Canton flannel, brown, heavy ... yds.	8,000	......	10.98	$9\frac{4}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......
		12,315	12.44	**$11\frac{7}{10}$**					
Cotton knitting, white, medium . lbs.	200	**137**	......	**28**	......	......	......	......	......
Cotton bats, full, net weight ... lbs.	1,300	**1,630**	......	10	......	......	......	......	......
				$12\frac{1}{2}$					
Crash, linen, medium ... yds.	10,000	......	$8\frac{7}{8}$	8.45	......	......	......	......	......
				$9\frac{8}{10}$					
		9,735	......	**10.47**					
Denims, blue ... yds.	15,000	**20,105**	10.49	**12**	......	......	......	......	......
			11.49						
	5,000								
Drilling, indigo blue ... yds.	16,000	**5,215**	9.98	$9\frac{3}{4}$	......	......	**$9\frac{1}{2}$**	......	......
Drilling, slate ... yds.	4,500	......	6.24	$6\frac{3}{4}$	......	......	......	......	......
		4,915	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Duck, standard, not less than 8 ounces per yard, free from all sizing ... yds.	75,000	......	......	11.85	......	......	......	......	......
		83,480	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	50,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Augustus Thomas.	E. A. Palmer.	Robert Bishop.	Samuel B. Brown.	James A. Robinson.	George A. Townley.	James W. Cooke.	R. A. Robbins.	James Talcott.	H. H. Tobey.	David Trainer.	William T. Buckley.	John R. Hall.	James R. Michael.	Horace Maxwell.	William Whiteside.	C. D. Wells.	Jacob T. Van Wyck.
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
1 21 1 08	1 25 1 34 1 36 1 37½ 1 38 1 42	1 40 1 37 1 30 1 05 95 90	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	......	......
......	......	......	9 8/10 9.95 10 1/10 10.74	9.45 9¼	10.75 25	....	13¼ 11¼ 10¼	6¾ 8¼	7.42	9 9/10 9.37	......	....	....	....	......	......	......
......	......	......	**11 8/10** 11 9/10														
......	......	......	......	....	......	7.18 8.41											
......	......	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	7.72								
......	......	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	7.82								
......	......	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	8.26								
......	......	......	**7¼** 8½	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	......	......
......	......	......	**4.98** 4.86														
......	......	......	5⅕ 5.35 5.45 5.40	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	**5.44**						
......	......	......	8.45 10 3/10	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	....	......	....	38	....	......	......	......	31	....	....	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	....	......	....	**12½** 11	....	12¼	......	......	....	12 11	11 8½	......	......	......
......	......	......	7⅛ 8 7/10 6 7/10 7 6/10 8½ 9⅖	....	......	....	14 13½ 11½ 14½	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	7¾	......	......
......	......	......	8 7/10 11.23 12.24 13 3/10 12¾	....	11½ 12 12½	....	......	.07	......	10	......	....	....	....	......	......	......
......	......	......	9.65 9 7/10 9¾ 9 9/10	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	9 4/10	......
......	......	......	6 6½ 6⅘	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	......	......
......	......	......	**7½**														
11.24 **10.94**	......	......	10 3/10 10⅖ 10 9/10	....	......	....	11.49	....	......	......	......	....	11¼	....	11½ 10¼ 9.72	12.45	11.24 11.74 11.49
......	......	......	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	......	......	....	11				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS 3—Continued. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	P. F. Phillips.	William E. Tefft.	Samuel B. Brown.	H. B. Claflin.	Edward T. F. Gibson.	James A. Robinson.	William Whiteside.	John G. Carruth.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Gingham, medium......yds.	60,000	**40,000**	7.42	**6.36**	$6\frac{7}{10}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{8}{10}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$
		35,000	....	6.87	6.73	......	$5\frac{1}{2}$	7.79	......	$7\frac{1}{4}$
		37,550	....	**6.94**	7.24		5			$7\frac{1}{2}$
		40,000	....	....	7.29	......	......	......	......	8
					6.95					
					6					
	50,000	....	....	....	....	$7\frac{1}{2}$				
	40,000	....	....	....	....	$6\frac{3}{4}$				
	12,000	....	....	....	....	$6\frac{3}{4}$				
	40,000	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......
Handkerchiefs, large size, doz........................	1,800	**2,014**	....	40	**88**	90	......	......	......	......
				$29\frac{1}{2}$						
				75						
				$162\frac{1}{2}$						
				39						
Handkerchiefs, large size, white linen ....doz.	120	....	....	....	145	126	......	......	......	......
		141	....	....	160	75	......	......	......	......
					170					
Kentucky jeans, medium, yds........................	24,000	**22,320**	....	$16\frac{1}{2}$	15.85	19.65	......	......	......	......
				$17\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{7}{10}$	19				
				19	$18\frac{7}{10}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$				
				$19\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{7}{10}$	$20\frac{1}{8}$				
				21	$21\frac{1}{10}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$				
	12,000									
Linen, table ....yds.	500	**1,149**	....	**36**	....	......	......	......	......	......
				$32\frac{3}{4}$						
Mosquito bar ....yds.	1,900	**1,580**	....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	......	......	......	......	......
Oil-cloth, table...........do..	1,000	**2,367**	....	....	....	**18**	......	......	......	......
						$27\frac{3}{4}$				
Sheeting, 4-4, bleached, standard, medium ....yds.	20,000	....	....	$7\frac{3}{4}$	6.45	$7\frac{1}{2}$	......	......	......	......
				7.99	7.55	$5\frac{3}{4}$				
		15,415	....	....	**$7\frac{7}{10}$**	7				
					8.45	6				
Sheeting, 4-4, brown, standard, heavy ....yds.	185,000	....	....	$6.97\frac{1}{2}$	6.85	$6\frac{1}{2}$	......	......	......	......
					$6\frac{5}{8}$					
					$6\frac{3}{4}$					
		176,090	....	....	**6.55**					
					$6\frac{9}{10}$					
Shirting calico..........yds.	9,000	**5,915**	....	**4.47**	$4\frac{7}{10}$	4.45	......	......	......	......
				4.67						

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

George A. Townley.	T. A. Ashburner.	Harris C. Childs.	James W. Cooke.	Joshua L. Bailey.	R. A. Robbins.	James Talcott.	H. H. Tobey.	William Stover.	E. F. Krewson.	Edward F. Church.	Lewis Seasongood.	James R. Michael.	John H. Woodhouse.	S. M. Milliken.	Edward B. Coates.	Augustus Thomas.	George H. Byrd.
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
7.85 7½	...... **7.97**	6.99 6.52 6.17		5.95 6.48 6.65	6⅛ 8	6½	7.22 7 6¾	6½ 7.21	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**6.96**										
......	......	......	6.19														
......	......	......	......	......	74 92 95	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	122	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	**175** 165												
......	......	18	......	$15\frac{7}{10}$ 14.65 17.45 $18\frac{7}{10}$ 19.45 22.95	17¼ 18 21 22½	18	......	18	14 18½	19¼	**25** 24⅞ 21 29 18 18¼ 18¼	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	44 48 62½	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**5**	....	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	24	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	21	....	....	....	....
......	9	......	......	......	8¼	......	7½ 7¾ 8¾	......	......	......	......	....	....	8¾ 7¾ 7½	....	....	....
......	6¾	......	......	......	7.18	......	5½ 6¾	......	......	......	......	....	....	6¾ 5½	6⅛ 6¼	6.44 $6\frac{7}{10}$ 7.73	6.67
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under
[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 3—Continued. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William E. Tefft.	Samuel B. Brown.	H. B. Claflin.	T. A. Ashburner.	Harris C. Childs.	R. A. Robbins.	David Trainer.	Augustus Thomas.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
			Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Shirting, hickory ....yds.	15,000	**14,555**	9.43	9.52 9.78 9.95	9.35	**9½** 9¾	7	9¼	7½	......
Warp cotton, loom, blue...............lbs.	100	**110**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	**23**	....	......
Warp cotton, loom, white ....do..	100	**78**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	**18**	....	......
Wicking, candle ....do..	85	**142**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	**20**	....	......
Additional for Carlisle school.										
Sheeting, 6-4, brown, standard, heavy.yds	2,000	**2,000**	.....	**$12\frac{7}{10}$**	17½ $14\frac{4}{10}$ 13½	.....	....	$14\frac{9}{10}$	....	$13\frac{1}{10}$
Sheeting, 10-4, bleached, standard, medium ....yds.	150	**150**	.....	......	24¾	.....	....	**24**	....	......
Cotton hose, ladies', scarlet, long, 10 doz. 8, 15 doz. 8½, 15 doz. 9, 10 doz. 9½.	50	**50**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	**3.85**	....	......
Cotton, knitting, scarlet, No. 14 ......lbs.	20	**20**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	**40**	....	......
Silesia, colors, lead and black ....yds.	1,000	**1,000**	**7½**	......	.....	.....	....	.09	....	......
Canvas, tailor's ....yds.	500	....	.....	......	.....	.....	....	10½ 13	....	......
		500	.....	......	.....	.....	....	**14** 15 18		
Wadding, black ....doz	50	**50**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	**24**	....	......
Gingham, prodigy check ....yds.	3,000	**3,000**	$8\frac{6}{10}$	......	**8¼**	.....	....	.09	....	......
CLASS 4.—CLOTHING.										
Blouses, lined, heavy, 32 to 46, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors............	900	**1,558**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	....	....	......
Blouses, brown duck, lined, 32 to 46	900	**1,091**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	....	....	......
Blouses, brown duck, unlined, 32 to 46....	1,800	**1,484**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	....	....	......
Coats, sack, men's, assorted sizes, 38 to 46, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors........................	4,800	....	.....	......	.....	.....	....	....	....	......
		5,451	.....	......	.....	.....	....	....	....	......
Coats, sack, men's, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46	3,500	**3,386**	.....	......	.....	.....	....	....	....	......

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian Service*—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

James R. Michael.	E. Naumburg.	A. B. Elfelt.	August Bernheim & Bauer.	Charles Warner.	J. N. Heidelberg.	A. F. Hochstadter.	Adolph King.	M. Wallach.	Simon Rindskoff.	Edward Wise.	L. M. Hornthal.	Henry Wallach.	Wm. J. McCaffrey.	A. C. Baldwin.	L. Seasongood.	Bernhard Stern.	Louis Blun.
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.
Cts.	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Dol*	*Doll.*	*Dol*	*Dol*	*Doll.*	*Dol*	*Dol*
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
9¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	....
CLASS 4.—CLOTHING.																	
....	**2.17** 2.35 2.38 2.54 2.59 2.64 2.69	1.05 1.35	2.37 2.59 2.70 2.74 2.89	2.48 2.92 2.94 2.97 3.16 3.93	1.99 2.24 2.37½ 2.47 2.53 2.67 2.69	2.51 2.57	2.29 2.45 2.69 2.83 2.99	2.44 2.57 2.68 2.71 2.76	2.12 2.14 2.36 2.38 2.41 2.49	2.37 2.39 2.60 2.74	2.31 2.43 2.77	......	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	**1.53** 1.80 1.83 1.89 1.92½ 2.03 2.09 2.22½	....	....	......	....	....
....	......	.75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	**93½** 1.03 1.12½ 1.20	....	....	......	....	....
....	2.57 2.78 2.96 3.04 3.07 3.17 3.19 3.28 3.38 3.91	......	2.49 2.69 2.87 2.88 2.96	2.92 3.05 3.20 3.26 3.36 3.42	2.38 2.47 **2.59** 2.75 2.78 2.81 2.85 2.90 3.02 3.86	2.60 2.85	2.49 2.60 2.79 3.08 3.15	2.52 2.63 2.67 2.71 2.79 2.86 2.90	2.24 2.33 2.48 2.55 2.74 2.81	2.45 2.65 2.78 2.94	2.39 2.51 2.86 2.89 2.93 3.05	......	1.91 2.33 2.37 2.39 2.56 2.61	1.25 1.60 1.70 2.10 2.30	2.45 2.54 2.57½ 2.59 2.65 3.12½ 4.25	2.75	2.42 2.64 2.73 2.77
....		......															
....	......	1.85 1.90 2.30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	**1.97** 2.07 2.31 2.53 2.69 2.96 3.03	....	....	......	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under
[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry Wallach.	E. Naumburg.	Charles Warner.	J. N. Heidelberg.	M. Wallach.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Coats, sack, men's (brown duck), unlined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46	300	**570**	**$1 25**	......	......	......	......
			1 37½				
			1 66				
			1 74½				
Coats, sack, blue, men's, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers	110	**120**	......	$6 87	$8 04	$6 98	$7 07
				8 49	8 30	8 21	8 25
					8 36	8 32	8 36
					9 44	8 45	
Coats, sack, dark blue kersey, men's, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates	725	**872**	......	**5 48**	6 94	5 10	5 79
				5 78	7 22	5 74	
				6 24		5 98	
						6 09	
Overalls, brown duck ......pairs.	8,000	......	43	......	......	......	......
			44				
		7,427	**45½**				
			46½				
			47				
			50½				
			52½				
			59½				
Overcoats, boys', 10 to 18 years, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	1,400	**1,675**	......	**3 21**	......	2 92	2 80
				3 24		3 21	2 85
				3 46		3 27	2 89
				3 48		3 31	2 98
				3 58		3 53	3 06
				3 68		3 58	3 07
				4 09		3 67	
						3 79	
Overcoats, boys', brown duck, lined, 10 to 18 years	650	......	1 70	......	......	......	......
			1 81				
			2 18				
			2 19				
			2 22½				
		616	**2 25**				
			2 41				
			2 43				
Overcoats, boys', brown duck, unlined, 10 to 18 years	50	......	1 17	......	......	......	......
		500	**1 20**				
			1 47				
			1 58				
Overcoats, men's, sack, assorted sizes, medium quality	4,100	......	......	4 17	4 06	4 02	3 31
				4 26	4 34	4 27	3 76
		1,000	......	4 28	4 38	**4 39**	3 86
				4 57	5 37	4 41	3 90
				4 67		4 53	4 29
		1,000	......	5 18	......	4 65	4 36
		2,500	......	5 65	......	4 75	4 40
						5 18	4 74
	2,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
	160	......	......	......	......	......	......
Overcoats, men's, sack, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes	1,500	......	3 17	......	......	......	......
		1,170	**3 55**				
			3 61				
			3 75				
			3 87½				
			3 98				
			4 00				
			4 22				

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Simon Rindskoff.	L. M. Hornthal.	Louis Blun.	L. Seasongood.	Adolph King.	Stephen B. Simons.	Isaac Rosenstein.	Wm. J. McCaffrey.	A. F. Hochstadter.	Henry J. Schloss.	Edward Wise.	A. B. Elfelt.	A. C. Baldwin.	August Bernheim & Bauer.	Bernhard Stern.
Points of delivery.														
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$8 31	**$8 40** 8 53	$7 33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 24 5 49 5 53 5 97	5 98	6 92	$5 62½	$5 91	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	$0 27 31 34 41	$0 38½ 48½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3 05 3 41 3 51 3 53	2 81 3 21	2 45 2 59 2 63 2 84	2 97 3 27 3 42 3 71 3 76 3 81	....	....	$2 86 2 88 2 91 2 99 3 04	$2 98 3 09	$3 10 3 12 3 27 3 30	$2 90 3 17 3 24 3 27 3 42	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 24	....	$2 75	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 50	....	....	....	....	....
....	3 67 4 14 4 85 5 21	4 52 4 69	3 54 3 65 3 72 3 85 3 94	4 29 4 63 4 69 4 85	....	....	2 91 3 57 3 61 3 89 3 93	4 13 4 27	....	4 11 4 37 4 39 4 41 4 91 4 93	....	$2 00 2 65 3 12 3 50	$3 91 4 03 4 34	$3 98 4 21
....	....	....	**4 08**											
....	**4 41**		4 12½ 4 73 4 97											
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 49							
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 00		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 88 3 00 3 25	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry Wallach.	E. Naumburg.	Wm. J. McCaffrey.	Sol. Kaufman.	A. C. Baldwin.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Pittsburgh.	New York.
Overcoats, men's sack, brown duck, unlined, assorted sizes	50	......	$1.99	......	......	......	......
		250	**2 16**				
			2 29				
			2 46				
Pants, men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors .... pairs.	7,000	......	......	$1 39	$1 23	$0 80	$1 00
				1 57	1 45	85	1 12
		3,250	......	**1 58**	1 49	90	1 37
		4,000	......	1 62	1 51	1 03	1 45
				1 69	1 60	1 40	
				1 76	1 61	1 65	
				1 81	1 65	1 72½	
				1 83			
				1 86			
				1 92			
	1,200	......	......	......	......	......	1 25
	1,500	......	......	......	......	......	1 25
Pants, men's, brown duck, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam .... pairs.	4,000	**3,165**	**1 35½**	......	......	......	......
			1 45½				
			1 53				
			1 63½				
			1 79				
			1 83				
			1 85				
			1 88				
			1 96				
			2 06				
			2 07				
Pants, men's, brown duck, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam .... pairs.	850	**1,050**	**72**	......	......	......	......
			85½				
			92				
			95½				
Pants, men's, blue, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, for police uniforms, officers .... pairs.	110	**119**	......	3 78	......	......	......
				5 07			
Pants, men's, sky blue, kersey, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, police uniforms, medium quality, privates .... pairs.	725	......	......	3 21	......	......	......
		854	......	**3 24**			
				3 38			
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors	800	......	4 75	5 83	......	......	......
			5 00	6 08			
				6 21			
		1,063	......	6 37	......	......	......
				8 36			
				8 45			
	400	......	......	......	......	......	2 50
							2 75
	300	......	......	......	......	......	2 75
							2 50
	250	......	......	......	......	......	3 65
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors	2,000	**1,000**	......	3 73	3 03	......	2 00
				4 21	3 47		2 50
		1,000	......	4 28	3 77	......	3 15
				4 37	3 83		
				4 41			
				4 42			
		925		**4 44**			
				4 46			
				4 61			
				4 89			

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

L. Sessongood.	August Bernheim & Bauer.	Bernard Stern.	Charles Warner.	J. N. Heidelberg.	A. F. Hochstadter.	Adolph King.	M. Wallach.	Simon Rindskoff.	Edward Wise.	L. M. Hornthal.	Louis Blun.	A. B. Elfelt.	Henry J. Schloss.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$1 37½ 1 42 1 48 **1 49** 1 58 1 59 2 18	$1 23 1 44 1 47 1 58 1 66	$1 36 1 47½	$1 49 1 65 1 70 1 84 1 89 1 96	$1 27 1 34 1 45 1 51 1 52 1 57 1 58 1 61 1 76	$1 49 1 53 1 55 1 64 1 95 2 19	$1 23 1 43 1 61 1 79 1 83	$1 42 1 57 1 60 1 63 1 65 1 74 1 79 1 86 1 88 1 97 2 19	$1 33 1 49 1 50 1 53 1 57½ 1 60	$1 57 1 65 1 68 1 70	$1 26 1 39 1 61 1 63 1 77	$1 54 1 65 1 71 1 74	......	......
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 35 1 40 1 60	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	4 53 4 72 4 82 5 55	3 81 4 34 4 57 4 91	....	......	3 42 3 48 4 22 4 29	4 96	....	**4 87** 5 02	4 32	......	......
3 45	....	....	3 91 4 12	3 77 3 93	......	3 56	3 58 3 72	3 34 3 51 3 55 3 84	....	3 39	4 13	......	......
....	....	....	....	5 05 5 54 6 05 **6 65** 7 27	......	5 06 5 16 5 39 5 59 5 67	4 74 5 73 5 78	......	6 15 7 00 7 05 7 25 7 69	6 75 8 42	......	......	$4 95 5 53 6 44 6 45
....	....	....	....										
3 23 3 37½ **3 49** 3 55 4 37½	....		....	3 33 3 43 3 49 3 89 4 02 4 21	......	3 26 3 59 3 75 4 11 4 17	3 60 3 68 3 94 4 03	......	**4 05** 4 21 4 27 4 47	3 37 3 65 3 98 4 09 4 36	3 81 **4 31**	......	4 29 4 30 4 32 4 33

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. B. Elfelt.	Henry Wallach.	Henry J. Schloss.	E. Naumburg.	J. N. Heidelberg.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, lined, boys', 10 to 18 years	1,500	......	$3 25	$3 00	$2 91	......	......
				3 20	2 92		
		1,772	......	**3 25**			
				3 33			
				3 73			
				3 82			
				4 10			
				4 27½			
				4 87½			
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, unlined, boys', 10 to 18 years	500	**714**	......	**1 99**	2 10	......	......
				2 16			
				2 67			
				2 88			
Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality cassimere, dark colors	500	......	......	3 25	3 00	$3 58	$3 58
				3 50	3 28	3 67	3 84
					3 72	3 72	4 18
		385	......	......	3 73	3 82	**4 75**
					3 82	3 99	5 28
					3 83	5 67	
Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality Kentucky jeans, dark colors	1,000	**1,830**	......	......	2 36	2 51	2 22
					2 38	2 52	2 25
					2 42	2 61	2 37
					2 44	2 67	2 49
					2 46	2 78	2 59
					2 47	2 86	2 75
Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, lined, boys', 5 to 10 years	800	......	......	1 76	1 80	......	......
		953	......	**1 80**	1 87		
				1 85	1 88		
				1 91			
				1 98			
				2 02			
Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, unlined, boys', 5 to 10 years	450	**325**	......	**1 30**	1 22	......	......
				1 43	1 30		
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 12 to 20 years, gray cassimere, with caps to match in color	200	......	......	......	5 96	6 89	6 67
						10 20	8 45
						12 24	8 59
						13 78	9 12
							9 73
Shirts, calico, assorted sizes	7,000	......	......	22½	......	......	......
		7,506	......	25			
Shirts, hickory, assorted sizes	12,000	......	......	29½	......	......	......
		11,745	......	**30½**			
				35			
				37½			
				39½			
				40½			
Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes	1,000	......	......	53	......	......	......
		3,881	......	**54**			
				55			
				59½			
				60¼			
				61			
Shirts, gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes	13,000	......	......	63	......	......	......
				64			
		8,963	......	**65**			
				69½			
				70¼			
				71			
	10,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
	3,000	......	......	......	......	......	......

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Adolph King.	M. Wallach.	Edward Wise.	L. M. Hornthal.	Wm. J. McCaffrey.	L. Seasongood.	Louis Blun.	John Early.	J. Godhelp.	Stephen B. Simons.	Elias August.	Isaac Rosenstein.	V. Henry Rothschild.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$3 24 3 32 3 62½ 3 69	$3 08 3 84 3 90	$3 81 4 47 4 75 4 89 5 24	$3 41 4 62 5 48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 99 2 21 2 45 2 47 2 79	2 58 2 63 2 87 2 92	**2 49** 2 56 2 58 2 75	2 18 2 34 2 60 2 68 2 84	$1 67 1 89	$2 30 2 37½ 2 45 2 52 3 24	$2 44 2 63	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 20	5 35 6 67 6 74	6 50 8 25 8 59	8 07 10 94 11 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 20	$0 21	$0 21½	$0 22½	$0 23½	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**22**	22½	24½		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33½	23½ 26 30 32 35	30½ 32 53½ 35 35½ 37	31 32½ 33½ 36¾ 38¾ 39¼	$0 34 34½ 35 35½ 36 36½
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57½ 58½ 59½ 60½	....	52 53 57 58	57½ 59½ 69	54½ 55½ 58 60 62
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65½ 67½ 68½ 70	....	66 67 73 74	63 65½ 68½ 77¾	62 64 68 69 72 73
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66					
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	V. Henry Rothschild.	Henry Wallach.	J. Godhelp.	Elias August.	Isaac Rosenstein.	John Early.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Shirts, red flannel, boys', assorted sizes	800	**2,838**	$0 68	**$0 73**	$0 90½	$0 73	$0 77½	......
			72	75	91½	74	80¾	
			74½	77	92½	77½	82½	
			75½	79	93½	78½	87	
				80		80		
				83		81		
				84				
				87				
				88				
				91				
Shirts, red flannel, men's, assorted sizes	8,000	....	87	89	1 03½	94½	91¾	......
			88	91	1 04½	95½	93¾	
			89½	93	1 05½	1 02	96½	
			96	94	1 06½	1 03	1 02½	
		6,724	1 00	**95**		1 04	1 07	
			1 02½	98		1 06		
				99				
				1 01				
				1 02				
				1 06				
	6,000	....	......	......	....	......	......	$1 00
	4,000	....	......	......	.....	......	.....	1 10
Vests, men's, 34 to 46 inches, medium quality satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	4,500	....	......	....	......	......	......	......
		4,363	......	....	......	......	......	......
		1,200	......	......	......	......	......	......
	300	....	......	....	......	......	......	......
	850	....	......	....	.....	......	......	......
	325	....	......	....	......	......	......	......
	500	......	......	....	.....	......	......	......
	1,000	....	......	....	......	......	.....	......
Vests, men's, brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 inches.	2,800	....	......	76½	......	......	......	......
				82½				
		2,090	......	**91**				
				99				
				1 00				
				1 01				
				1 02				
				1 10				
				1 14				
				1 31				
Vests, men's, brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 inches	150	**515**	......	**63**	......	......	......	......
				69				
				84½				
Vests, men's, blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms (officers)	110	**120**	......	....	......	......	.....	......
Vests, men's, dark blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms (privates)	725	**872**	......	....	......	......	.....	......

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

E. Naumburg.	A. C. Baldwin.	L. Seasongood.	August, Bernheim & Bauer.	Charles Warner.	J. N. Heidelberg.	A. F. Hochstadter.	Adolph King.	M. Wallach.	Simon Rindskoff.	Edward Wise.	L. M. Hornthal.	Louis Blun.	Augustus Thomas.	A. B. Elfelt.
Points of delivery.														
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$0 89	$0 60	$0 91	$0 98½	$1 00	$0 85	$0 99	$0 65	$0 96	$0 91	$0 94	$0 94	$0 95	......	......
96	......	93	1 04	1 03	**87**	1 02	73	98	94	99	99	1 01		
98		96	1 07	1 05	90		84	1 01	95	1 02	1 05	1 05		
1 01		97	1 11	1 06	94		85	1 03	98	1 05	1 07	1 07		
1 05		99	1 12	1 08	96		91	1 05	1 01		1 11			
1 06		1 22		1 10	97			1 10	1 03					
1 11	......	......	......	1 11	**1 00**									
1 18					1 05									
......	60													
......	60													
......	60													
......	60													
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 25	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 80
														85
														95
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 08	......	......	......	2 09	2 53	......	......	2 13	2 17	......	**2 36**	2 15	......	......
2 44				2 16	2 76			2 39			2 43			
2 63				2 19	2 84			2 43						
				2 36	2 94									
1 72	......	1 74	......	1 95	1 77	......	1 95	2 06	1 59	......	1 79	2 05	......	......
1 86				1 99	1 94				1 66					
1 92					2 04				1 64					
					2 06				1 75					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class F BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Walter H. Tenney.	E. H. Munroe.	Edw. P. Thayer.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6 ....pairs.	700	**1,803**	$1 60 1 70 1 80 1 85 1 90	$1 85	**$1 75**
Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9..........do..	4,500	**4,365**	2 15 2 21 2 29 2 35 2 37 2 40	2 30 2 37½	**2 25** 2 35
Boots, men's rubber, Nos. 6 to 9..................do..	130	**255**	....	2 32	**2 35** 2 40
Shoes, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6 ....do..	6,500	.... **6,204**	98 1 10	1 00 1 07½	1 00 **1 05**
Shoes, children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13....do..	2,800	**3,276**	52 54 57 59 60 62	55 60	**52** 57
Shoes, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9 ....do..	8,000	**2,000** **6,301**	1 13 1 30 1 35	1 20 1 27½	1 20 **1 22½**
Shoes, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2 ....do..	5,000	**5,427**	62 64 67 70 72	65 70	**64** 68
Shoes, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 5 ......do..	9,000	**8,919**	72 74 77 80 82	75 80	**74** 78
Shoe-laces, leather, in yard strings............gross.	200	**338**	....	....	....
Shoe-laces, linen, in yard strings ....do..	200	**312½**	....	....	....
Shoe-lasts, assorted sizes......................dozen.	5	**7½**	....	....	....
Shoe-nails, assorted sizes .... pounds.	75	**321**	....	....	....
Shoe-packs, boys, assorted sizes...............pairs.	600	**889**	....	65 75 80	68 72
Shoe-packs, men's, assorted sizes ....do..	1,800	**1,587**	....	80 90 95	80 84
Shoe-pegs, assorted sizes.....................gallons.	25	**65**	....	....	....
Additional for Carlisle school.					
Shoe-web, for lining shoes.....................yards.	100	**100**	....	....	....
Eyelets, shoe.................................boxes.	20	**20**	....	....	....
Bristles, shoe ....pounds.	½	**1-2**	....	....	....
Zinc heel-nails: 15 pounds, ⅝ inch; 30 pounds, 1 inch; 30 pounds, 1¼ inch	75	**75**	....	....	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.	Jesse St. John.	George B. Wentworth.	A. L. Coolidge.	Hampton School.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	John W. Rife.	Samuel B. Brown.	H. B. Claflin.	Alex. C. Davis.
Points of delivery.										
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul.
$1 75	$1 72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 90	1 80									
2 10										
2 15	2 30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 30	2 37½									
2 50	2 42½									
....	2 45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2 50									
95	1 02½	$1 01½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 00	1 05									
65	54½	....	$0 55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
70	75									
	77½									
1 15	1 24	1 21½	....	$1 25	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 25	1 27½									
75	64½	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	87½									
85	74½	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
90	95									
....	....	....	....	....	$0 43	$0 44	$0 75	$0 39	$0 44	....
....	....	....	....	....	23½	24	25	23	20	....
					31	33		34		
....	....	....	....	....	4 25	5 50	1 75	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	10¼	12	07	....	....	....
....	72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 64
....	84	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
....	....	....	....	....	....	45	15	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	9½	12	11	....	....	....
					10	13				
					11¼	19				
					16½					
....	....	....	....	....	12	15	11	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8 00	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	13½	15½	13	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 6. HATS AND CAPS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William J. Fox.	Abraham Corn.	William H. Hurlbut.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
Caps, boys', cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes ..	3,000	....	$0 25	$0 23	....
			27	24	
			31	25	
		4,496	33	**26**	
Caps, men's, cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes..	5,000	....	32	26	....
			36	27	
			37½	28	
				29	
		5,148	....	**30**	
				32	
Hats, boys', wool, black, assorted sizes	5,000	....	....	....	$0 28½
					30
		6,429	....	....	**35½**
					36½
Hats, men's, police, black, assorted sizes.............	800	....	....	....	64
		992	....	....	**65**
Hats, men's, wool, black, assorted sizes	9,000	**10,735**	....	....	**39½**
					40½
					45
					46
CLASS 7.—NOTIONS.					
Buttons, coat, horn..............................gross.	250	**403**	....	....	....
Buttons, pants, metal ....do..	600	**865**	....	....	....
Buttons, shirt, agate...............................do..	1,200	**1,353**	....	....	....
Buttons, vest, horn.................................do..	350	**404**	....	....	....
Buttons, youths', agate............................do..	600	....	....	....	....
		828	....	....	....
Combs, coarse, R. H. dressing, medium.........dozen.	1,200	....	....	....	....
		1,361	....	....	....
Combs, fine, R. H ....do..	1,000	....	....	....	....
		1,288	....	....	....
Cotton maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft laid.pounds.	800	**880**	....	....	....
Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 30 ....do..	1,000	....	....	....	....
		1,385	....	....	....
Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 35.......................do..	900	....	....	....	....
		781	....	....	....
Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 40.......................do..	200	....	....	....	....
		236	....	....	....
Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat..........................pairs.	1,500	**1,807**	....	....	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Samuel R. Hawley.	Harry Elger.	James R. Michael.	Samuel B. Brown.	H. B. Claflin.	John R. Hall.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	F. P. Shumway.	Samuel N. Daniels.	Hillabrandt & Ormiston.
Points of delivery.										
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$0 29 31 35 36 37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40 43 44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
CLASS 7.—NOTIONS.										
....	$0 35	$0 38	$0 28	**$0 30**	$0 30	$0 31½ 39	$0 25 29 39	....	....	....
....	....	07 08⅓	08½ 13	05 08 10	**08**	....	08 09	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	02¼	**02¼**	02¼ 02⅜	07 08 09 10	....	....	....
....	25	22	22	**20**	22½	24 26¼	23 25	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	06½	07	05¾	03	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	**08**	07 08				
....	....	31 35	26¼	32½	29 30	30 32⅓	27 35	$0 28 30	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	33 37½	....	**37½** 52	31 32		
....	....	24	18¾ 20½ 23⅜	20	22 23	20¾ 21½	23½ 26½	21 22 23	....	....
....	....	....		....	....	....	**27½**			
....	....	....	....	24	....	24½	**$24\frac{9}{10}$**	....	....	....
....	....	$70\frac{91}{100}$	....	....	....	....	60 61	....	$0 62 80	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**63**			
....	....	$76\frac{14}{100}$	....	....	....	....	63 66	....	70 90	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**72**			
....	....	$87\frac{98}{100}$	....	....	....	....	71 74	....	76 1 05	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**82**			
....	....	70 87 1 17 1 25	**98** 80 85 74 1 05	....	80 97½ 1 08 1 15 1 12½ 1 20	....	60 62⅓ 66 67½ 1 05 1 12 1 20	....	....	$7 00

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 7—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John W. Rife.	James R. Michael.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York or Carlisle, Pa.	New York.
Hooks and eyes, white .... gross.	500	**208**	....	$0 07
				10
Mirrors, 10 by 12 inches, bevel frames, German plate ... doz.	50	....	....	....
		113⅓	....	....
Needles, assorted sizes, sharps, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10, and betweens .... M.	250	....	....	74
		224	....	84
				1 06
Needles, darning, medium sizes .... gross.	40	**33½**	....	12
Needles, glover's .... M.	60	**24 1/10**	$3 50	2 20
Needles, knitting, common medium sizes .... gross.	20	....	....	23
		32	....	24
				26
				29
				32
Needles, sack .... dozen.	20	....	50	10½
		26	....	....
Needles, saddler's .... do..	125	**132**	04	02⅛
Needles, machine, "Domestic," self-setting .... do..	130	**300**	....	**16**
Needles, machine, "Singer," .... do..	120	**298**	....	**13**
Pins, brass, standard brand, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 .... packs.	600	....	....	....
Spool-cotton, standard, 6 cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and brown .... dozen.	4,000	**4,560**	....	50
Suspenders, medium .... pairs.	4,000	....	....	14
				15
				16
				17
		6,632	....	**19**
				21
Tape measures, medium .... dozen.	10	**17**	....	....
Tape, white cotton, medium widths .... pieces.	2,000	**2,628**	....	....
Thimbles, closed .... dozen.	500	**445**	....	....
Thimbles, open .... do..	80	**34**	....	....
Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ¾ dark blue, ¼ whitey-brown, standard Nos .... pounds.	1,500	....	87	77
		1,600	1 00	84
			1 16	95 4/10
Thread, shoe, medium .... do..	100	**87**	55	**50 76/100**
Twine, sack .... do..	100	**126**	....	**21**
Twine, wrapping .... do..	150	....	....	16
		171	....	17

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Samuel B. Brown.	H. B. Claflin.	John H. Woodhouse.	Singer Manufacturing Company.	R. A. Robbins.	John R. Hall.	Martin Lippmann.	H. H. Tobey.	Samuel N. Daniels.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
....	$0 05	....	....	**$0 06**	$0 07	....	....	....
	06			**8**	09			
	08½			**10**				
$4 62	2 90	$2 85	....	2 97	....	....	....	....
4 80	4 10	....	....	**3 37**				
				4 20				
97	81	75	....	82	....	....	....	....
1 10	....	80	....	**1 55**				
84	60	13	....	**15**	....	....	....	....
88	65	18						
	72½							
2 20	2 65	2 40	....	**2 60**	....	....	....	....
2 75								
3 00								
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
32	....	15	....	**52**				
55								
11	11½	10½	....	....	....	....	....	....
	14							
....	**19**							
2⅕	02	$02\frac{1}{10}$	....	....	....	....	....	....
2¼								
....	....	08	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	08	$0 09	14	....	....	....	....
34	37	....	....	....	$35\frac{54}{100}$	....	....	....
39	42				$40\frac{61}{100}$			
44	47				$45\frac{69}{100}$			
....	**40**	....	....	40	....	....	....	....
16	14	13¼	....	18	14	$0 10½	$0 17½	....
17	15½	16		19	15	11	18¾	
18	$16\frac{4}{10}$	16¾		20	16	11½	19⅔	
19½	18½	18¼			16⅔	12½	20½	
21½	19½				18			
	$19\frac{9}{10}$							
....	....	**16**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**$1\frac{6}{10}$**	....	....	$01\frac{3}{10}$	01¼	....	....	....
				01½	01½			
				$01\frac{7}{10}$	01¾			
				01¾				
				$01\frac{6}{10}$				
....	07¼	07½	....	**8**	08	....	....	....
		16⅔						
....	07¼	07½	....	**8**	08	....	....	....
		16⅔						
....	78	....	....	68	45	....	....	$0 74
....	84	....	....	**79**	49½			84
	92			**90**	52½			94
				95	81			
				1 00	90			
					1 00			
....	....	....	....	54	....	....	....	49
....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....
				32				
....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	**20**				

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 7—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. E. Whyland.	G. M. Acklin.	James E. Nichols.	Dwight Tredway.	John J. Yarnall.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.
Additional for Carlisle school.			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Doll.	Cts.
Buckles, pants ....gross.	6	**6**					
Buttons, collar ....do..	4						
Buttons, vegetable, ivory, or rubber ....do..	24	**24**					
Buttons, uniform, brass, coat ....do..	20	**20**					
Buttons, uniform, brass, small, vest ....do..	25	**25**					
Brushes, dust ....dozen.	1	**1**					
Needles, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 7, ½ sharps, and ½ betweens ....M.	6	**6**					
Thread, linen, standard, 2 pounds each, Nos. 30–35, and 40, black ....pounds.	6	**6**					
Thread, shoe, No. 3 ....do..	15	**15**					
Thread, shoe, Barbour's No. 10 ....do..	48	**48**					
Thread, Marshall's machine, white, 3-ounce spools, Nos. 35–40, and 50 ....spools.	24	 **24**					
Indelible ink, Payson's ....dozen.	4	**4**					

CLASS 8.—GROCERIES.

Item	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. E. Whyland.	G. M. Acklin.	James E. Nichols.	Dwight Tredway.	John J. Yarnall.
Allspice, ground ....pounds.	100	 **95**	15	10 12	10	11 12	20
Apples, dried ....do..	25,000	**41,745**				6¾	
Bags, manila paper, 1 pound ....per 1,000.	1,100	**5,250**				1 00	
Bags, manila paper, 2 pounds ....do..	1,100	**3,600**				1 15	
Bags, manila paper, 3 pounds ....do..	3,200	**7,250**				1 50	
Bags, manila paper, 4 pounds ....do..	1,200	**5,600**				1 65	
Bags, manila paper, 5 pounds ....do..	300	**19,250**				1 95	
Bags, manila paper, 6 pounds ....do..	3,600	**3,600**				2 25	
Bags, manila paper, 7 pounds ....do..	100	**750**				2 50	
Bags, manila paper, 8 pounds ....do..	600					2 65	
Bags, manila paper, 10 pounds ....do..	2,200	**20,350**				2 90	
Bags, manila paper, 12 pounds ....do..	50	**1,100**				3 60	
Bags, manila paper, 14 pounds ....do..	100	**2,100**				4 50	
Bags, manila paper, 16 pounds ....do..	50	**6,000**				5 00	
Bags, manila paper, 20 pounds ....do..	100	**1,300**				5 50	
Bags, manila paper, 25 pounds ....do..	100	**1,750**				6 00	
Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ....pounds.	45,000	**59,475**	25	23½ 24 24½ 25		25	35
Beeswax ....pounds	50	**81**	51			50	
Boxes blueing ....dozen.	130	**200**	24			12½ 20 25	
Candles, adamantine, 6's ....pounds.	3,000	**4,280**	$14\frac{88}{100}$		$13\frac{5}{8}$	14½	
Cassia, ground ....do..	100	 **61**	19	12 18 22	12	13 15	25

advertisements of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on the comparison of samples with which each bid is accompanied.]

Lewis Wallace.	William H. Smith.	James W. Baker.	Lewis H. Maxfield.	S. H. Crane.	John H. Woodhouse.	S. T. Willets.	R. A. Robbins.	Chas. W. Ohrndorf.	A. M. Kalbfleisch.	Geo. V. Hecker & Co	David Slade.	Robert B. Davis.	F. M. Millspaugh.	Willis Powell.	J. N. Rife.	J. R. Michael.	S. B. Brown.
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Saint Paul, Chicago, Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	New York.
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dol*	*Doll.*	*Doll.*
					12												
							60										
							4 98										**4 90**
							2 49										**2 45**
					3 75 4 50 5 00												
																1 50	
															1 00 1 10 1 25	**77** **84** **95$\frac{4}{10}$** 74	
															70	80	
															80	84	
															15 **18** **20**	1 11$\frac{86}{100}$	
																2 38	
CLASS 8.—GROCERIES.																	
08 **10**																	
	6$\frac{25}{100}$	**6$\frac{45}{100}$** 8¼	7 35 7 40 7 65 7 85														
				84	**83**	1 60											
				1 05	**1 03**	2 00											
				1 32	**1 26**	2 50											
				1 52	**1 50**	2 90											
				1 79	**1 78**	3 40											
				2 10	**2 06**	4 00											
				2 30	**2 26**	4 40											
				2 48	......	4 80											
				2 73	**2 60**	5 20											
				3 25	**3 30**	6 30											
				4 30	**4 30**	8 30											
				4 75	**4 70**	9 00											
				5 25	**5 22**	10 00											
				5 75	**5 65**	11 00											
24 25		09	35 36				26½	26⅓ 33½	23	**25**	27$\frac{4}{10}$ 29$\frac{4}{10}$	31¼					
25		16 24 31					**45** 15 20										
15 15½													**13½**	14½			
11 **12½**																	

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 8—Continued. GROCERIES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Frank A. McKeone.	Wm. T. Elkinton.	A. E. Whyland.	S. M. Rosenblatt.	Lucas Oakley.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Cloves, ground ... pounds	50	**65**	....	....	$0 24	....	....
Corn starch ... do	895	**1,937**	....	....	$06\frac{1}{8}$	....	....
Cream tartar ... do	200	**233**	....	....	35	....	....
Ginger, ground ... do	220	**315**	....	....	21	....	....
Hops, fresh, pressed ... do	500	**535**	....	....	**38**	....	....
Indigo ... do	65	**539**	....	....	....	....	....
Matches ... gross	250	**349**	....	....	**70** 55 **60** 70 80	....	....
Mustard, ground ... pounds	160	**234**	....	....	12	....	....
Peaches, dried ... do	20,000	**23,840**	....	....	....	....	....
Pepper, ground, black ... do	300	**463**	....	....	24	....	....
Soap, samples of, not less than five pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished ... pounds	140,000	**162,995**	$0 4.23 4.41 4.48	$0 $03\frac{1}{2}$ $04\frac{60}{100}$	$04\frac{5}{100}$	$0 4.40 4.51	$0 4.12 4.39 4.47 **4.54** 5.09 6.00
Soda, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes, of not more than 100 pounds each ... pounds	3,500	**2,290**	....	....	12	....	....
Starch ... pounds	2,200	**2,633**	....	....	$04\frac{1}{4}$	....	....
Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons ... gallons	5,000	**8,050**	....	....	27 31 38	....	....
Sirup, in kegs ... gallons	300		....	....	34 38 45	....	....
Vinegar, in barrels ... do	600	**1,900**	....	....	12	....	....
Vinegar in kegs ... do	200		....	....	10	....	....
Additional for Carlisle school.							
Soap, toilet ... dozen	50	**50**	....	....	....	....	....
Soda, washing ... pounds	600	**1,400**	....	....	....	....	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on the comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. T. Willets.	R. A. Robbins.	James E. Nichols.	Dwight Tredway.	Richard M. Colgate.	Willis J. Powell.	Lewis Wallace.	Lewis H. Maxfield.	Geo. P. Ockershausen.	G. M. Acklin.	John J. Yarnall.	William H. Smith.	H. T. Wakeman.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Saint Paul, Chicago, Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	New York.	
......	......	$0 17	$0 15	......	......	$0 **13½**	......	......	$0 15	30	......	......
			17			15			16			
									20			
$0 07	......	05⅝	06¼	......	......	06	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	05⅞	......	......	......	**06⅓**						
35	......	28	14	......	......	15	......	......	20	$0 40	......	......
......	......	......	25	......	......	**30**			22			
									26			
......	......	12	14	......	......	09	......	......	10	30	......	......
......	......	......	16	......	......	**12**			12			
									14			
......	......	......	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	80	65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			70									
55	70	......	60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 60
	75		70									70
			85									85
28	......	12	12	......	......	10	......	......	13	40	......	......
32	......	......	18	......	......	**12**			14			
									18			
......	......	......	07⅜	......	......	07¼	$0 07	......	......	......	**$0 06**	......
							07¼				06$\frac{87}{100}$	
......	......	15	12	......	......	16	07½	......	16	30	......	......
......	......	18½	16	......	......	**19**			18			
									19			
04½	$9 03¾	3.94	04¼	$0 3.89	$0 33¼	3.96	4.85	......	......	......	......	......
06¼	04	4.02		4.29		4.31	5.20					
06½	04⅜	4.38		4.57		4.70	5.40					
	04⅝	4.54					5.60					
	04⅞	5.69					5.80					
	04¼											
	05⅜											
	05⅝											
......	**07**	......	07½	......	......	08	......	......	......	......	......	......
	08		08			09						
05	07¼	04⅛	03⅛	......	......	04⅜	......	......	......	......	......	......
	08¼		03⅞									
......	......	23	28	......	......	27	......	$0 23	......	......	......	......
		25½	29			28		26				
		27½				33		27				
		33						29				
								31				
......	......	28	36	......	......	......	......	29	......	......	......	......
		31	37					32				
		33						33				
		38						35				
								37				
......	......	**10½**	10	......	......	......	......	......	13	12	......	......
		12½	16									
		14½										
......	......	**12½**	20	......	......	......	......	......	23	15	......	......
		14⅛	25									
		16½										
......	**40**	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	45											
......	**02**	......	0 1⅞	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Class 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. L. Knapp.	W. A. Shaw.	H. B. Claflin.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.				
			Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Bowls, pint, ironstone ....doz.	50	**184**	$1 08	**$0 69**	....	$0 75	$0 69
Bowls, quart, ironstone ....do..	45	**126**	1 63	**83**	....	89	1 02
Burners, lamp, No. 0 ....do..	10	....	1 00	81	....	71	79
Burners, lamp, No. 1 ....do..	10	**10**	1 10	90	....	**78**	79
Burners, lamp, No. 2 ....do..	10	**10**	1 60	1 35	....	**1 18**	1 25
Casters, dinner ....do..	2	**6½**	36 00	**11 00**	....	....	....
Crocks, 1-gallon ....do..	5	**16⅓**	1 80	**2 75**	....	....	....
Crocks, 2-gallon ....do..	9	**8⅓**	3 60	**4 20**	....	....	....
Crocks, 3-gallon ....do..	6	**8⅙**	5 40	**5 70**	....	....	....
Cups and saucers, coffee, ironstone ....do..	250	**346**	1 30	92	....	**89**	1 12
				85			
Cups and saucers, tea, ironstone ....do..	60	**78**	1 08	77	....	**74**	95
				62			
Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch ....do..	20	**39½**	10 75	12 00	....	7 35	**8 00**
				7 00			
Dishes, vegetable, with covers, ironstone.do.	35	**48½**	7 00	**4 95**	....	5 42	5 00
			8 00	4 50			
			9 00	4 00			
Lamp-shades, paper ....do..	6	**16½**	1 00	**1 00**	....	85	....
			2 00				
Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete ....doz.	20	**31 11/12**	7 85	4 50	....	**4 98**	4 75
				6 00	....	3 80	
Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete ....doz.	10	**25½**	3 40	2 25	....	**2 30**	2 90
			3 25	2 50			
			5 00				
			4 50				
Lamps, student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete	25	**53**	....	2 85	....	**2 83**	....
				3 25			
Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners ....doz	12	**1**	3 50	1 50	....	**2 23**	8 49
			4 00	1 75			
				2 00			
				2 20			
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0 ....do..	80	**32**	40	30	....	**29**	....
			70				
			1 20				
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1 ....do..	120	**136**	45	32	....	**31**	....
			75				
			1 25				
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2 ....do..	160	**211**	50	42	....	**41**	....
			90				
			1 50				
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0 ....do..	12	**12**	70	31	....	**31**	....
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1 ....do..	11	**15**	75	33	....	**32**	....
			1 35				
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2 ....do..	4	**4**	90	43	....	**42**	....
			1 60				
Lamp-chimneys, for student-lamp No. 1.do..	45	**131½**	50	30½	....	**28**	....
Lamp-wicks, No. 0 ....do..	200	**92**	02	01½	$0 01⅓	**01½**	01 4/10
Lamp-wicks, No. 1 ....do..	300	**175**	03	02	01 9/10	**01¾**	01 9/10
Lamp-wicks, No. 2 ....do..	250	**249**	05	03¾	03 4/10	**03½**	03 2/10
Lamp-wicks, student's No. 1 ....do..	90	**116½**	08	05	05⅛	**05**	5
Pitchers, pint, ironstone ....do..	20	**29 1/12**	1 63	1 38	....	1 34	**1 15**
				1 25			
Pitchers, quart, ironstone ....do..	12	**43**	2 28	1 65	....	1 56	**1 70**
				1 50			
Pitchers, water, ironstone ....do..	20	**36½**	3 90	4 40	....	2 97	**3 00**
				3 60			
Plates, dinner, ironstone ....do..	250	**389**	1 20	82	....	82	**83**
				70			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples, with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. L. Knapp.	W. A. Shaw.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.			
			Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Plates, pie, ironstone...... ....dozen.	40	**52**	$0 75	$0 50	$0 50	**$0 62**
				40		
Plates, sauce, ironstone ....do...	45	**96**	57	33	34	**35**
				36		
				39		
Plates, soup, ironstone...................do ..	60	**93**	1 06	65	71	**78**
				75		
Plates, tea, ironstone....................do...	55	**45**	89	50	50	**50**
				61		
Reflectors, lamp, 7-inch ... .do...	15	**$23\frac{5}{6}$**	3 25	1 75	**1 23**	1 70
Salt-sprinklers ....do...	20	**$41\frac{5}{6}$**	75	**50**	35	50
					40	55
Tumblers..................................do...	80	**105**	40	**25**	27	27
			65	27		
Wash-bowls and pitchers, ironstone (24	10	....	12 35	7 50	8 25	9 30
pieces) ....dozen.		**$13\frac{7}{12}$**	....	**8 95**		
Additional for Carlisle School.						
Chambers with covers ....dozen.	2	**2**	7 80	4 75	**4 68**	5 75

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. L. Knapp.	W. A. Shaw.	J. H. Woodhouse.
			Points of delivery.		
			Kansas City.	New York.	New York.
Baskets, clothes, large .... dozen.	9	**$11\frac{1}{3}$**	......	......	......
Baskets, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel .... do...	6	**5**	......	......	......
Baskets, measuring 1 bushel .... do...	9	**$8\frac{3}{4}$**	......	......	......
Bedsteads, wood, double, 6 feet by 4 feet	350	......	......	......	......
		247	......	......	......
Bedsteads, wood, single, 6 feet by 3 feet	*a*75	......	......	......	......
		152	......	......	......
Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet by 4 feet	*a*75	......	......	......	......
		347	......	......	......
Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 fect by 3 feet	190	**184**	......	......	......
Blacking, shoe .... boxes.	1,800	**2,680**	......	......	\$0 $02\frac{1}{4}$
					03
					$03\frac{1}{2}$
					$05\frac{1}{4}$
Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch .... dozen.	40	**$42\frac{5}{6}$**	......	......	......
Brooms (27 pounds per dozen) .... do...	150	**466**	......	......	......
Brooms, whisk .... do...	12	......	......	......	......
		5	......	......	......
Bureaus, 3 drawers	100	**222**	......	......	**3 04**
Chairs, reed seat .... dozen.	15	**$12\frac{1}{2}$**	......	......	......
Chairs, wood, solid seat, bow-back .... do...	100	......	......	......	......
		$199\frac{1}{2}$	......	......	......
Chairs, wood, office, bow-back and arms .... do...	3	**$11\frac{7}{12}$**	......	......	......
Churns, 10 gallon	16	**12**	......	......	......
Clocks, pendulum, 8 day	60	......	......	......	3 60
		78	......	......	2 65
					2 95
Clothes-pins .... gross.	90	**143**	......	......	......
Desks, office, medium size and quality	11	......	......	......	......
		15	......	......	......
Desks, school, with seats, double	80	**405**	......	......	3 75
					3 50
					3 20

a Or more.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples, with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company.	Smith Davis Manufacturing Company.	Hezekiah King.	F. C. Herrick.	James R. Michael.	H. B. Claflin.	G. M. Acklin.	Dwight Tredway.
Points of delivery.										
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Saint Louis, Kans. City, Omaha.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.
$7 40	$7 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 65	**2 00**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 40	**2 25**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 75										
....	2 35	....	$6 25	....	....	$2 10	....	....	....	....
	2 37									
....	**2 50**					2 25				
	2 55					2 35				
....	2 25	....	5 80	....	....	1 95	....	....	....	....
....	**2 50**					2 10				
						2 50				
8 50	....	....	8 15	$6 75	$9 18	....	....	....	....	....
8 00	....	....	8 50	**7 50**						
7 25	....	....	7 00	**5 85**	8 94	....	....	....	....	....
6 75			7 50	6 50						
03¾	**04**	....	....	....	....	....	$0 03½	$0 03$\frac{7}{10}$	....	....
								03½		
1 50	1 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$1 45
	1 40									
2 98	2 50	$2 91	....	....	....	....	....	....	$2 75	2 90
2 88	2 70	2 97							3 00	
	2 90	3 00							3 10	
		3 05								
1 70	1 00	1 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**1 40**									
	2 00									
3 25	6 50	3 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**8 00**	6 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	4 60	4 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5 00									
....	**13 00**	14 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 45	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 70	....	2 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 95		3 25								
		2 95								
30	0 38	.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 10										
16 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 00										
22 50										
2 90	4 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 10	3 65									
3 50	3 25									

a Or more.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
Desks, school, with seats, single	70	**50**	$3 25 3 00 2 75	....
Desks, teachers'	5	**9**	....	....
Machines, sewing, Domestic "family," with cover and accessories	15	**24**	....	....
Machines, Domestic, No. 10, with cover and accessories	5	**5**	....	....
Machines, Singer's "family," with cover and attachments	15	**19**	....	....
Machines, Singer's tailors', with cover and attachments	3	**4**	....	....
Mattresses, double excelsior cotton-top	100	....	2 65	$3 00
Mattresses, single excelsior cotton-top	100	**120**	2 45	2 55
Measures, wood, 1-peck, iron-bound ....dozen	1	**1¾**	**2 25**	....
Measures, wood, ½-bushel, iron-bound ....do	12	**8¼**	**2 75**	....
Mop-sticks ....do	10	**17½**	1 25	1 30
Pails, wood, three iron hoops, unpainted ....do	65	**51⅔**	**2 50**	....
Pillows, moss, 3 pounds each	150	**244**	70	....
Rolling-pins, 2¼x13 inches, exclusive of handles ....dozen	5	....	....	....
		27 7/12	....	....
Washboards, zinc ....do	85	....	1 37	....
		99½	....	....
Washstands, wood	110	**128**	**1 40**	85
Washtubs, cedar, three hoops ....dozen	75	**38 7/12**	....	....
Wringers, clothes	30	**58**	**2 50**	2 44
CLASS 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.				
Bags, nose ....dozen	1	**2⅔**	....	....
Blankets, horse	90	**134**	....	....
Bridles, harness ....dozen	5	**5⅚**	....	....
Bridles, riding ....do	8	**9⅓**	....	....
Bridle-bits, tinned, curb ....do	22	**10 5/12**	....	....
Brushes, horse, leather-backs ....do	6	....	....	4 85 5 00 6 75
		12⅚	....	
Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch loop ....gross	1	**2**	....	....
Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch tinned iron ....do	3	**4 11/12**	....	....
Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch tinned iron ....do	8	**15⅔**	....	....
Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch tinned iron ....do	9	**14⅙**	....	....
Buckles, roller, harness, 1¼-inch tinned iron ....do	8	**13⅙**	....	....
Buckles, trace, 1½-inch ....prs	130	**87**	....	....
Buckles, trace, 2-inch ....do	40	**85**	....	....
Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0 ....doz	6	**6⅛**	....	....
Cinchas, hair ....do	5	**3⅛**	....	....
Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned, 2-inch ....do	5	**2**	....	....
Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned, 2½-inch ....do	5	**3½**	....	....
Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2-inch ....do	5	**16**	....	....
Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2½-inch ....do	5	**2**	....	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Singer Manufacturing Company.	E. P. Howard.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	D. Tredway.	A. B. Cohu.	Geo. Peters.	S. F. Hansell.	H. B. Claflin.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia and New York.	New York.
....	....	$2 95	{ **$2 90**	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2 65	{ **2 75**					
			{ **2 50**					
....	....	....	10 00	....	....	....	....	....
			12 50					
....	**$29 50**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**40 00**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	37 00							
$22 50	....	....	**21 90**	....	....	....	....	....
26 25	....	....	**39 90**	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2 70	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**1 99**	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2 90	$2 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**1 40**	....	....	....	....	....
			1 70					
....	....	....	2 90	1 90	....	....	....	....
			3 15					
....	....	$0 48	**65**	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	72	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**96**					
....	....	....	2 55	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**2 15**					
			1 79					
....	....	90	93	....	....	....	....	....
		95	2 37					
		1 23						
....	....	....	*a* **14 60**	1 25	....	....	....	....
			13 90					
			a 12 40					
			11 00					
....	....	2 55	2 91⅔	....	....	....	....	....

CLASS 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Singer Manufacturing Company.	E. P. Howard.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	D. Tredway.	A. B. Cohu.	Geo. Peters.	S. F. Hansell.	H. B. Claflin.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$10 90**	....
							11 50	
....	....	....	....	....	....	$4 50	**3 50**	....
							2 75	
							2 50	
							2 10	
....	....	....	....	....	$4 00	**17 00**	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**8 50**	....	....
						13 50		
....	....	**1 02**	99	....	....	75	90	....
		89				1 35		
						1 75		
....	....	5 50	5 50	....	....	....	15 00	$5 25
		to	3 70				7 50	8 00
....	....	**9 50**	3 90				05	
....	....	**85**	1 20	....	....	....	90	....
....	....	50	**75**	....	....	....	60	....
....	....	**60**	85	....	....	....	65	....
....	....	82	**1 10**	....	....	....	90	....
....	....	1 15	1 50	....	....	....	**1 23**	....
....	....	6	10	....	....	....	**11**	....
....	....	11½	15	....	....	....	**16**	....
....	....	1 88	2 20	....	....	....	**2 65**	....
							2 40	
....	....	....	....	....	....	3 50	**3 50**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**90**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**1 10**	....
....	....	33	72	....	....	....	**45**	....
....	....	42	96	....	....	....	**60**	....

a Delivered in Chicago.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Collars, horse, medium .... dozen..	60	.... **$54\frac{1}{6}$**
Collars, horse, large .... do...	4	.... **$8\frac{1}{2}$**
Collars, mule .... do...	6	.... **$13\frac{2}{3}$**
Halters .... do...	12	**12**
Hames, Concord .... pairs..	30	.... **136**
Harness, double, with breeching, Concord hames .... sets..	325	.... **322**
Harness, double, without breeching, Concord hames .... do...	100	.... **179**
Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames .... do...	110	**259**
Harness, single .... do...	1	*a*4
Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side) .... pounds..	10, 000	**9,494**
Leather, lace (sides)	60	**46**
Leather, sole, hemlock .... pounds..	1, 700	.... **2,125**
Leather, sole, oak .... do...	1, 690	.... **3,123**
Rings, halter .... gross..	6	.... **$11\frac{1}{3}$**
Rings, harness, assorted .... do...	7	**$24\frac{1}{2}$**
Saddles	25	**56**
Surcingles .... dozen..	4	**$5\frac{5}{12}$**
Wax, saddlers', African .... pounds..	35	**42**
Wax, shoemakers', African .... do...	26	**98**
Additional for Carlisle School.		
Bridle bits, tinned, X. C., ring .... dozen..	40	**40**
Buckles, harness, "sensible," $\frac{5}{8}$-inch tinned iron .... gross..	20	**20**
Buckles, harness, "sensible," $\frac{3}{4}$-inch tinned iron .... do...	26	**26**
Buckles, harness, "sensible," $\frac{7}{8}$-inch tinned iron .... do...	27	**27**
Buckles, harness, "sensible," 1-inch tinned iron .... do...	10	**10**
Buckles, harness, "sensible," $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch tinned iron .... do...	14	**14**
Clips, trace .... pairs..	300	**300**
Hames, Concord, 19-inch wood clip .... do...	400	**400**
Leather, calf-skin .... pounds..	200	**200**
Rings, harness, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch .... gross..	14	**14**
Rings, breeching, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... do...	7	**7**
Ink, blacking, pints .... dozen..	4	**4**
Rivets, hame, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, No. 7 wire .... pounds..	48	**48**
Sheep-skins (assorted colors) .... dozen..	6	**6**
Terrets, X. C .... do..	4	.... **4**

a Awarded to Carlisle School.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

George Peters.	S. F. Hansell.	John W. Rife.	M. Bergman.	Hampton School.	Carlisle School.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$13 50	....	....	$13 00	....	....	....	....
18 00			14 50				
18 50			16 00				
13 50	....	....	16 00	....	....	....	....
18 00			14 50				
18 50			13 00				
13 50	....	....	16 00	....	....	....	....
15 00			14 50				
18 00			13 00				
18 50							
12 50	....	....	15 00	....	....	....	....
7 50			10 00				
3 75							
80	....	....	....	....	....	$0 85	....
65	....	....	....	....	....	**72**	
55							
23 06	....	....	25 50	....	$1 75	....	....
22 98			23 50				
20 19							
14 75							
20 70	....	....	23 50	....	....	....	....
20 75			21 50				
17 75							
13 00							
12 75	....	....	20 75	$13 00	....	....	....
			11 00				
....	....	....	....	....	04	....	....
32½	....	**$0 33**	....	....	....	35	$0 34¾
33		30½				31½	32½
50	$0 55	55	....	....	....	50	54
						53	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22 4/10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**21 4/10**
....	....	34	....	....	....	....	35½
....	....	**30**	....	....	....	....	32
....	90	....	....	....	....	80	1 90
	1 12	....	....	....	....	**1 15**	
....	56	....	....	....	....	**30**	....
						33	
						39	
						49	
9 25	7 75	....	10 50	....	....	....	....
			6 75				
1 50	**3 70**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	13	**10**	....	....	....	....	....
....	13	**10**	....	....	....	....	....
60	65	....	....	....	....	68	....
50	75					70	
						62	
56	77	....	....	....	....	72	....
66	95	....	....	....	....	88	....
72	1 08	....	....	....	....	1 00	....
90	1 37	....	....	....	....	1 26	....
1 25	2 07	....	....	....	....	1 90	....
3	8	....	....	....	....	**3**	....
	3						
80	73	....	....	....	....	**85**	74
65	60						
55							
....	....	**85**	....	....	....	....	....
80	75	....	....	....	....	78	....
1 31	90	....	....	....	....	94	....
	1 12						
....	**1 25**	1 20	....	....	....	1 00	....
10	10	....	....	....	....	**10**	....
....	....	**7 50**	....	....	....	....	....
....	62	....	....	....	....	58	....
....	70	....	....	....	....	**61**	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. T. Wakeman.	Robert Murray.	Edw'd A. Bolmes.	John A. Walker.	R. B. Thomas.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, Saint Paul.	New York.	Chicago.
			Dolls.	*Doll.*	*Dollars.*	*Doll.*	*Dolls.*
Axle grease .... doz..	300	**449**				75 1 25	
Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels .... doz..	180	**72½**					
Corn-planters, hand	50	**102**					
Corn planters, 1-horse	2						
Corn planters, 2-horse	1	**3**					
Corn shellers	5	**14**	4 00 8 00				
Cradles, grain, 4 fingers with scythes .... doz..	3	**2½**					
Cultivators, 1-horse	5	**64**	4 00				**3 90**
Cultivators, 2-horse	35	**20**					7 75
Fanning mills	7	**11**					
Feed cutters	2	**9**	**4 25**				
Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½-ft. hdl .... doz..	110	**147⅓**	3 97 4 50 4 70		3 60 4 05 4 28 4 73 4 95		4 15
Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½-ft. hdl .... do...	12	**14$\frac{1}{12}$**	6 00 6 75		5 63 6 30 6 98		
Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long hdl .... do...	18	**6$\frac{11}{12}$**	5 20 6 25		4 95 5 63 6 30		5 64
Forks, manure, c. s., 5 tines, long hdl., strapped ferrule .... doz..	5	**21$\frac{5}{12}$**	8 90 10 50		8 78 9 45		9 35
Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory No. 1 .... do...	1,000	**1,505⅔**					
Handles, hay-fork, 5½ feet .... do...	40	**40**			1 47		1 40
Handles, hoe, planters, cased .... do...	200	**248**					
Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1, cased .... do...	12	**77⅛**					
Handles, plow, left-hand .... do...	30	**67**	1 73				
Handles, plow, right-hand .... do...	30	**52½**	1 73				
Handles, shovel, long, cased .... do...	12	**18**					
Handles, spade, cased .... do...	12	**12**					
Harrow teeth, square ⅝-inch, headed .... lbs..	2,000	**1,250**					03½
Harrows, 40-teeth	15						6 75
Hoes, garden, solid shanks, 8-in .... doz..	70	**75** **135½**	2 75 3 00	3 05	2 57 2 74		2 85
Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2 .... do...	3	**32½**	**5 04**	6 25			
Hoes, planters, c. s., solid shank, 8-in .... do...	90		3 75	3 90	3 34		3 75
		215¼	4 00		**3 73**		4 10
Hoes, planters, c. s., 10-inch, with eye .... do...	240			3 80			
		81⅛					
Knives, hay .... doz..	3	**3**	**7 60**				
Machines, mowing, single trees, double trees, and neck yoke complete, with 24 extra knives	10	**20**					**46 00**
Machines, mowing and reaping combined, complete, with extra knives for each	2	**2**					
Machines, reaping, complete, with 24 extra knives...	8	**8**					

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	A. B. Cohn.	J. H. Woodhouse.	E. W. Herendeen.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Chas. H. Deere.	Spencer C. Gilbert.	Sandusky Tool Co.	J. W. French.	D. S. Morgan & Co.	Turner, Day, & Woolworth Manufacturing Co.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert Flagler.	Graff M. Acklin.	Dwight Tredway.
Points of delivery.														
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, Saint Louis, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City.	New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York, Chicago, Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dol*	*Dol*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
57		72									**60**		60	50
60		82									84		63	75
72											1 32			82
77½														
2 25		1 99									**1 95**			
75		1 55			1 25									
					15 00									
					30 00									
5 50	**6 75**													
21 75	22 00											**19 40**		
	6 00				4 50									
					5 00									
					14 50			21 00						
								25 25						
	11 50													
	4 50													
3 80	3 96											**3 53**		
												3 86		
												3 97		
5 23	5 50											**4 86**		
												5 51		
												6 18		
5 23	5 85											**4 86**		
												5 51		
8 50	10 00											**9 26**		
1 30		1 22				**1 09**				1 13½	1 24			
		1 33									1 40			
80												**70**		
1 00							1 20							
							1 42							
1 10				1 25		1 09								
1 75				1 15	3 00									
1 75				1 40	3 00									
1 25		1 42										1 35		
1 75		1 72										1 35		
												1 85		
02¾				**02¾**							02⅞			
											03⅕			
			8 50		5 50									
					6 00									
2 64	3 00											**2 43**		
												2 70		
5 25							3 25							
3 98												3 80		
							2 80							
							3 00							
							3 25							
							3 28							
							3 48							
							3 60							
9 00		14 75										8 00		
52 00		51 45							38 00					
110 00														
89 00		**80 30**							68 00					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued. (Delivered packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. T. Wakeman.	Robert Murray.	Edw'd A. Bolmes.
Points of delivery.			New York.	Chicago.	New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, Saint Paul.
Machine, thrashing, 6 horse-power, complete	1	....	....	....	....
Machine, thrashing, 8 horse-power, complete	1	....	....	....	....
Machine, thrashing, 10 horse-power, complete	1	**1**	....	....	....
Ox-bow keys, 2-inch ... doz	40	**21**	$0 45	....	....
Ox-bows, 2-inch ... do	30	**$36\frac{1}{3}$**	....	....	....
Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds, dozen	25	**$78\frac{5}{6}$**	$5 20	$6 45	....
Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse	2	**77**	....	....	....
Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse	7	**76**	....	....	....
Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse	3	**14**	....	....	....
Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse	130	**184**	....	....	....
Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse	40	**49**	....	....	....
Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse	230	**178**	....	....	....
Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse	60	**96**	....	....	....
Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra point	60	**131**	....	....	....
Plows, breaking, 13-inch	15	**16**	....	....	....
Plows, breaking 14-inch	10	**9**	....	....	....
Plows, shovel, double	35	**152**	....	....	....
Plows, shovel, single	25	**1**	....	....	....
Pumps, iron, 3-inch cylinder	5	**9**	2 06	....	....
Pumps, wood	8	**85**	**2 44**	....	....
Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings ... feet	300	**1,837**	**08**	....	....
Rakes, hay, sulky	3	**11**	....	....	....
Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows ... doz	100	**45**	....	....	....
Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth ... do	60	**$193\frac{5}{12}$**	....	2 20	$2 16
Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4 ... do	4	**$6\frac{5}{6}$**	....	....	7 40 7 75
Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases, dozen	70	**$91\frac{1}{12}$**	5 48	....	4 95 to 6 00
Scythe-snaths ... doz	80	.... **$76\frac{5}{12}$**	4 65 4 87	....	4 05 5 13
Seed-drill	1	....	....	....	....
Seeders, broadcast, hand	18	**36**	....	....	....
Seeders, broadcast, for 1-horse wagon	3	....	....	....	....
Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon	12	....	....	....	....
Shovels, long-handle, No. 2, round point ... doz	130	**$136\frac{1}{3}$**	....	....	5 62 to 7 03
Shovels, short-handle, No. 2, square point ... do	90	**$59\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....	5 80 to 7 03
Sickles, No. 3, grain ... do	45	**$7\frac{1}{12}$**	2 85	....	....
Spades, long-handle, No. 3, cased ... do	3	**$59\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....	6 15 to 7 40
Spades, short-handle, No. 3, cased ... do	80	**$51\frac{2}{3}$**	....	....	6 15 to 7 40
Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled ... do	3	**$14\frac{5}{6}$**	....	....	....
Wheelbarrows, all iron	18	.... **16**	6 48	....	....
Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size	15	**117**	....	....	....
Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted	80	**53**	....	....	....
Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted	20	**179**	....	....	....
Plow-beam for 9-inch plow	20	....	....	....	....
Plow-beam for 10-inch plow	32	....	....	....	....
Plow-beam for 12-inch plow	1	**62**	....	....	....
Plow-beam for 14-inch plow	1	**6**	....	....	....
Plow-beam for 12-inch breakers	1	**6**	....	....	....
Plow-beam for 14-inch breakers	1	....	....	....	....

a Extra shares, $1.25. *b* Extra shares, $1.50. *c* Extra shares, $1.75.

advertisement of March 15, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples, with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. W. French.	R. B. Thomas.	S. H. Crane.	A. B. Cohn.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Charles H. Deere.	F. E. Kohler.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert Flagler.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago, Saint Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City.	New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.	New York.	New York.
$400 00		$400 00							
420 00		430 00							
450 00		475 00							
		50	**$0 44**						$0 44
		53	to 55						
		3 00	3 80						
		5 00	6 50	$4 75				**$4 75**	
						$3 75			
						4 50			
						4 50			
						*a***6 50**			
						*b***7 50**			
						*c***7 50**			
						*d***8 50**			
						12 00			
						12 00			
						12 00			
	$2 50					*c***2 75**			
	2 50					*f***2 25**			
		1 90	3 25	2 08					
			3 60						
			08						
	20 00						**$16 75**		
		1 75							
		2 00							
		2 20							**$2 05**
	9 25	6 70		**6 30**					
	9 40	6 75	7 25	6 45					
		5 33	7 00						**5 20**
									to 5 75
		5 50	4 15						3 35
									to **4 87**
		54 00							
		4 75							
		22 00							
		22 00							
	7 50	**5 15**	5 00	5 31					5 25
	7 65	5 46		to 5 64					5 55
	7 45	**5 35**		5 45					5 45
	7 60	5 67	5 00	to 5 83					5 75
									2 68
	8 00	**5 57**		5 65					5 65
	8 15	5 88	6 00	to 6 04					5 95
	8 00	**5 57**		5 65					5 65
	8 15	5 88	6 00	to 6 04					5 95
		9 00							9 00
			5 75					6 75	
			15 00	**6 30**				7 29	
		2 75	3 20						
			4 00						
		3 75							
		3 25							
					$0 38	70			
						70			
					38				
					43	70			
					43	80			
					48	80			

d Extra shares, $2. *e* Bessemer steel blades, $2.25. *f* Bessemer steel blades, $1.90.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	M. Rosenfield.	Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company.	Clemens & Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Saint Louis, Kansas City, or Chicago.
Axletrees, hickory, wagon:							
2½ by 3¼, narrow track	50	**20**	$0 43	$0 50	$0 40	**$0 35**	....
2¾ by 3¾	20	**28**	43	50	40	**42**	....
3 by 4	80	**100**	43	60	40	**44**	....
3¼ by 4¼	40	**105**	49	65	50	**50**	....
3½ by 4½	50	**21**	54	75	50	**48**	....
4 by 5	20	**12**	67	85	60	**52**	....
4½ by 5½	2	**31**	81	1 00	75	**58**	....
Axletrees, hickory, wagon:							
2½ by 3¼, wide track	20	....	43	50	40	47	....
2¾ by 3¾	7	**26**	43	50	40	**48**	....
3 by 4	10	**22**	43	60	40	**48**	....
3¼ by 4¼	40	**15**	49	65	50	**50**	....
3½ by 4½	60	**4**	54	75	50	**53**	....
4 by 5	18	**10**	67	85	60	**58**	....
4½ by 5½	15	**9**	81	1 00	75	**63**	....
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:							
2¼ by 3½, narrow track	50	**29**	**19**	22	16	25	....
2¾ by 4¼	3	**34**	**23**	30	16	26	....
3 by 4 ¾	50	**57**	**25**	33	30	37	....
3½ by 5	4	**28**	**27**	35	35	42	....
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:							
2¼ by 3½, wide track	3	**37**	**21**	25	16	29	....
2¾ by 4¼	30	**31**	**26**	33	22	31	....
3 by 4¾	25	**113**	**28**	35	27	42	....
3½ by 5	15	**49**	**31**	40	30	46	....
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:							
2¼ by 3, narrow track	10	**16**	**18**	22	16	25	....
2¾ by 3½	4	**24**	**21**	24	22	26	....
3 by 4	30	**93**	**21**	30	25	29	....
3½ by 4½	6	**23**	**26**	31	28	30	....
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:							
2¼ by 3, wide track	1	....	20	25	16	30	....
2¾ by 3½	20	**6**	**25**	30	25	32	....
3 by 4	40	**19**	**25**	33	28	35	....
3½ by 4½	18	**30**	**28**	37	30	36	....
Bows, narrow track	550	**118**	**8½**	10	10	10	....
Bows, wide track	550	**950**	**10**	10	10	11	....
Covers, 8 oz. duck, 10 by 14 feet, free from sizing	200	**90**	3 00	....	....	**2 75**	$2 40
Eveners, oak, wagon, full-ironed, narrow track ... sets.	100	**170**	30	**28**	38	45	....
Eveners, wide track ... do.	115	**98**	30	**33**	38	45	....
Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, narrow track sets	120	**123**	17	**13**	17	25	....
Eveners, wide track ... sets.	40	**41**	17	**17**	....	30	....
Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent:							
1¼ by 1¼ inches ... sets.	10	**11**	**75**	66	....	....	....
1⅜ by 1⅜ ... do.	18	**10**	**80**	77	....	....	....
1½ by 1½ ... do.	6	**5**	**90**	90	....	....	....
1⅝ by 1⅝ ... do.	2	**24**	**1 00**	1 05	....	....	....
1¾ by 1¾ ... do.	1	**25**	**1 15**	1 25	....	....	....
2 by 2 ... do.	12	**6**	**1 50**	1 40	....	....	....
Felloes, oak, wagon, bent:							
2 by 2 inches ... sets.	1	**6**	**1 20**	1 30	....	....	....
2¼ by 2¼ ... do.	25	**6**	**1 75**	1 90	....	....	....
2½ by 2½ ... do.	28	**11**	**2 00**	2 25	....	....	....
Felloes, oak, wagon, sawed:							
1½ by 2 inches, cased ... sets.	70	**77**	**1 10**	1 10	95	1 80	....
2 by 2½ ... do.	50	**64**	**1 10**	1 15	1 25	1 95	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	M. Rosenfield.	Studebaker Bros. Manufact'g Co.	Tuthill Spring Co.	J. W. Williams & Son.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.
Felloes, oak, wagon, sawed—Continued.								
2 by 2¾ .... sets.	8	**5**	**$1 20**	$1 25	$1 25	$2 08	......	......
2½ by 3 .... do..	2	**1**	**1 60**	1 90	2 00	2 30	......	......
Hounds, oak, wagon:								
Front, 3 pieces, cased .... sets.	160	**80**	30	**31**	35	48	......	......
Pole, 2 pieces .... do..	100	**183**	21	**19**	25	32	......	......
Rear, 2 pieces .... do..	110	**85**	21	**22**	35	42	......	......
Hubs, oak:								
7½ by 9 .... sets.	8	**25**	90	**85**	1 00	1 10	......	......
8 by 10 .... do..	12	**30**	95	**90**	1 00	1 42	......	......
8½ by 11 .... do..	3	**10**	1 05	**95**	1 15	1 50	......	......
9 by 12 .... do..	1	**6**	1 25	**1 00**	1 40	1 70	......	......
10 by 12 .... do..	2	**1**	1 55	**1 40**	1 50	2 30	......	......
Reaches, oak:								
For 3-inch wagon	600	**324**	29	**28**	45	58	......	......
For 3¼-inch wagon	10	**420**	29	**28**	45	63	......	......
Reaches, oak, for 3½-inch wagon	8	**146**	29	**28**	45	70	......	......
Skeins, wagon:								
2½ x 7½ inches, packed in cases or barrels	4	**4**	1 22	1 22	......	1 26	......	**$1 05**
2¾ x 8 inches .... sets	25	**48**	1 32	1 33	......	1 45	......	**1 15**
3 x 9 inches .... do..	25	**91**	1 62	1 62	......	1 75	......	**1 35**
3¼ x 10 inches .... do..	30	**83**	2 03	2 03	......	2 05	......	**1 75**
3½ x 11 inches .... do..	5	**19**	2 16	2 16	......	2 30	......	**1 90**
Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1¼-inch, cased, sets	15	**22**	1 40	**1 60**	1 80	2 25	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon:								
1½-inch, cased .... do..	15	**8**	2 00	**1 60**	1 80	2 30	......	......
1¾-inch .... do..	60	**11**	2 00	**1 60**	2 00	2 55	......	......
2-inch .... do..	70	**77**	2 00	**1 70**	2 00	2 70	......	......
2¼-inch .... do..	80	**59**	2 25	**1 80**	2 25	2 90	......	......
2½-inch .... do..	40	**65**	2 25	**1 80**	2 25	3 00	......	......
2⅝-inch .... do..	5	**10**	2 25	**1 80**	2 25	3 08	......	......
2¾-inch .... do..	2	**9**	2 60	**2 30**	2 50	3 55	......	......
3-inch .... do..	4	**8**	3 00	**2 55**	3 00	4 05	......	......
3¼-inch .... set..	1	**11**	3 30	**3 00**	3 50	4 30	......	......
3½-inch .... do..	1	**9**	3 60	**3 25**	4 00	4 55	......	......
Springs, for wagon seats .... per lb	130	**157**	4¾	31	......	6½	**$0 57**	......
Springs, wagon, elliptic .... do..	35	......	6¼	6¼	......	......	(*)	......
Tongues, ash:								
For 3-inch wagon	150	**240**	85	**68**	75	83	......	......
For 3¼-inch wagon	200	**401**	85	**68**	75	93	......	......
For 3½-inch wagon	300	**238**	85	**68**	75	98	......	......
Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, full ironed, cased	380	**503**	35	**30**	40	66	......	......
Whiffletrees, plain, cased	490	**604**	8	**7**	9	13½	......	......
Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, full ironed, cased	175	**282**	40	**40**	65	46	......	......
Yokes, plain, turned to shape and size	320	**339**	9	**8½**	15	21	......	......
Additional for Carlisle School.								
Bows, wagon, flat top, 1½ x ¾-in., by 3 ft. 3 in.	80	**80**	36	**16**	......	......	......	......
Springs, platform, side, 42 x 1⅜-in., 4 leaf, sets	10	**10**	**7 25**	2 62½	......	......	......	......
Springs, cross, 38 x 1⅜-in., 6 leaf .... sets.	10	**10**	**7 25**	2 25	......	......	......	......
Wheels, spring wagon, height 4 feet, and 3 feet 6 in., 1⅛ tread, 1⅜ spokes, 7 in. hub, XX Sarvin patent .... sets.	10	**10**	**9 42**	6 50	......	......	......	......
Poles, spring wagon, double bend, with bow, 2¼ x 1¼ inches	10	**10**	1 20	**60**	......	......	......	......
Transom plates for 20-inch circle, platform.	10	**10**	**1 75**	......	......	......	......	......

* 1½ inch wide, black 6, bright 6½. If 1⅜ or ¼ wide, black 6¼, bright 6¾.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Delivered at—	Bidder.	Number awarded.
Chicago	Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company	
	E. A. Webster	**352**
	M. Rosenfield	
	A. Caldwell	
	F. C. Herrick	
	N. S. Ketchum	
Kansas City	Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company	
	E. A. Webster	
	M. Rosenfield	
	A. Caldwell	
	F. C. Herrick	**42**
	N. S. Ketchum	
Sioux City	Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company	
	E. A. Webster	**50**
	M. Rosenfield	
	A. Caldwell	
	F. C. Herrick	
	N. S. Ketchum	
San Francisco	Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company	
	A. Caldwell	**35**
Omaha	F. C. Herrick	
Saint Louis	F. C. Herrick	

Bidder.	Bows.	Covers.	Spring seats.	Top boxes.
Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company	$0 10	$2 75	$2 00	$2 50
	11			2 00
E. A. Webster	**60**	**2 40**	**2 25**	**2 00**
M. Rosenfield	10	2 60	2 00	2 00
		2 20		
A. Caldwell	**1 00**	**2 75**	**2 50**	**2 00**
F. C. Herrick	....	**3 75**	**2 50**	**2 00**
N. S. Ketchum	....	....	2 40	3 00

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Size of wagons.										
2¾-inch.		3-inch.		3¼-inch.		3½-inch.		Log.		Spring.
Narrow.	Wide.	Narrow.	Wide.	Narrow.	Wide.	Narrow.	Wide.	Narrow.	Wide.	
$40 50	$41 50	$43 00	$43 50	$44 50	$45 00	$47 50	$48 50	$87 50	$90 00	$75 00
36 00	**36 00**	**37 00**	**37 00**	**38 00**	**38 00**	**39 50**	**39 50**	**70 00**	**70 00**	....
40 00	40 00	41 00	41 00	42 00	42 00	43 00	43 00	....	....	65 00
42 50	42 50	43 50	43 50	45 50	45 50	48 50	48 50	....	....	....
39 00	39 00	41 00	41 00	43 00	43 00	45 00	45 00	....	....	....
48 50	48 50	49 50	49 50	50 70	50 70	52 50	52 50	85 00	85 00	....
44 25	45 25	46 75	47 25	48 25	48 75	51 25	52 25	91 25	93 75	....
39 25	39 25	40 25	40 25	41 25	41 25	42 75	42 75	73 25	73 25	....
40 00	40 00	41 00	41 00	42 00	42 00	43 00	43 00	....	....	....
40 00	40 00	41 00	41 00	43 00	43 00	46 00	46 00	....	....	....
38 50	**38 50**	**40 00**	**40 00**	**42 00**	**42 00**	**44 00**	44 00	....	....	....
48 50	48 50	49 50	49 50	50 70	50 70	52 50	52 50	85 00	85 00	....
44 75	45 75	47 25	47 75	48 75	49 25	51 75	52 75	91 75	94 25	....
39 50	39 50	**40 50**	40 50	41 50	41 50	**43 00**	43 00	73 50	73 50	....
41 00	41 00	42 00	42 00	43 00	43 00	44 00	44 00	....	....	....
42 50	42 50	43 50	43 50	45 50	45 50	48 50	48 50	....	....	....
39 50	39 50	41 00	41 00	43 00	43 00	45 00	45 00	....	....	....
48 50	48 50	49 50	49 50	50 70	50 70	52 50	52 50	85 00	85 00	....
70 50	71 00	73 50	74 00	77 00	77 50	84 00	85 00	....	....	....
70 00	70 00	**71 00**	**71 00**	**73 00**	**73 00**	76 00	**76 00**	....	....	....
40 00	40 00	42 00	42 00	44 00	44 00	46 00	46 00	....	....	....
38 00	38 00	39 50	39 50	41 50	41 50	42 50	42 50	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 14. GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
Chrome, yellow, in oil .... pounds..	250	**417**	....	....
Coal-tar .... gallons..	70	**210**	....	....
Glass, window, 8 x 10, American, B .... boxes..	80	**104**	$2 85	**$2 50**
Glass, window, 9 x 12 .... do...	8	**29**	2 85	**2 50**
Glass, window, 9 x 13 .... do...	2	**3**	2 85	**2 50**
Glass, window, 9 x 14 .... do...	20	**17**	2 85	**2 50**
Glass, window, 9 x 15 .... do...	1	**4**	2 85	**2 50**
Glass, window, 10 x 12 .... do...	60	**81**	2 85	**2 50**
Glass, window, 10 x 13 .... do...	1	....	2 85	2 50
Glass, window, 10 x 14 .... do...	25	**82**	2 85	**2 50**
Glass, window, 10 x 16 .... do...	12	**30**	3 12	**2 60**
Glass, window, 10 x 18 .... do...	3	**12**	3 12	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 14 .... do...	9	**21**	3 12	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 16 .... do...	20	**35**	3 12	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 18 .... do...	12	**24**	3 12	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 22 .... do...	12	**16**	3 12	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 28 .... do...	8	**10**	3 33	**2 80**
Glass, window, 12 x 30 .... do...	5	**10**	3 33	**2 80**
Glass, window, 12 x 36 .... do...	5	**5**	3 33	**2 80**
Glass, window, 14 x 20 .... do...	3	**18**	3 12	**2 80**
Glass, window, 14 x 22 .... do...	1	**1**	3 12	**2 80**
Glass, window, 16 x 20 .... do...	1	**1**	3 33	**2 80**
Glass, window, 16 x 22 .... do...	4	**4**	3 33	**2 80**
Glass, window, 16 x 24 .... do...	4	**6**	3 33	**2 80**
Glazier's glass-cutters	12	**12**	....	2 90
Japan .... gallons..	35	**85**	....	....
Lampblack, in papers .... pounds..	80	**124**	....	....
Lead, red, standard brand, dry .... do...	1,000	**1,590**	....	....
Lead, white, pure, and best .... do...	8,000	**13,525**	....	....
Ochre, Rochelle, in oil .... do...	700	**685**	....	....
Oil, harness, in cans, cased .... gallons...	80	**86**	....	....
Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased .... gallons..	5,000	**8,425**	....	19
Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased .... do...	600	**1,017**	....	....
Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased .... do...	900	**1,255**	....	75
Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased .... do...	150	**305**	....	70
Oil, lubricating mineral, crude, in cans, cased .... do...	460	**487**	....	....
Oil, sewing-machine .... bottles..	72	**182**	....	....
Paint, roof .... gallons..	160	**480**	....	60
Paper, building .... pounds..	5,500	**8,000**	1½	3 3 3⅝

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

James Seaver Page.	S. A. Schoonmaker.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Dwight Tredway.	P. M. Millspaugh.	G. M. Acklin.	Willis J. Powell.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	New York.	New York.	At points stated.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago and Carlisle.	Saint Louis.
$0 16	$0 16	....	$0 16	$0 19	....	....	....
25	20	$0 23	**25**	12	....	....	....
		36					
....	2 30	....	....	2 85	....	....	....
....	2 30	....	....	2 85	....	....	....
....	2 30	....	....	2 85	....	....	....
....	2 30	....	....	2 85	....	....	....
....	2 30	....	....	2 85	....	....	....
....	2 30	....	....	2 85	....	....	....
....	2 30	....	....	2 85	....	....	....
....	2 30	....	....	2 85	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 75	....	....	3 35	....	....	....
....	3 10	....	....	3 35	....	....	....
....	3 10	....	....	3 35	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	2 65	....	....	3 15	....	....	....
....	....	....	**3 00**	....	....	....	....
			3 25				
100	70	....	1 10	85	....	....	....
8½	....	....	10½	10	....	....	....
6¼	6	**$5\frac{95}{100}$**	6¼	06⅜	....	....	....
6¼	**5¾**	....	....	06⅜	....	....	....
7	7	....	**7¼**	15	....	....	....
95	....	82	**80**	65	$0 73	....	....
		73½	87		77		
					86		
					97		
....	17	....	**17**	15¾	22½	$0 17½	....
			21		27		
....	....	**78**	85	75	83	....	$0 $76\frac{2}{10}$
		72½			87		79
					94		
					1 03		
75	68	**68**	$71\frac{9}{10}$	72	73	....	....
			75		77		
					83½		
					93		
72	65	**65**	$64\frac{9}{10}$	68	70	....	....
			68		74		
					80½		
					90		
....	....	**23½**	19	21	22½	....	....
		30			27		
		18½			33½		
					43		
....	....	06	....	....	**05**	....	....
85	**65**	....	90	65	....	....	....
....	....	**3 05**	2⅜	2 00	....	....	....
		3 20	3⅛				
		3 60	3¾				
		2 90	3⅞				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 14—Continued. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane. Points of delivery. Chicago.
Paper, tarred .... pounds..	8,000	**9,700**	$0 01$\frac{6}{10}$ 01$\frac{3}{4}$
Pitch .... do....	350	**600**	....
Turpentine, in cans, cased .... gallons..	320	**468**	....
Umber, burnt, in oil, ground .... pounds..	320	**813**	....
Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans .... gallons..	10	**44**	....
Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans .... do...	60	**55**	....
Whiting .... pounds..	1,900	**1,115**	....
Additional for Carlisle school.			
Chinese, scarlet .... pounds..	25	**25**	....
Drop black, in Japan .... do...	10	**10**	....
Varnish, coach .... gallons..	10	**10**	....
Glass, window, 9½ by 12, American, B .... box..	1	**1**	3 10
Glass, window, 9½ by 14, American, B .... boxes..	3	**3**	3 10
Glass, window, 10 by 17, American, B .... do...	2	**2**	3 40
Glass, window, 10 by 20, American, B .... do...	2	**2**	3 40
Glass, window, 11 by 17, American, B .... do...	2	**2**	3 40
Glass, window, 16 by 26, American, B .... do...	2	**2**	3 80
Head-light oil, fire-test not less than 150° .... gallons..	1,500	**1,500**	....
Ocher, yellow .... pounds..	10	**10**	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. T. Wakeman.	James Seaver Page.	S. A. Schoonmaker.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	P. M. Millspaugh.	G. M. Acklin.	Dwight Tredway.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago and Carlisle.	Saint Louis.
$0 02	.....	.....	**$2 10**	$0 01¾	.....	.....	$2 25
			2 20	02⅜			
			1 95	02½			
.....	.....	.....	04	05	.....	.....	**02½**
45	.....	.....	41½	.....	.....	.....	44
			53				
.....	$0 10½	**$0 09**	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	**1 20**	1 00	.....	1 25	.....	.....	1 10
.....	**1 15**	1 00	.....	1 15	.....	.....	1 05
.....	**01**	01	.....	01½	.....	.....	00¾
.....	**18**	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	35
.....	**25**	17	.....	29	.....	.....	40
.....	**1 50**	1 35	.....	2 25	.....	.....	1 60
2 50	.....	2 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
2 50	.....	2 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
2 50	.....	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25
2 50	.....	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25
2 90	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25
2 95	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 40
.....	.....	12	.....	**13½**	$0 15	$0 12	15¾
.....	**03**	07	.....	08	.....	.....	10

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Class 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8 ....dozen.	15	**$11\frac{5}{12}$**
Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4 gallons ....do...	70	**$83\frac{7}{12}$**
Candle-molds, in stands of 8 molds (per dozen stands)	8	**$12\frac{1}{2}$**
Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch ....dozen.	60	**$46\frac{5}{6}$**
Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top ....do...	5	**5-6**
Coffee-boilers, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ....do...	250	....
Coffee-boilers, 4 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ....do...	180	....
Coffee-boilers, 6 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ....do...	70	....
Coffee-mills, iron hopper box, No. 3 ....do...	130	**$112\frac{1}{2}$**
Coffee-mills, side, No. 1 ....do...	40	**$8\frac{1}{6}$**
Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle ....do...	900	**182** *b***650**
Cups, quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle ....do...	460	*b***$440\frac{1}{2}$**
Dippers, water, 1 quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted ....do...	225	**$266\frac{1}{3}$**
Dippers, water, 2 quarts, full size, long iron handles, riveted ....do...	20	**$20\frac{5}{6}$**
Funnels, 1 quart, full size, plain tin ....do...	7	*a***$8\frac{1}{6}$**
Funnels, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin ....do...	3	*a***$4\frac{1}{2}$**
Graters, nutmeg ....do...	1	**3**
Kettles, brass, 2-gallon	10	**1**
Kettles, brass, $2\frac{1}{2}$-gallon	10	**1**
Kettles, brass, 3-gallon	80	**79**
Kettles, brass, 5-gallon	50	**75**
Kettles, brass, 6-gallon	10	**54**
Kettles, brass, 10-gallon	10	**24**
Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom ....nests.	600	**511**
Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), plain iron, strapped bottom ..do...	800	**511**
Kettles, galvanized iron, 7 quarts ....dozen.	5	**158**
Kettles, galvanized iron, 11 quarts ....do...	20	**$50\frac{1}{4}$**
Kettles, galvanized iron, 14 quarts ....do...	15	**$68\frac{1}{12}$**
Lanterns, tin globe, with candle, oil, and kerosene burners ....do...	6	....
Match-safes, Japanned iron, self-closing, medium size ....do...	8	**$10\frac{1}{2}$**
Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10 quarts ....do...	240	*a***155**
Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14 quarts ....do...	30	*a***$59\frac{2}{3}$**
Pans, 1 quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned ....do...	120	*a***$39\frac{1}{2}$**
Pans, 2 quarts, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned ....do...	100	**89**
Pans dish, 12 quarts, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned ....do...	140	*a***$25\frac{2}{13}$**
Pans, dish, 18 quarts, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned ....do...	40	*a***$39\frac{5}{6}$**

a Awarded to Carlisle School.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	J. W. Frazier.	H. W. Shepard.	Hampton School.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.
....	**$14 40**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	$4 40	....	**$4 75**	....
						56	
....	**2 66**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**49**	$0 47	....	....	....	....	....
....	**2 25**	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4 25						
....	1 50	....	....	1 40	....	....	$1 75
....	2 00	....	....	2 62	....	....	2 25
....	2 50	....	....	3 74	....	....	2 75
$2 24	3 39	2 85	**$2 81**	3 20	....	....	....
		2 98		3 35	....	....	
3 98	4 89	4 00	**4 16**	4 42	....	....	....
2 69		4 20		4 62			
2 50							
....	50	35	....	**48**	....	....	40
		38					
....	55	48	....	72	....	....	49
....	75	....	....	**90**	....	....	....
				95			
....	85	....	....	**2 00**	....	....	....
				2 72			
....	55	60	....	....	....	....	....
....	90	95	....	....	....	....	....
....	**24**	50	....	....	....	....	....
....	23½	23	**21**	....	....	....	....
....	23½	23	**21**	....	....	....	....
....	23½	23	**21**	....	....	....	....
....	23½	23	**21**	....	....	....	....
....	23½	23	**21**	....	....	....	....
....	....	23	**21**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	$1 45	**1 60**	....
....	....	....	....	....	85	**1 30**	....
....	....	....	....	**2 95**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	**3 85**	....	....	....
				3 25			
....	....	....	....	**4 40**	....	....	....
				3 95			
....	....	....	3 65	....	....	....	....
....	1 25	**98**	....	1 75	....	....	....
....	3 75	....	....	6 90	....	4 00	....
....	5 50	....	....	9 70	....	4 50	....
....	55	....	....	64	....	....	....
	65			56			
....	80	....	....	**80**	....	....	....
	90						
....	3 00	2 65	....	3 40	....	....	....
	3 59	8 50	....	3 00	....	....	....
....	3 50	3 75	....	4 86	....	....	....
	4 95			3 95			
				4 10			

b Awarded to Carlisle and Hampton Schools.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in black type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 15—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Pans, dust, japanned ....dozen..	30	**20⅚**
Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished ....do...	500	**404 7/12**
Pans, tin, 2 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned ....do...	90	**76½**
Pans, tin, 4 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned ....do...	140	*a***91**
Pans, tin, 6 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned ....do...	230	**100** *a***56½**
Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly ....do...	230	**176½**
Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, dinner........do...	900	**452**
Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, pie ....do...	120	**456**
Punches, tinner's, hollow, ½-inch........do...	1	**1.6**
Punches, tinner's, hollow, ⅝-inch........do...	1	**1.6**
Scoops, grocer's hand, No. 20........do...	6	**3**
Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 40........do...	5	**1¼**
Shears, tinner's, bench, No. 4, Wilcox's	3	**2**
Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 7........	6	**9**
Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 9........	3	**3**
Solder........pounds..	300	**457**
Soldering-irons, No. 3, 1½ pounds each........pairs..	8	**21**
Spoons, table, tinned iron........dozen..	1,000	**887**
Spoons, tea, tinned iron ....do...	900	**730**
Teapots, planished tin, 3 pints, round........do...	1	**2 11/12**
Teapots, planished tin, 4 pints, round........do...	10	**5**
Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal........boxes..	25	**12**
Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IC, charcoal........do...	20	**9**
Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal ....do...	30	**1**
Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal ....do...	50	**6**
Tin, sheet, 14 x 60 inches, boiler, IX........do...	1	**1**
Wash-basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches ....do...	200	**178**
Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9 ....pounds..	3,000	**3,001**
Additional for Carlisle school.		
Tin, sheet, IX, 12 x 24 inches........boxes..	8	**8**
Tin, block ....pounds..	250	**250**
Bucket ears, No. 2 ....gross..	10	**10**
Bucket ears, No. 3 ....do...	10	**10**
Bucket ears, No. 4 ....do...	20	**20**
Bucket ears, No. 5 ....do...	30	**30**
Bucket ears, No. 6 ....do...	25	**25**
Bucket woods........do...	20	**20**

a To be furnished by Carlisle School.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	John Early.	H. B. Claflin.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	C. L. Knapp.	H. W. Shephard.	N. & G. Taylor & Co.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	Philadelphia.
$0 80			$0 76				
1 40			1 41	$1 45		$1 42	
				1 55			
65			50	68			
55			58	70			
				60			
80			76	1 20			
95			84	1 00			
				92			
1 20			96	1 62		1 30	
95				1 31			
				1 18			
33			33	35			
24			23	27			
24			23	27			
3 50			3 45				
2 90			2 75				
1 80			1 70				
2 25			2 45				
3 98			4 00				
2 00			2 00				
1 24			1 20				
12			12½				$0 12¾
14							
76			70				
22	$0 19	$0 15	19	**20**	$1 40		
26	15			16	20		
35				11			
				21			
10	08⅓	08	09	**11**	11		
11	09½			08			
				08½			
				11½			
1 92							
2 25							
2 20							
2 60							
6 50			5 75	6 00			**b6 25**
6 50			5 75	6 00			**b6 25**
8 25			7 00	7 50			**b8 00**
8 25			7 00	7 50			**b8 00**
32 50			20 00	09½			**b28 00**
85			80	**80**			
06			05⅞	08 7/10			05 7/10
9 65			8 50	8 70			**8 50**
23			22				**20**
26			25	**25**			
35			30	**30**			
43			39	**35**			
54			44	**45**			
64			58	**65**			
33			40	50			

b Awarded for requirements of Carlisle School.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 16. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Caldrons, iron, plain, kettle, 20 gallons	2	**1**
Caldron, iron, plain, kettle, 40 gallons	1	....
Caldron, iron, plain, kettle, 90 gallons	1	**1**
Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace, 20 gallons	1	....
Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons	4	**1**
Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace, 90 gallons	1	**1**
Elbows, stove-pipe, 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	8	**23**
Elbows, stove-pipe, 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	400	**1,006**
Elbows, stove-pipe, 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	100	**55**
Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10-inch, diameter	400	**57**
Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 12 inch	100	**480**
Pipe, stove, 5-in., No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted..joints	70	....
Pipe, stove, 6-inch ... do	5,000	**952** *a***3,659**
Pipe, stove, 7-inch ... do	700	....
Polish, stove ... gross	20	**17½**
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long	25	**69** **70**
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long	150	**85** **85**
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long	90	**60** **55**
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long	35	**21** **20**
Stoves, cooking, coal, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*	10	**10**
Stoves, cooking, coal, 9-inch*	8	**6**
Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch*	5	**36**
Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch*	250	**150** **142**
Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch*	310	**130** **125**
Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch*	80	**72**
Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder	5	**29**
Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder	5	**16**
Stoves, heating, wood, sheet iron, 32-inch	10	**11**

a Awarded to Carlisle school.

* NOTE.—Furniture for 8-*inch* cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea stamped *each* 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping pans, 12 x 16-inch, seamless. Furniture for other sizes which must fit the pipe-collar, and the other a 6-inch pipe.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	Lazard Kahn.	A. R. Morgan.	Chauncey H. Castle.	R. A. Robbins.	A. Weiskettel & Son.	A. B. Cohn.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	(b)	(b)	(b)	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.
$2 50	**$3 05**			$3 00		$2 60
	5 50			5 00		3 15
13 00				**8 40**		8 50
13 75	9 50			9 00		9 25
21 00	**14 50**			16 50		17 00
28 50				31 50		34 00
10	9					
11	10					
13	12					
55	44			47	$0 50	
				54		
68	60			65	70	
				72		
11½	11			13 4/10		
13	14			13 4/10		
15	17			17 4/10		
3 00	2 85			5 40		
				2 50		
			$4 25		5 00	
	4 20		4 75			
			5 75		6 00	
	5 70		6 00			
	6 50		5 75			
			6 75			
			8 00		8 50	
	8 00		9 00			
	20 00	**$20 00**	13 75		15 25	
		16 50	21 00			
		14 00				
	23 00	**20 50**	17 25		19 50	
		17 50	24 00			
		22 00				
	12 50	10 25	**12 25**		12 25	
			9 25			
			12 50			
	13 50	16 00	**15 75**		13 00	
	15 75	14 25	11 50			
			16 50			
	17 00	17 00	**19 50**		15 00	
	19 00	**19 50**	15 25			
		21 00	20 00			
		19 00				
	21 00	17 50	**21 50**		19 25	
		20 00	18 75			
		19 75	22 75			
		22 00				
	11 50		**8 00**			
			11 00			
	13 00		**13 00**			
			16 00			
	12 00		**13 00**			
			13 25			

b Delivered at any point named in specification.

kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12; 1 round pan, of cook-stoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray. — Points of delivery: Chicago.	Edward A. Bolmes. — Points of delivery: Chicago or St. Paul.
Adzes, cast steel, house-carpenter's, square head ....dozen..	1	**11-12**	**$11 60**	......
Anvils, wrought iron, steel face, 100 pounds ....per pound..	2	**1**	....	......
Anvils, wrought iron, steel face, 140 pounds ....do....	2	**2**	....	......
Anvil, wrought iron, steel face, 200 pounds ....do....	1	....	....	......
Augers, ½-inch, cast steel, cut with nut ....dozen..	2	**6⅚**	....	......
Augers, 1-inch, cast steel, cut with nut ....do....	20	**9**	....	......
Augers, 1¼-inch, cast steel, cut with nut ....do....	20	**4⅚**	....	......
Augers, 1½-inch, cast steel, cut with nut ....do....	15	**6⅙**	....	......
Augers, 2-inch, cast steel, cut with nut ....do....	13	**9**	....	......
Augers, cast steel, hollow, ½-inch ....do....	1	**1-6**	....	......
Augers, cast steel, hollow, ¾-inch ....do....	1	**1-6**	....	......
Augers, cast steel, hollow, ⅞-inch ....do....	1	**1-12**	....	......
Augers, cast steel, hollow, 1-inch ....do....	1	**1-12**	....	......
Augers, post-hole, 9 inch ....do....	2	**1 11/12**	....	......
Awls, cast steel, saddler's, assorted, regular ....do....	240	**435**	....	......
Awls, cast steel, shoemaker's, peg, assorted, regular ....do....	100	**33**	....	......
Awls, cast steel, shoemaker's, sewing, assorted, regular ....do....	100	**54**	....	......
Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern ....do....	600	**881⅓**	**6 20**	$6 80 6 30 5 80
Axes, cast steel, broad, 12-inch cut, singel bevel ....do....	2	**2¼**	**13 75**	......
Axes, cast steel, hunter's, handled ....do....	130	**215⅓**	**3 90**	5 00
Babbit metal, medium quality ....pounds..	400	**531**	....	......
Bellows, blacksmith's, 36-inch, standard	10	**7**	....	......
Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard	3	**6**	....	......
Bells, cow, wrought, large ....dozen..	2	**2 1/12**	....	......
Bells, cow, wrought, small ....do....	5	**12¼**	....	......
Bells, hand, No. 6, polished ....do....	2	**3 1/12**	....	......
Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 lbs....	4	**5**	....	......
Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 300 to 350 lbs....	2	**1**	....	......
Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 lbs....	2	**2**	....	......
Belting, leather, 2-inch ....feet..	220	**100**	....	......
Belting, leather, 3-inch ....do...	225	**100**	....	......
Belting, leather, 3½-inch ....do...	25	**50**	....	......
Belting, leather, 4-inch ....do...	175	**140**	....	......
Belting, leather, 5-inch ....do...	100	....	....	......
Belting, leather, 6-inch ....do...	20	**50**	....	......

advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	Horace B. Claflin.	A. B. Cohn.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	James B. Oliver.	C. N. Thorn.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	H. C. Wells.	Sandusky Tool Company.	George T. Lane.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
$12 25	$12 78				$12 00	$12 00						$10 00
09¾	10				09¾				$0 9 9/10			
08¾												
09¾	10				09¾				09 9/10			
08¾												
09¾	10				10½				09 9/10			
08¾												
2 10	2 00	$2 00				**1 78**						
3 70	3 66	3 60				**3 08**						
4 55	4 36	4 25				**3 73**						
5 50	5 32	5 25				**4 54**						
7 75	7 58	7 30				**6 48**						
8 35	8 35	8 25				8 00						
9 75	9 80	9 60				8 30						
11 15	11 00	11 00				10 60						
11 15	11 00	11 00				10 60						
17 00	**16 37**											
*a*10	11	09⅞			**07¾**	09					*a*$0 07	
09	09	08¾			*a*04						*a*03	
09	08	08¾			*a*06¾	07½					*a*07	
*b*6 82										6 20		
*c*15 75					16 00	17 00						12 75
4 25	3 80				4 75	4 00						3 50
	4 10											
07	07					07	$0 06½		06½			
9 00					8 25				**8 10**			
10 00					9 40				**9 00**			
3 24	4 00				**2 97**	2 82						
	3 60											
	3 30											
1 80	1 50				**1 45**	1 57						
						1 23						
2 95	3 00				**2 35**	2 67						
*d*14 40	13 90			**$17 40**	12 75							
					*e*04							
*f*18 00	21 75			**21 90**	19 50							
					*e*04							
*g*27 00	26 75			**32 90**	24 00							
					*e*04							
10	10½		$0 12½	**10¼**	10			$0 10½				
				09¾	08			10 4/10				
16	16½		18	**16¼**	15½			16½				
				15½	12			16 4/10				
19	19		22	**19¼**	17½			19½				
				18¼	14			19 4/10				
22	22½		27	**22¼**	21			22½				
				21⅛	17			22 4/10				
29	28½		32	28¼	26½			28½				
				26¾	22			28 4/10				
35	34½		40	**34¼**	32			34½				
				32½	26			34 4/10				

a For patent handle.
b "Blood's;" weight, 51 pounds per dozen, boxed.
c "Blood's;" weight, 120 pounds per dozen, boxed.
d Weight complete, 390 pounds.
e Per pound.
f Weight complete, 465 pounds.
g Weight complete, 710 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago.
Belting, leather, 7-inch ... feet..	20	**90**	...	$0 40
Belting, leather, 8-inch ... do...	20	**100**	...	47
Belting, leather, 12-inch ... do ..	20	**43**	...	70
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 3-inch ... do...	20	**50**	...	9 12
Belting, rubber, 3 ply, 4-inch ... do...	150	...	...	12 17
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 6-inch ... do...	20	...	...	19 26
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 8-inch ... do...	20	...	...	25 35
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 3-inch ... do ..	120	...	...	11 15
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 4-inch ... do...	20	**40**	...	15 20
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch ... do...	150	...	...	22 30
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 8-inch ... do...	50	...	...	30 40
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 10-inch ... do...	20	**120**	...	39 52
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 12-inch ... do...	20	**100**	...	47 65
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 14-inch ... do...	100	...	...	57 75
Bits, auger, c. s., ¼-inch ... dozen..	7	**10⅝**	...	1 15
Bits, auger, c. s., ⅜-inch ... do...	5	**11 7/12**	...	1 25
Bits, auger, c. s., ½-inch ... do...	6	**9½**	...	1 35
Bits, auger, c. s., ⅝-inch ... do...	5	**8½**	...	1 75
Bits, auger, c. s., ¾-inch ... do...	5	**8½**	...	2 15
Bits, auger, c. s., 1-inch ... do...	3	**4 1/12**	...	3 10
Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, ⅛ to ⅜ inch ... do...	15	**14 1/12**	...	38
Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 1 ... per 100..	600	**1,150**	$0 35	**32**
Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 1½ ... do...	1,250	**2,325**	35	**32**
Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 2 ... do...	1,575	**2,650**	37	**33**
Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 2½ ... do...	1,300	**2,150**	38	**34**
Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 3 ... do...	900	**2,000**	40	**37**
Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 3½ ... do...	500	**900**	41	**38**
Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 4 ... do...	450	**875**	43	**39**
Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 4½ ... do...	200	**675**	44	**40**
Bolts, carriage, ¼ x 5 ... do ..	450	**550**	45	**42**
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ x 2 ... do ..	900	**1,850**	59	**54**
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ x 2½ ... do...	1,100	**1,700**	63	**58**
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ x 3 ... do ..	2,500	**3,175**	68	**62**
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ x 4 ... do...	2,000	**3,100**	77	**70**
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ x 5 ... do...	2,000	**2,575**	85	**79**

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Claflin.	A. B. Cohn.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	C. W. Thorn.	Kelly, Maus & Co.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
$0 41	....	$0 48	**$0 40¼**	$0 38	....	$0 40½	....
			28¼	30		$40\frac{4}{10}$	
47	....	58	**46¼**	43	....	46½	....
			43	35		$46\frac{4}{10}$	
72	....	80	**70¼**	66	....	71	....
			68¾	52		70½	
10½	....	11½	**8¼**	....	....	$11\frac{7}{10}$	....
13	....	15	10½	....	....	$15\frac{3}{10}$	....
20	....	22	16½	....	....	$23\frac{4}{10}$	....
27	....	40	24	....	....	$31\frac{5}{10}$	....
13	....	14	11	....	....	14	....
16	....	20	**13½**	....	....	$18\frac{9}{10}$	....
24	....	29	24	....	....	$27\frac{9}{10}$	....
34	....	37	29½	....	....	$37\frac{8}{10}$	....
46	....	48	**35½**	....	....	$48\frac{1}{10}$	....
52	....	57	**47**	....	....	58½	....
61	....	65	56½	....	....	$69\frac{3}{10}$	....
1 03	$1 00	....	....	....	**$1 02**	....	....
1 22							
1 03	1 12	....	....	....	**1 10**	....	....
1 22							
1 20	1 25	....	....	....	**1 19**	....	....
1 30							
1 55	1 62½	....	....	....	**1 53**	....	....
1 70							
2 00	2 00	....	....	....	**1 86**	....	....
2 05							
2 80	2 80	....	....	....	**2 72**	....	....
3 00							
65	27½	....	....	....	**27**	....	....
39	....	....	....	....	....	....	34⅕
40	....	....	....	....	....	....	34⅕
42	....	....	....	....	....	....	35⅝
44	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
46	....	....	....	....	....	....	38⅖
47	....	....	....	....	....	....	$39\frac{9}{10}$
49	....	....	....	....	....	....	$41\frac{3}{10}$
51	....	....	....	....	....	....	42¾
66	....	....	....	....	....	....	44⅛
70	....	....	....	....	....	....	57
76	....	....	....	....	....	....	61¼
87	....	....	....	....	....	....	65½
97	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
97	....	....	....	....	....	....	82½

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples, with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	A. Flagler.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.
Bolts, carriage:							
3/8 by 6 ... per 100	1,200	**2,425**	$0 94	**$0 87**	$1 05	$91⅛	....
3/8 by 7 ... do	1,100	**875**	1 04	**95**	1 10	99¾	....
3/8 by 8 ... do	600	**675**	1 11	**1 03**	1 28	1 08¼	....
3/8 by 9 ... do	600	**600**	1 20	**1 11**	1 37	1 16¾	....
1/2 by 4 ... do	900	**1,375**	1 33	**1 25**	1 48	1 31¾	....
1/2 by 5 ... do	500	**800**	1 49	**1 39**	1 70	1 46	....
1/2 by 6 ... do	1,200	**1,175**	1 64	**1 52**	1 88	1 60¼	....
1/2 by 7 ... do	600	**400**	1 78	**1 65**	2 00	1 74½	....
1/2 by 8 ... do	600	**1,250**	1 93	**1 80**	2 20	1 83¾	....
1/2 by 10 ... do	700	**850**	2 22	**2 06**	2 55	2 17¼	....
1/2 by 11 ... do	700	**225**	2 37	**2 20**	2 70	2 31½	....
1/2 by 12 ... do	600	**1,100**	2 50	**2 33**	2 90	2 45¾	....
Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-in ... per doz	7	**5½**	....	1 08	1 00	....	**$1 05**
Bolts, door, 8-in ... do	9	**3**	....	2 35	2 25	....	**2 40**
Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-in, per dozen	1	**3½**	....	....	1 72	....	**1 70**
Bolts, square head and nut:							....
1/4 by 1 ... per 100	150	**150**	66	70	70	**63**	....
1/4 by 1½ ... do	300	**100**	66	70	70	**63**	....
1/4 by 2 ... do	250	**250**	70	72	70	**65¼**	....
1/4 by 2½ ... do	150	**100**	73	75	73	**67½**	....
1/4 by 3 ... do	250	**400**	75	77	76	**69¾**	....
1/4 by 3½ ... do	400	**150**	78	80	76	**72**	....
1/4 by 4 ... do	400	**200**	80	82	82	**74¼**	....
1/4 by 4½ ... do	350	**150**	83	85	90	**76½**	....
5/16 by 1 ... do	120	**25**	78	80	84	**72**	....
5/16 by 1½ ... do	300	**125**	78	80	84	**72**	....
5/16 by 2 ... do	400	**625**	81	83	85	**75**	....
5/16 by 2½ ... do	300	**1,100**	85	87	85	**78¾**	....
5/16 by 3 ... do	1,200	**1,200**	89	91	90	**82⅛**	....
5/16 by 3½ ... do	700	**1,150**	92	95	95	**85½**	....
5/16 by 4 ... do	1,100	**825**	96	98	1 00	**88⅞**	....
5/16 by 4½ ... do	400	**175**	1 00	1 02	1 00	**92¼**	....
5/16 by 5 ... do	450	**200**	1 03	1 06	1 20	**95½**	....
5/16 by 5½ ... do	300	**50**	1 07	1 10	1 25	**99**	....
5/16 by 6 ... do	600	**200**	1 10	1 13	1 30	**1 02**	....
3/8 by 3/4 ... do	50	**25**	88	95	85	**72**	....
3/8 by 1 ... do	50	**125**	88	95	85	**81**	....
3/8 by 2 ... do	200	**250**	93	95	90	**85½**	....
3/8 by 2½ ... do	200	**175**	97	1 00	1 00	**90**	....
3/8 by 3 ... do	300	**525**	1 02	1 05	1 10	**94½**	....
3/8 by 3½ ... do	150	**50**	1 07	1 10	1 15	**99**	....
3/8 by 4 ... do	400	**570**	1 12	1 15	1 15	**1 03½**	....
3/8 by 4½ ... do	50	**50**	1 17	1 20	1 18	**1 08**	....
3/8 by 5 ... do	150	**470**	1 22	1 25	1 20	**1 12½**	....
3/8 by 5½ ... do	25	**145**	1 27	1 30	1 30	**1 17**	....
3/8 by 6 ... do	250	**410**	1 32	1 35	1 30	**1 21½**	....
3/8 by 6½ ... do	80	**50**	1 37	1 40	1 40	**1 26**	....
3/8 by 7 ... do	80	**50**	1 42	1 45	1 45	**1 30½**	....
3/8 by 7½ ... do	60	**50**	1 47	1 50	1 50	**1 35**	....
3/8 by 8 ... do	40	**100**	1 52	1 55	1 55	**1 39½**	....
3/8 by 8½ ... do	100	**50**	1 57	1 65	1 60	**1 44**	....
7/16 by 3 ... do	450	**25**	1 34	1 37	1 38	**1 24**	....
7/16 by 3½ ... do	280	**75**	1 41	1 45	1 37	**1 30½**	....
7/16 by 4 ... do	380	**50**	1 48	1 52	1 50	**1 37**	....
7/16 by 4½ ... do	400	**25**	1 56	1 60	1 60	**1 44**	....
7/16 by 5 ... do	280	....	1 63	1 67	1 67	**1 51**	....
7/16 by 6 ... do	450	**50**	1 78	1 82	1 82	**1 64**	....
7/16 by 7 ... do	250	**50**	1 93	1 97	1 97	**1 78**	....
1/2 by 3½ ... do	210	**150**	1 51	1 55	1 55	**1 39½**	....
1/2 by 4 ... do	580	**150**	1 58	1 62	1 62	**1 46**	....
1/2 by 4½ ... do	300	**50**	1 66	1 70	1 70	**1 53**	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Claflin.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	Kelly, Maus & Co.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
Bolts, square head and nut:										
½ by 5 .... per 100.	400	**150**	$1 73	$1 77	$1 72	......	......	......	......	**$1 60**
½ by 5½ .... do..	180	**75**	1 81	1 85	1 74	......	......	......	......	**1 66½**
½ by 6 .... do..	600	**350**	1 88	1 92	1 90	......	......	......	......	**1 73**
½ by 7 .... do..	350	**50**	2 02	2 07	2 00	......	......	......	......	**1 87**
½ by 8 .... do..	420	**200**	2 17	2 22	2 20	......	......	......	......	**2 00**
½ by 9 .... do..	580	**125**	2 32	2 37	2 30	......	......	......	......	**2 14**
⅝ by 7 .... do..	120	**100**	3 10	3 17	3 12	......	......	......	......	**2 86**
⅝ by 8 .... do..	350	**225**	3 35	3 42	3 40	......	......	......	......	**3 08**
Bolts, tire:										
$\frac{3}{16}$ by 1¼ .... do..	150	**200**	26	21	**18**	......	......	......	......	27
$\frac{3}{16}$ by 1¾ .... do..	350	**370**	28	23	**20**	......	......	......	......	27
$\frac{3}{16}$ by 2 .... do..	1,200	**620**	30	25	**15**	......	......	......	......	28½
¼ by 1½ .... do..	150	**220**	30	28	**18**	......	......	......	......	27
¼ by 2 .... do..	1,300	**1,270**	32	30	**16**	......	......	......	......	28½
¼ by 2½ .... do..	900	**720**	34	31	**20**	......	......	......	......	30
¼ by 3 .... do..	200	**150**	36	39	**22**	......	......	......	......	31
$\frac{5}{16}$ by 2 .... do..	100	**100**	45	41	**24**	......	......	......	......	41
$\frac{5}{16}$ by 2½ .... do..	100	**100**	49	46	**26**	......	......	......	......	44
$\frac{5}{16}$ by 3 .... do..	200	**100**	52	51	**29**	......	......	......	......	47
$\frac{5}{16}$ by 3½ .... do..	100	....	56	56	31	......	......	......	......	50
Bolts, window, spring .. doz.	55	**33**	.....	8	7	......	......	......	**$0 7½**	....
Borax, refined ...... pounds.	300	**528**	.....	**14**	14½	......	......	......	......	$12\frac{3}{10}$
Borers, hub	5	....	.....	24 00	......	......	......	......	......	15 75
Braces, iron, grip, 10-in .. doz.	3	....	.....	5 15	5 00	......	......	......	5 65	....
		2½	.....	**5 50** 12 00						
Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-in., dozen	1	**2⅔**	.....	9 00 16 00	8 50	......	......	......	**13 68**	....
Brass, sheet, Nos. 14 to 18, pounds	20	**2**	.....	**21**	22	......	......	......	......	....
Brass, sheet, No. 22 pounds.	20	**5**	.....	**22**	22	......	......	......	......	....
Brushes, marking ...... doz.	6	**5¾**	.....	40	36	......	$0 40	**$0 30**	......	....
Brushes, paint, all bristles:										
No. ⅛ .... doz.	4	**$17\frac{5}{12}$**	.....	5 40	4 38	......	**4 90** 5 00	5 00	......	....
No. ⅜ .... do..	6	**13⅝**	.....	7 92	4 56	......	**7 40** 7 50	7 00	......	....
No. ⅝	4	....	.....	10 80	9 89	......	9 40	9 00	......	....
		$11\frac{1}{12}$	.....	....	....	......	**9 00**			
No. 2 .... do..	3	**$7\frac{11}{12}$**	.....	3 42	9 89	......	**3 25** 3 40	3 00	......	....
Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-in., dozen	30	**69⅔**	.....	**1 42**	1 10 1 10 1 90	$1 40 1 67	1 15 96	1 13 1 50 2 25	......	....
Brushes, shoe .... doz.	30	**63¼**	.....	1 39	1 10 1 65 1 75	1 90	**1 90**	4 00 3 00 4 00	......	....
Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-in., dozen	15	**$15\frac{1}{12}$**	.....	1 42	1 90 1 50	1 42½	**1 48** 1 40	2 25 1 80	......	....
Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3 .... doz...	6	**$6\frac{1}{12}$**	.....	2 34	2 75	......	**2 74** 2 90	3 50 4 50	......	....
Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-in .... doz.	10	**$13\frac{1}{12}$**	.....	......	8 80 6 60	......	**10 40** 11 00	7 50 15 00 12 00	......	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	Robert Murray.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.
Butts, brass:									
1¼-in., narrow ....doz.	5	**16**	$0 20	$0 21	......	......	**$0 17**	....	......
2-in., narrow ....do..	5	**10**	31	34	......	......	**27**	....	......
2½-in., narrow ....do..	6	**30½**	48	46	......	......	**43**	....	......
Butts, door:									
2 by 3 in., loose pin, acorn ....doz.	45	**25**	50	44	......	......	**40**	....	......
2½ by 3 ....do..	15	....	47	52	......	......	47	....	......
		26	....	....	......	......	**44**	....	......
3 by 3 ....do..	18	**21**	53	54	......	......	**51**	....	......
3 by 3½ ....do..	35	**35**	59	70	......	......	**57**	....	......
							63		
Calipers, inside and outside, 6 inches.................doz.	1	**7-12**	2 40	......	......	......	**1 25**	....	$1 80
Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches.................doz.	1	**7-12**	2 40	......	......	......	**1 75**	....	2 15
Caps, percussion, water-proof in tin boxes of one hundred.................per 100	17,000	**17,000**	0 05½	**0 05**	$0 62*	......	....	....	......
					45				
Cards, cattle ....doz.	2	**110½**	**65**	62	......	......	....	....	......
Catches, iron, cupboard..do..	18	**22**	**45**	30	......	......	0 33	....	......
Chain, cable:									
Short links, ½-in....per lb.	50	**500**	**04½**	......	......	......	....	$0 04¾	......
Short links, 5/16-in .....do..	600	**300**	**05½**	......	......	......	....	05 9/10	......
Short links, ⅜ in......do..	700	**450**	**†4 95**	......	......	......	....	05	......
Chains:									
Log, ½-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook do..	7	**23**	**05**	......	......	......	....	05	......
Log, 5/16-in ....do..	25	25	05½	......	......	......	....	06¼	......
Log ⅜-inch ....do..	50	**82**	**05¼**	......	......	......	....	05½	......
Surveyor's, 66 feet, iron, with brass handles	2	**1**	**4 50**	......	......	......	....	....	......
Trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot........	53	**33**	**45**	......	......	......	....	....	......
Chalk, carpenter's:									
Blue ....pounds	20	**82**	**12**	12	......	......	....	....	......
Red ....do..	6	**27**	**06**	07	......	......	....	....	......
White..................do..	26	**52**	**02**	02½	......	......	....	....	......
Chalk crayons..........gross	60	**72**	**12**	08½	15	$0 12	....	....	......
Chalk-lines, medium size.doz.	20	**47 7/12**	**15**	......	......	11	14	....	......
						12½	19		
Chisels:									
Cold, oct., ⅝ by 6 in...doz	3	**7 1/12**	1 40	......	......	......	**1 38**	....	......
Socket, corner, 1-in, handled.................do..	1	**1 7/12**	7 75	7 85	......	......	**7 15**	....	......
Chisels, socket, firmer:									
¼-in., handled ....doz.	2	**3 1/12**	1 90	1 95	......	......	**1 75**	....	......
⅜-inch ....do..	2	**2¾**	1 90	1 95	......	......	**1 75**	....	......
½-inch..................do..	3	**4¼**	2 15	2 18	......	......	**2 00**	....	......
¾-inch..................do..	2	**3⅔**	2 65	2 43	......	......	**2 42**	....	......
1-inch..................do..	3	**3⅙**	2 90	2 90	......	......	**2 65**	....	......
1¼-inch.................do..	3	**2¼**	3 15	3 15	......	......	**2 90**	....	......
1½-inch.................do..	3	**1⅔**	3 40	3 40	......	......	**3 10**	....	......
2-inch..................do..	2	**3 5/12**	3 90	3 85	......	......	**3 50**	....	......

*Per M. †Per 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	H. N. Taylor.
Points of delivery.			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.
Chisels, c. s., socket, framing:									
¼-inch..........do..	1	**2⅔**	$2 90	$2 90	....	....	**$2 65**	....	......
⅜-inch..........do..	1	**1 7/12**	2 90	2 90	....	....	**2 65**	....	......
½-inch..........do..	1	**1 7/12**	2 90	2 90	....	....	**2 65**	....	......
¾-inch..........do..	1	**1 1/12**	3 37	3 30	....	....	**3 10**	....	......
1 inch..........do..	2	**2⅙**	3 85	3 80	....	....	**3 50**	....	......
1¼ inch..........do..	1	**1⅕**	4 35	4 35	....	....	**4 00**	....	......
1½-inch..........do..	1	**1⅕**	4 85	4 85	....	....	**4 40**	....	......
2-inch..........do..	1	**3½**	5 75	5 85	....	....	**5 30**	....	......
Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 6 inches..........doz.	1	**4⅙**	5 00	5 00	....	....	5 20	**$4 38**	......
Cleavers, butcher's, 10 in..do..	1	**7-12**	13 00	......	....	....	**11 00**	....	......
Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet..........	6,000	**10,200**	27	25	$0 22 11/12	....	....	....	......
Compasses:									
Carpenter's, 6-in.....doz.	1	**1 5/12**	1 40	1 50	....	....	**1 35**	....	......
Carpenter's, 8-in.....do..	3	**3⅙**	1 90	2 18	....	....	**1 85**	....	......
Pocket, 2-in., brass case, dozen..........	1	**2-3**	2 50	**2 25**	....	....	....	....	......
Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes.......... per lb.	10	**4**	**4**	......	....	....	....	04	......
Curry-combs, tinned iron, 8 bars..........doz.	8	**20 1/12**	1 20	1 10	....	**$0 92** 99	1 15 1 33	......	......
Dividers:									
8 in. long, wing.....do..	1	**2**	2 60	2 70	....	....	**2 40**	....	$3 75
10 in. long, wing.....do..	1	**5-6**	3 40	3 25	....	....	**3 25**	....	5 00
Drills:									
Blacksmith's..........do..	1	**2-3**	27 00	27 00	....	....	....	**22 20**	......
Breast..........do..	1	**1¼**	**24 00**	27 00 15 00	....	....	....	28 20	......
Hand, light, for metal..do..	1	**1-3**	**12 00**	11 50	....	....	....	....	......
Faucets:									
Brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key..........doz.	2	**2-3**	**4 80**	6 00	....	....	4 75	....	......
Wood, cork-lined, No. 2..........doz.	2	**5⅙**	70	**50**	....	....	....	....	......
Files:									
Flat, bastard, 8-inch..do..	5	**28⅚**	**1 16** 98	......	....	....	1 20	1 56	......
Flat, bastard, 12-inch.do..	8	**18¼**	**2 32** 1 86	......	....	....	2 43	3 13	......
Flat, bastard, 16-inch.do..	8	**21**	**4 62**	......	....	....	4 81	6 24	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Claflin.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	J. N. Williams.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.
Files, flat, wood:									
12-inch ....doz.	3	**31¼**	**$2 32**	......	......	......	$2 41	$3 13	......
14-inch ....do..	4	**5½**	**3 32**	......	......	......	3 40	4 40	......
Files, gunsmith's, assorted, dozen	8	**12½**	**2 62**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Files, ½-round, bastard:									
8-inch ....doz.	3	**4 11/12**	**1 26**	......	......	......	1 30	1 70	......
			1 00						
10-inch ....do..	6	**2**	**1 80**	......	......	......	1 87	2 43	......
			1 44						
12-inch ....do..	8	**10**	**2 50**	......	......	......	2 56	3 55	......
			2 00						
Files, mill saw, 6-inch ....do..	2	**4⅙**	**74**	......	......	......	76	1 00	......
			59						
8-inch ....do..	7	**2⅓**	**1 06**	......	......	......	1 10	1 43	......
			86						
10-inch ....do..	30	**24½**	**1 52**	......	......	......	1 57	2 05	......
			1 22						
12-inch ....do..	20	**60½**	**2 14**	......	......	......	2 21	2 89	......
14-inch ....do..	20	**25**	**3 16**	......	......	......	3 16	4 13	......
Files, round, bastard, 6-inch, dozen	6	**3⅔**	**74**	......	......	......	76	1 00	......
			57						
8-inch ....doz.	7	**2⅔**	**1 06**	......	......	......	1 10	1 43	......
			86						
10-inch ....do..	4	**2⅙**	**1 52**	......	......	......	1 57	2 05	......
			1 22						
12-inch ....do..	3	**3⅙**	**2 14**	......	......	......	2 21	2 89	......
			1 72						
14-inch ....do..	2	**1⅓**	**3 06**	......	......	......	3 16	4 13	......
			2 41						
Files, square, bastard, 12-inch, dozen	2	**1 11/12**	**2 14**	......	......	......	2 21	......	......
			1 72					2 89	......
Files, taper, saw, 3-inch ..doz.	25	**21**	**42**	......	......	......	43	57	......
3½-inch ....do..	7	**17**	**42**	......	......	......	44	57	......
4-inch ....do..	30	**55½**	**48**	......	......	......	50	65	......
			40						
4½-inch ....do..	20	**51⅚**	**54**	......	......	......	56	73	......
			44						
5-inch ....do..	20	**62½**	**64**	......	......	......	67	86	......
			52						
6-inch ....do..	25	**65½**	**86**	......	......	......	90	1 16	......
			70						
Fish-hooks, ringed, assorted, Nos. 1, 1/0, 3/0, 5/0 ....M.	20	**16½**	80	$0 80	......	**$0 65**	......	......	......
			1 00	1 00	......	**75**			
			1 40	1 06	......	1 12½			
			1 80	1 65	......	1 50			
Fish-lines, cotton, assorted sizes ....doz..	45	......	08	10	......	07	......	......	......
		76	10			**07**			
			12			**11**			
			14			13			
			16			16			
Flat-irons:									
5 pounds ....per lb., pairs.	10	**61**	**03**	......	$0 02 8/10	......	......	......	$0 03
6 pounds ....do..	20	**131**	**03**	......	02 8/10	......	......	......	03
7 pounds ....do..	20	**74**	**03**	......	02 8/10	......	......	......	03
8 pounds ....do..	15	**1**	**03**	......	02 8/10	......	......	......	03
Gates, molasses, 2, iron ...doz.	3	**3 5/12**	2 00	1 95	......	......	**1 75**	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Claflin.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	Sandusky Tool Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
Gauges:								
Marking ....doz..	1	**3 1/12**	$0 45	$0 40	....	....	$0 38	**$0 35**
Mortise, screw-slide..do..	1	**2¼**	**4 50**	4 50	....	....	4 40	....
Saddler's ....do..	1	**5-12**	24 00	**22 00**	....	....	....	**4 75**
Slitting, with handle..do..	1	**1**	4 50	4 25	....	....	3 75	....
Gimlets, metal heads:								
Nail, assorted, large ..do..	10	**33**	....	14	....	....	**16**	
Spike, assorted, large .do..	12	**30¾**	....	33	....	....	**33**	....
Glue, carpenter's, medium quality ....lbs.	170	**270**	15 20	16	....	....	**14**	....
Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned.......	12	**24**	**36**	38	....	....	....	....
Gouges, c. s., ⅜-inch socket, firmer, handled ....doz.	1	**1½**	3 90	3 65	....	....	**3 90**	....
½-inch socket, firmer, handled............doz.	1	**2 1/12**	4 60	4 58	....	....	**4 55**	....
⅝-inch socket, firmer, handled............doz	1	**1½**	5 25	5 20	....	....	**5 25**	....
¾-inch socket, firmer, handled............doz.	1	**2**	5 50	5 30	....	....	**5 50**	....
1-inch socket, firmer, handled............doz.	1	**2**	6 25	7 00	....	....	**6 20**	....
Grindstones, weighing—								
50 pounds .... per lb	140	**272**	**01**	....	....	....	....	....
75 pounds ....do..	20	**1**	**01**	....	....	....	....	....
100 pounds ....do..	25	**3**	**01**	....	....	....	....	....
125 pounds ....do..	1	**2**	**01**	....	....	....	....	....
150 pounds ....do..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
250 pounds ....do..	12	....	01½	....	....	....	....	....
500 pounds ....do..	1	....	01½	....	....	....	....	....
Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy	2	**80**	**34**	....	....	....	....	....
Gun hammers, forged, unfinished ....doz..	1	**2½**	....	**35**	....	....	....	....
Gun locks, left hand .....do..	2	**1⅙**	....	**5 50**	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray.	Edward A. Bolmes.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago.
Gun locks, right-hand .... dozen..	3	**3**	....	....
Gun sights, front, German silver, unfinished .... do....	2	**6**	....	....
back, iron, clover-leaf pattern, unfinished ... do....	2	**6**	....	....
Gun triggers, malleable, unfinished .... do....	1	**2**	....	....
Gun tubes, assorted sizes, c. s .... do....	20	**40**	....	....
Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adze eye, forged, No. 1½ .... do....	30	**28⅝**	....	$4 25
				3 25
farrier's, shoeing, c. s .... do....	2	**2 7/12**	....	3 25
farrier's, turning, 3 lbs .... do....	1	**5-6**	....	18 00
				18 00
riveting, solid c. s., 1-inch .... do....	2	**2**	....	....
riveting, solid c. s., 1⅛-inch .... do....	1	**1-3**	....	....
riveting, solid c. s., 1¼-inch .... do....	1	**2**	....	....
shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1 .... do....	1	**3-4**	....	2 65
sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 2 lbs	5	**13**	....	13
sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 4 lbs	6	**8**	....	....
sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 6 lbs	1	**4**	....	10 8/10
sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 8 lbs	3	**5**	....	10 8/10
sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 10 lbs	1	**2**	....	10 8/10
sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 12 lbs	1	**6**	....	10 8/10
stone, solid c. s., size 5 lbs	5	**9**	....	10 8/10
stone, solid c. s., size 8 lbs	1	**10**	....	10 8/10
stone, solid c. s., 12 lbs	1	**4**	....	10 8/10
tack, upholsterer's pattern .... dozen..	1	**3 7/12**	....	....
Handles, awl, ordinary peg .... do....	100	**54**	....	....
awl, ordinary sewing .... do....	100	**55**	....	....
Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, handled .... do....	4	**5**	**$6 95**	8 50
c. s., shingling, No. 2 .... do....	90	**106 7/12**	**3 85**	4 20
Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 8-inch .... do....	10	**23**	....	....
extra heavy, strap and T, 10-inch .... do....	5	**9**	....	....
extra heavy, strap and T, 12-inch .... do....	4	**7½**	....	....
heavy, strap, 8-inch .... do....	5	**7½**	....	....
heavy, strap, 10-inch .... do....	15	**5**	....	....
heavy, strap, 12-inch .... do....	15	**6½**	....	....
light, strap, 6-inch .... do....	20	**99½**	....	....
light, strap, 8-inch .... do....	20	**50**	....	....
light, strap, 10-inch .... do....	15	**11**	....	....
light, strap, 12-inch .... do....	3	**3**	....	....
light, strap and T, 6-inch .... do....	3	**13½**	....	....
light, strap and T, 8-inch .... do....	5	**2½**	....	....
light, strap and T, 10-inch .... do....	1	....	....	....
Iron band, ⅛ by ¾ inch .... pounds..	600	**200**	....	....
⅛ by 1 inch .... do....	600	**965**	....	....
⅛ by 1¼ inches .... do....	400	**275**	....	....
⅛ by 1½ inches .... do....	900	**675**	....	....
⅛ by 1¾ inches .... do....	800	**500**	....	....
⅛ by 2 inches .... do....	1,400	**1,485**	....	....
⅛ by 3 inches .... do....	400	**875**	....	....
⅛ by 3½ inches .... do....	200	**250**	....	....
3/16 by 1 inch .... do....	200	**325**	....	....
3/16 by 2 inches .... do....	600	**520**	....	....
3/16 by 3 inches .... do....	150	**190**	....	....
3/16 by 3¼ inches .... do....	20	**20**	....	....
3/16 by 3½ inches .... do....	50	**120**	....	....
Iron, boiler, ¼-inch .... do....	50	**200**	....	....
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by ½ inch .... do....	600	**.215**	....	....
¼ by ¾ inch .... do....	500	**835**	....	....
¼ by 1 inch .... do....	900	**1,950**	....	....
¼ by 1¼ inches .... do....	700	**700**	....	....
¼ by 1½ inches .... do....	800	**755**	....	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Claflin.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	N. & G. Taylor Co.	George T. Lane.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Phila.	New York.
....	**$5 50**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**10**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**10**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**06**	....	....	....	....	....	....
$0 30	**30**	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 00	5 90	....	$3 30	**$3 95**	....	....	....
	4 65			4 30			
	3 55						
3 00	....	....	4 25	**2 80**	$2 70	....	....
20 00	....	....	10 00	**18 50**	21 00	....	....
3 15	....	....	2 23	**2 85**	3 45	$3 25	....
3 85	....	....	2 57	**3 60**	3 90	4 00	....
5 00	....	....	2 80	**4 65**	4 35	4 25	....
3 00	....	....	....	**2 90**	....	....	....
30	....	....	....	**25**	$21\frac{6}{10}$	....	....
60	....	....	....	**43**	$21\frac{6}{10}$	....	....
72	....	....	....	**39**	14	....	....
96	....	....	....	**78**	13½	....	....
1 20	....	....	....	**1 01**	13½	....	....
1 44	....	....	....	**1 19**	13½	....	....
90	....	....	....	**58**	....	....	....
1 44	....	....	....	**92**	....	....	....
2 16	....	....	....	**1 40**	....	....	....
1 75	....	....	....	1 00	....	....	....
15	....	....	....	**13½**	....	....	....
15	....	....	....	**14**	....	....	....
8 75	....	$8 00	8 00	7 00	....	....	$6 40
3 60	3 30	3 40	3 75	3 95	....	....	3 00
4 40							
1 70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 90	....	....	....	....	2 85	....	....
2 30	....	....	....	....	2 55	....	....
2 30	....	....	....	....	2 55	....	....
2 20	....	....	....	....	2 35	....	....
2 20	....	....	....	....	2 35	....	....
2 20	....	....	....	....	2 35	....	....
2 20	....	....	....	....	2 15	....	....
2 20	....	....	....	....	2 15	....	....
2 30	....	....	....	....	2 55	....	....
2 20	....	....	....	....	2 35	....	....
2 20	....	....	....	....	2 15	....	....
2 20	....	....	....	....	2 15	....	....
2 20	....	....	....	....	2 15	....	....
2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 75	....	....	....	....	2 85	....	....
2 45	....	....	....	....	2 35	....	....
2 15	....	....	....	....	2 15	....	....
2 10	....	....	....	....	2 15	....	....
2 00	....	....	....	....	2 05	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	Kelley, Maus & Co.
			Point of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago.
Iron, Flat-bar:				
¼ by 1¾ .... pounds.	300	**100**	**$2 00**	$2 05
¼ by 2 .... do...	200	**350**	**2 00**	2 05
¼ by 2½ .... do...	100	**50**	**2 00**	2 05
¼ by 4 .... do...	50	**115**	**2 00**	2 05
5/16 by 2 .... do...	200	**200**	**2 00**	2 05
5/16 by 2½ .... do...	200	....	2 00	2 05
5/16 by 2¾ .... do...	50	**50**	**2 00**	2 05
5/16 by 3¼ .... do...	50	**600**	**2 00**	2 05
⅜ by ½ .... do...	50	**90**	**3 25**	2 95
⅜ by ⅝ .... do...	50	**100**	**3 25**	2 85
⅜ by ¾ .... do...	350	**200**	**2 50**	2 85
⅜ by 1 .... do...	700	**1,250**	**2 10**	2 15
⅜ by 1¼ .... do...	1, 200	**1,250**	**1 95**	1 95
⅜ by 1½ .... do...	1, 000	**550**	**1 85**	1 85
⅜ by 2 .... do...	1, 000	**1,050**	**1 85**	1 85
⅜ by 2½ .... do...	400	**25**	**1 85**	1 85
⅜ by 3 .... do...	150	**915**	**1 85**	1 85
⅜ by 3½ .... do...	150	**100**	**1 85**	1 85
½ by ¾ .... do...	100	**100**	**2 50**	2 85
½ by 1 .... do...	800	**1,400**	**2 50**	2 05
½ by 1½ .... do...	3, 100	**5,660**	**1 85**	1 85
½ by 2 .... do...	800	**900**	**1 85**	1 85
½ by 2½ .... do...	600	**250**	**1 85**	1 85
⅝ by 1¾ .... do...	300	**375**	**1 85**	1 85
⅝ by 2 .... do...	150	**200**	**1 85**	1 85
⅝ by 2½ .... do...	100	**550**	**1 85**	1 85
Iron, Half-round:				
¼-inch .... do...	200	**200**	**4 50**	....
⅜-inch .... do...	200	**400**	**4 50**	4 85
½-inch .... do...	200	**300**	**3 35**	3 35
⅝-inch .... do...	270	**260**	**3 05**	3 05
¾-inch .... do...	330	**345**	**3 05**	3 05
⅞-inch .... do...	50	**400**	**2 55**	2 55
1-inch .... do...	400	**360**	**2 55**	2 55
1¼-inch .... do...	50	**200**	**2 55**	2 55
1½-inch .... do...	125	**50**	**2 55**	2 55
Iron, Juniata:				
1/16 by 2 .... do...	150	**50**	**3 10**	2 95
⅛ by 2 .... do...	100	**100**	**2 75**	2 35
¼ by 2 .... do...	75	**110**	**2 55**	2 05
½ by ¾ .... do...	75	**100**	**2 50**	2 85
½ by 1 .... do...	100	**150**	**2 50**	2 85
sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25 .... do...	500	**500**	**7½**	....
sheet, 28 inches, No. 25 .... do...	700	**1,050**	**6**	....
Iron, nail-rod, ⅛ by 1½ .... do...	400	**1,000**	**5½**	....
Iron, Norway:				
⅜ by 1 .... do...	700	**970**	**4 25**	4 75
1 inch square .... do...	400	**1,225**	**4 00**	3 75
Iron, ½-oval:				
½ by ½ .... do...	50	....	2 65	....
½ by ¾ .... do...	250	**370**	**2 45**	3 05

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	N. & G. Taylor Co.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.
Iron, oval, ¼ to 1, assorted .... pounds..	400	**720**	**$3 00**	$2 45	....
Iron, round:					
¼-inch .... do....	1,000	**1,275**	**2 75**	2 85	....
5/16-inch .... do....	1,500	**2,020**	**2 60**	2 65	....
⅜-inch .... do....	3,000	**3,670**	**2 40**	2 45	....
7/16-inch .... do....	1,500	**1,425**	**2 20**	2 25	....
½-inch .... do....	3,500	**4,225**	**2 20**	2 25	....
9/16-inch .... do....	1,400	**1,910**	**2 00**	2 05	....
⅝-inch .... do....	3,000	**3,625**	**2 00**	2 05	....
¾-inch .... do....	3,500	**2,500**	**1 90**	1 95	....
⅞-inch .... do....	2,000	**2,750**	**1 90**	1 95	....
1-inch .... do....	2,000	**1,675**	**1 85**	1 85	....
1¼-inch .... do....	800	**200**	**1 85**	1 85	....
1½-inch .... do....	75	**50**	**1 85**	1 85	....
Iron, sheet:					
1/16 inch thick .... do....	300	**650**	**03**	....	....
⅛ inch thick .... do....	300	**200**	**03**	....	....
3/16 inch thick .... do....	75	....	03 1/10	....	....
No. 16 .... do....	200	**100**	**03⅕**	02¾	$0 02¾
No. 20 .... do....	120	**200**	**03⅕**	03½	03½
No. 22 .... do....	120	**200**	**03⅕**	03½	03½
No. 24 .... do....	200	**250**	**03⅕**	03½	03½
(Stovepipe No. 24) .... do....	800	....	03⅕	....	03¼
(Stovepipe No. 25) .... do....	300	**300**	**03 4/10**	....	03½
(Stovepipe No. 26) .... do....	2,500	**2,000**	**03 4/10**	....	03½
Iron, square:					
¼-inch .... do....	140	**100**	**2 75**	2 85	....
⅜-inch .... do....	180	**325**	**2 40**	2 45	....
½-inch .... do....	500	**875**	**2 20**	2 25	....
⅝-inch .... do....	1,000	**805**	**2 00**	2 05	....
¾-inch .... do....	1,200	**900**	**1 90**	1 95	....
1-inch .... do....	500	**700**	**1 85**	1 85	....
1¼-inch .... do....	200	**150**	**1 85**	1 85	....
1½-inch .... do....	300	**400**	**1 85**	1 85	....
Iron, Swede:					
⅛ by ¼ .... do....	50	**350**	5½	....	....
⅛ by ½ .... do....	50	**100**	**4 80**	....	....
⅛ by 1 .... do....	100	**325**	**4 80**	....	....
¼ by ½ .... do....	400	**395**	**4 80**	....	....
⅜ by 1 .... do....	800	**595**	**4 00**	4 75	....
⅜ by 1¼ .... do....	200	**625**	**3 90**	3 75	....
½ by 2 .... do....	500	**570**	**3 80**	3 75	....
¾ by 2½ .... do....	20	**75**	**3 80**	3 75	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray.	Edward A. Bolmes.
			Points of delivery.	
			N. Y.	Chicago.
Iron, tire:				
$\frac{5}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ ....pounds.	700	**2,170**	....	....
$\frac{7}{16}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$ ....do...	120	**200**	....	....
$\frac{7}{16}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	180	**150**	....	....
$\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	1,800	....	....	....
$\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	500	**575**	....	....
$\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ....do...	50	**200**	....	....
$\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	450	....	....	....
$\frac{5}{8}$ by 2 ....do...	50	....	....	....
Knives and forks........per pair.	13,000	**10,313**	....	....
Knives:				
Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ......dozen.	300	....	....	....
		$431\frac{5}{6}$	....	....
Carving, and forks, cocoa handles........per pair.	40	**106**	....	....
Chopping........dozen.	25	....	$0 90	....
		$8\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's ....do..	5	**$12\frac{1}{3}$**	....	....
Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's ....do..	4	**$9\frac{1}{3}$**	....	....
Horse-shoeing ....do..	2	**$3\frac{11}{12}$**	....	....
Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster ....do..	200	....	....	....
		$147\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
Saddler's........do..	1	**7-12**	....	....
Shoemaker's, square point, No. 3 ....do..	2	**$2\frac{11}{12}$**	....	....
Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster........do..	90	....	....	....
		$60\frac{1}{4}$	....	....
Ladles, melting, $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch bowl ....do..	1	**2-3**	....	....
Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern ....do..	60	**89**	....	....
Lead, in bars........pounds.	60	**30**	....	....
Locks, cupboard, $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys ....dozen.	6	**$7\frac{1}{6}$**	....	....
Locks, drawer, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys ....do..	4	**$3\frac{1}{3}$**	....	....
Locks, mineral knob:				
Rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys ....do..	40	....	....	....
		39	....	....
Rim, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys ....do..	15	....	....	....
		36	....	....
Rim, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys ....do..	10	....	....	....
		$18\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
Rim, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys ....do..	10	....	....	....
		$7\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
Mortise, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys ....do..	4	**$2\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....
Locks, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order ....dozen.	30	**$43\frac{1}{3}$**	....	$8 50 8 00 7 75 6 30
Mainsprings for gun-locks........do..	3	**$10\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	Wm. W. Wright.	John Earley.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Claflin.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	C. W. Thorn.	Kelley, Maus & Co.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.
a$2 15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$2 15
*a*1 85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*a*1 85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 85
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*a*1 85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 85
*a*1 85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 85
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
06¼	....	....	$0 06	....	**$0 05$\frac{6}{10}$**	....	....	....	....
08½		$0 06½	11½	$0 06	07½	$0 06		$0 06	
			12½		11½	06⅓			
			06⅜		20	07½			
					05$\frac{8}{10}$				
					06				
					*b*06				
					*b*08				
					*b*12				
					*b*21				
					*b*06¼				
					*b*06½				
80	....	83	80	80	80	80	....	1 05	....
1 00		1 00	1 04		to	85		82	
			1 50		1 60				
47	....	....	52½	45	*c* **50**	25	....	49	....
			76		*d*55	35			
					*d*65	50			
57	....	....	55	....	1 20	....	$0 50	61	....
....	....	....	....	....	75	....	**1 16**		
					60		1 25	55	
5 00	....	....	5 10	5 00	....	....	**4 48**	....	....
							4 70		
6 00	....	....	5 50	5 50	....	....	**4 90**	....	....
							5 15		
3 25	....	....	3 25	3 25	....	....	....	3 10	2 75
1 49	....	....	....	....	65	1 50	....	2 10	....
1 60	....	....	1 87	2 50	*b*69	**1 55**		1 85	
1 69									
15 00	....	....	**13 00**	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1 15	1 15	....	1 34	....
....	....	....	....	....	1 90	**1 35**		1 10	
1 35			1 20	1 50	*b*1 20				
					*b*2 00				
3 00	....	....	**1 25**	....	....	....	....	....	2 70
30	....	....	28	....	....	....	**27**	....	....
06	....	....	**05**	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 33	....	....	**1 25**	....	....	....	1 80	....	....
1 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 35	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 15	....	....
2 33	....	....	2 20	....	....	....	**2 21**		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 35	....	....
3 60	....	....	**3 00**						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 95	....	....
6 00	....	....	**4 50**						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8 85	....	....
7 35	....	....	**5 75**						
2 33	....	....	**2 30**	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 87	6 00	....	....	....	....	....	2 09	....	....
4 83	7 00						2 21		
4 37							2 44		
2 75							2 56		
							3 00		
							4 80		
....	....	....	**1 20**	....	....	....	....	....	....

a Or flat bar. *b* Delivered at Chicago. *c* Delivered also at Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray.	Edward A. Bolmes.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago.
Mallets, carpenter's, hickory ......dozen.	3	**5⅔**	....	....
Mattocks, ax, c. s ......do..	40	**57 11/12**	$7 00	....
Nails:				
casing, 6d ......pounds.	300	**600**	....	....
		510	....	**3 65**
casing, 8d ......do..	1,300	**1,100**	....	....
		1,770	....	**3 40**
6d, cut ......do..	3,000	**2,700**	....	....
		4,400	....	**2 90**
8d, cut ......do..	10,000	**61,000**	....	....
		14,900	....	**2 65**
10d, cut ......do..	14,000	**9,500**	....	**2 40**
		5,700	....	....
12d, cut ......do..	5,000	**600**	....	....
		3,900	....	**2 40**
20d, cut ......do..	13,000	**3,300**	....	....
		15,200	....	**2 40**
30d, cut ......do..	3,000	**500**	....	....
		6,150	....	**2 40**
40d, cut ......do..	3,000	**500**	....	....
		2,950	....	**2 40**
60d, cut ......do..	500	**200**	....	....
		1,300	....	**2 40**
fence, 8d ......do..	3,000	**3,950**	....	....
		1,800	....	**2 65**
fence, 10d ......do..	5,000	**4,800**	....	....
		3,000	....	**2 40**
fence, 12d ......do..	1,500	**1,800**	....	....
		800	....	**2 40**
finishing, 6d ......do..	400	**260**	....	....
		1,000	....	**4 15**
finishing, 8d ......do..	1,000	**395**	....	....
		1,000	....	**3 90**
horseshoe, No. 6 ......do..	700	**945**	....	15 7/10
horseshoe, No. 7 ......do..	900	**1,215**	....	14 6/10
horseshoe, No. 8 ......do..	700	**1,065**	....	14
lath, 3d ......do..	1,200	**1,100**	....	....
		1,900	....	**3 90**
ox-shoe, No. 5 ......do..	200	**600**	....	17 4/10
shingle, 4d ......do..	4,000	**2,825**	....	....
		6,100	....	**3 15**
wrought, 6d ......do..	1,200	**980**	....	....
		1,850	....	**4 15**
wrought, 8d ......do..	1,800	**1,075**	....	....
		2,350	....	**4 15**
Nuts, iron, square:				
for ¼-inch bolt ......do..	50	**85**	12	....
for 9/32-inch bolt ......do..	10	**35**	09	....
for ⅜-inch bolt ......do..	150	**175**	06¾	....
for ½-inch bolt ......do..	440	**300**	03 9/10	....
for 9/16-inch bolt ......do..	330	**360**	03 8/10	....
for ¾-inch bolt ......do..	350	**350**	02 8/10	....
for ⅞-inch bolt ......do..	120	**195**	02 8/10	....
for 1-inch bolt ......do..	60	**85**	02¾	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	S. H. Crane.	S. H. Crane.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	C. S. Merrick.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	Sandusky Tool Co.	George V. Smith.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	Kansas City.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
....	$2 00	....	....	$2 00 6 40 6 20	....	....	**$1 75**	....	....	$1 25	
$6 00	....	....	....	5 95	$6 25	$5 70					
3 74	**3 99**	$4 04	$4 09	....	....	3 77½	....	....	$3 75		
3 49	**3 74**	3 79	3 84	....	....	3 52½	....	....	3 50		
2 99	**3 24**	3 29	3 34	....	....	3 02½	....	....	3 00		
2 74	**2 99**	3 04	3 09	....	....	2 77½	....	....	2 75		
2 49	....	2 79	2 84	....	....	2 52½	....	....	2 50		
.... 2 49	**2 74** **2 74**	2 79	2 84	....	....	2 52½	....	....	2 50		
2 49	**2 74**	2 79	2 84	....	....	2 52½	....	....	2 50		
2 49	**2 74**	2 79	2 84	....	....	2 52½	....	....	2 50		
2 49	**2 74**	2 79	2 84	....	....	2 52½	....	....	2 50		
2 49	**2 74**	2 79	2 84	....	....	2 52½	....	....	2 50		
2 74	**2 99**	3 04	3 09	....	....	2 77½	....	....	2 75		
2 49	**2 74**	2 79	2 84	....	....	2 52½	....	....	2 50		
2 49	**2 74**	2 79	2 84	....	....	2 52½	....	....	2 50		
4 24	**4 49**	4 54	4 59	....	....	4 27½	....	....	4 25		
3 99	**4 24**	4 29	4 34	....	....	4 02½	....	....	4 00		
16½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 13	18½	....	**$0 14**
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	17	....	**12**
14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	16	....	**11**
3 99	**4 24**	4 29	4 34	....	....	4 02½	....	....	4 00		
20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	22½	....	**16**
3 24	**3 49**	3 54	3 59	....	....	3 27½	....	....	3 25		
4 24	**4 49**	4 54	4 59	....	....	....	....	....	4 25		
4 24	**4 49**	4 54	4 59	....	....	....	....	....	4 25		
11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**09**		
09											
07	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**05$\frac{4}{10}$**		
04½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**03½**		
04½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**03½**		
03½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**02¾**		
03½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**02¾**		
03½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**02¾**		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	Albert Flagler.	H. B. Claflin.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Sandusky Tool Co.	N. & G. Taylor Co.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Philadelphia.
Oakum ....pounds.	170	**85**		**$1 08**	$0 08					
Oilers, zinc, medium size, dozen	...	**27**		55	55	$0 54		**$0 57**		
				63				50		
Oil-stones, Washita ...dozen.	3	**4 11/12**		2 68	2 70	**2 20**				
Packing:										
Hemp ....pounds.	100	**145**	**$0 10**							
			18							
Rubber, ⅛-inch ......do..	30	**130**	**15**							
Rubber, 3/16-inch ......do..	60	**80**	**15**							
Rubber, ¼-inch ......do..	40	**70**	**15**							
Yarn (cotton waste) do..	220	**235**	**12½**		11					
Paper, emery (assorted) *a* quires	40	**91½**		**20**	19					
Sand (assorted) *b* quires.	110	**217½**		**15**	14					
Pencils, carpenter's ...dozen.	40	**62**		25		21	**$0 17**			
							20			
Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2 pounds ....dozen.	1	**1 7/12**		24 00	**13 00**					
Pinking-irons, 1-inch .....do.	1	**1⅚**		**72**	75	75				
Pipe, iron:										
½-inch ....feet.	110	**172**		**04**	04⅛			03¾		
¾-inch ....do..	240	**150**		**04½**	05¼			04½		
1-inch ....do..	430	**900**		**06**	07			06¼		
1¼-inch ....do..	420	**732**		**09**	09			08½		
1½-inch ....do..	150	**252**		**12**	12			11¾		
2-inch ....do..	200	**150**		**15**	14			14½		
Pipe, lead:										
½-inch ....per pound.	20			05¾	05¾					$0 4 8/10
¾-inch ....do..	50			05¾	05¾					4 8/10
1-inch ....do..	200	**200**		**05¾**	05¾					4 8/10
1¼-inch ....do..	20			05¾	05¾					4 8/10
1½-inch ....do..	60			05¾	05¾					4 8/10
Planes, fore, double-iron, c. s.	30	**64**		98	1 00			94	**$0 85**	
Planes hollow and round:										
1-inch ....pairs.	3	**10**		72	63			68¾	**65**	
1¼-inch ....do..	4	**9**		72	63			68¾	**65**	
1½-inch ....do..	5	**7**		72	63			68¾	**80**	
Planes:										
Jack, double-iron, c. s ...	50	**147**		69	73			67½	**60**	
Jointer, double-iron, c. s .	15	**69**		1 05	1 30			1 01	**95**	
Match, ¾-inch ......pairs.	9	**7**		99	1 15			95¾	**90**	
Match, 1-inch ....do.	5	**9**		99	1 15			95¾	**90**	
Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s	4	**4**		4 40	3 83			3 06	**4 80**	
									3 80	
Skew-rabbet, ½-inch	1	**4**		48	50			46	**44**	
Skew-rabbet, 1-inch	1	**5**		48	50			46	**44**	
Skew-rabbet, 1½-inch	6	**7**		56	58			53½	**50**	
Smooth, double-iron, c. s.	40	**65**		63	75			60¾	**55**	
Pliers:										
Flat-nose, 7-inch ..dozen.	1	**2⅙**		**2 00**	2 95					
Round-nose, 7-inch ..do..	1	**1¾**		**2 00**	3 00					
Side-cutting, 7-inch ..do..	1	**2⅓**		**9 00**	7 00					

a Also offered by Kelly, Maus & Co. at 30 cents.
b Also offered by Kelly, Maus & Co. at 17 cents.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	Albert Flagler.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	R. A. Robbins.	N. & G. Taylor Co.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Philadelphia.
Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ....doz..	6	**$6\frac{1}{2}$**	$0 80	$0 80	$0 85	**$0 75**	......	....	......
Punches, conductor's, assorted shapes of holes..........doz..	1	**5-12**	......	9 20	9 00	**8 50**	......	....	......
Punches, rotary spring, 4 tubes dozen	1	**$1\frac{1}{12}$**	......	11 00	11 00	**9 00**	......	....	......
Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes .doz..	1	**$2\frac{1}{4}$**	......	4 00	3 25	**3 00**	......	....	......
Putty, in bladders ....lbs..	1,200	**2,025**	......	**02**	....	....	......	....	......
Rasps, horse, 14-inch ......doz..	10	**$10\frac{1}{12}$**	......	**4 05**	3 60	3 63	$5 85	....	......
Rasps, horse, 16-inch ......do ..	11	**8**	......	**5 76**	5 15	5 28	8 32	....	......
Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch..do ..	5	**$3\frac{3}{4}$**	......	**3 00**	2 66	2 79	3 59	....	......
Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch..do ..	1	**1-2**	......	**4 23**	3 76	3 95	5 25	....	......
Rasps, wood, half-round, 12-inch ....doz..	4	**$3\frac{7}{12}$**	......	**3 24**	2 88	3 00	3 89	....	......
Rasps, wood, half-round, 14-inch ....doz..	4	**5-6**	......	**4 55**	4 04	4 20	5 35	....	......
Resin, common ....lbs..	300	**373**	......	**02**	03	....	......	....	......
Rivet-sets, No. 2...........doz..	1	**$3\frac{7}{12}$**	......	3 00	3 60	**2 75**	......	....	......
Rivet-sets, No. 3 .... do ..	1	**$3\frac{1}{12}$**	......	3 00	2 95	**2 63**	......	....	......
Rivets and burs, copper:									
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch, No. 8 ....lbs..	20	**51**	......	26	$26\frac{1}{2}$	**$22\frac{1}{2}$**	......	....	......
$\frac{3}{8}$-inch.................do ..	60	**65**	......	26	$26\frac{1}{2}$	**$22\frac{1}{2}$**	......	....	......
$\frac{1}{2}$-inch.................do ..	80	**92**	......	26	$26\frac{1}{2}$	**$22\frac{1}{2}$**	......	....	......
$\frac{3}{4}$-inch................. do ..	40	**70**	......	26	$26\frac{1}{2}$	**$22\frac{1}{2}$**	......	....	......
1-inch.................do ..	30	**46**	......	26	$26\frac{1}{2}$	**$22\frac{1}{2}$**	......	....	......
Rivets and burs, iron:									
$\frac{1}{4}$-inch, No. 8, flat-head.lbs..	5	**16**	......	**15**	14	....	......	....	......
$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ....do ..	6	**8**	......	**15**	14	....	......	....	......
$\frac{1}{2}$-inch ....do ..	15	**18**	......	**15**	14	....	......	....	......
$\frac{5}{8}$-inch ....do .	30	**11**	......	**15**	14	....	......	....	......
$\frac{3}{4}$-inch ....do ..	8	**40**	......	**15**	14	....	......	....	......
Rivets, iron:									
$\frac{3}{8}$-inch, No. 8, flat-head.lbs..	35	**9**	......	**10**	12	....	......	....	......
$\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... do ..	6	**9**	......	**10**	12	....	......	....	......
1-inch ....do ..	25	**6**	......	**10**	12	....	......	....	......
$\frac{3}{16}$ x $\frac{5}{16}$-inch ....do ..	20	**9**	......	**10**	12	....	......	....	......
$\frac{3}{16}$ x 2-inch ....do ..	90	**60**	......	07	08	....	**$06\frac{1}{2}$**	....	......
$\frac{3}{16}$ x 4-inch ....do ..	100	**7**	......	07	08	....	**$06\frac{1}{2}$**	....	......
$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ....do ..	150	**125**	......	06	08	....	**$05\frac{1}{2}$**	....	......
$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2-inch ....do ..	120	**170**	......	06	08	....	**$05\frac{1}{2}$**	....	......
$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch ....do ..	130	**99**	......	06	09	....	**$05\frac{1}{2}$**	....	......
$\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch ....do ..	130	**111**	......	06	09	....	**$05\frac{1}{2}$**	....	......
$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4-inch ....do ..	100	**83**	......	06	09	....	**$05\frac{1}{2}$**	....	......
$\frac{1}{4}$ x 6-inch ....do ..	10	**67**	......	**06**	09	....	......	....	......
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 3-inch ....do ..	10	**20**	......	**06**	09	....	......	....	......
Rivets, tinned iron, 12-oz., in packages of 1,000.........M..	25	**9**	......	**16**	20	....	18	....	$0 $11\frac{1}{4}$
Rivets, tinned iron, 16-oz., in packages of 1,000.........M..	20	**25**	......	**19**	20	....	21	....	$13\frac{1}{4}$
Rope, manila:									
$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ....lbs..	800	**1,425**	......	$13\frac{97}{100}$	....	....	......	**$0 $13\frac{3}{8}$** 11	......
$\frac{1}{2}$-inch ....do ..	1,800	**2,220**	......	$13\frac{47}{100}$	....	....	......	**$12\frac{7}{8}$** $11\frac{1}{2}$	......
$\frac{5}{8}$-inch ....do ..	1,200	.... **885**	....	$13\frac{47}{100}$	....	....	....	$11\frac{1}{2}$ **$12\frac{7}{8}$**	......
$\frac{3}{4}$-inch ....do ..	700	.... **640**	....	$13\frac{47}{100}$	....	....	....	$11\frac{1}{2}$ **$12\frac{7}{8}$**	......
1-inch ....do ..	800	**1,135**	......	$18\frac{47}{100}$	....	....	......	**$12\frac{7}{8}$** $11\frac{1}{2}$	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	N. Y.
Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold ... dozen	2	......	$1 00	......
		$1\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	......
Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch ... do	1	**$2\frac{1}{6}$**	4 00	......
Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws ... do	1	**$1\frac{1}{12}$**	**13 50**	......
Saw-sets, lever, for hand-saws ... do	2	**$1\frac{11}{12}$**	**1 20**	......
Saws, back (or tenon), 12-inch ... do	2	**1**	7 70	$8 40
Saws, bracket ... do	1	**7-12**	**12 00**	1 00
Saws, buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade ... do	12	**$14\frac{1}{12}$**	3 50	3 25
Saw, circular:				
8-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**	85	85
8-inch, rip	1	......	85	85
12-inch, cross-cut	1	......	1 50	1 50
12-inch, rip	1	......	1 50	1 50
20-inch, cross-cut	1	......	3 75	3 75
20-inch, rip	1	......	3 75	3 75
24-inch, cross-cut	3	......	5 25	5 25
24-inch, rip	1	......	5 25	5 25
26-inch, cross-cut	1	......	6 25	6 25
26-inch, rip	1	......	6 25	6 25
30-inch, cross-cut	1	......	8 00	8 00
30-inch, rip	1	......	8 00	8 00
34-inch, cross-cut	1	......	10 50	10 50
34-inch, rip	1	......	10 50	10 50
60-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**	72 50	72 50
60-inch, rip	1	......	72 50	72 50
Saws:				
Cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on	40	**104**	1 95	1 75
Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch ... dozen	10	......	5 60	9 00
			6 70	
			14 40	
Hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch ... do	12	......	5 60	9 00
			6 70	
			14 40	
		$29\frac{1}{3}$	......	......
Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch ... do	3	......	5 60	9 00
			6 70	
			14 40	
Key-hole, 12-inch compass ... do	2	**$3\frac{5}{6}$**	1 98	2 75
Meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches ... do	1	**$1\frac{7}{12}$**	12 50	11 00
Rip, 28 inches ... do	3	......	8 48	10 25
		$4\frac{4}{12}$	16 92	......
Scales:				
Butcher's, dial-face, spring-balance, round dish, 30 pounds, by ounces	3	......	......	......
Counter, 62 pounds	7	**5**	......	......
Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet	1	**1**	......	......
Hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet	1	**1**	......	......
Letter, 34-ounce	2	**4**	......	......
Platform, counter, 240 pounds	2	**3**	......	......
Platform, 1,000 pounds, drop lever, on wheels	1	**2**	......	......
Platform, 1,500 pounds, drop lever, on wheels	1	......	......	......
Platform, 2,000 pounds, drop lever, on wheels	1	**3**	......	......
Spring balance, 24 pounds, heavy, with hook	1	......	......	......
Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality ... dozen	300	......	1 79	1 95
		$219\frac{5}{12}$	2 49	......

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. B. Cohn.	R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	William W. Wright.	William A. Tuttle.	Edward A. Bolmes.	H. B. Claflin.	Francis T. Witte.	C. W. Thorn.
Points of delivery.									
N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago, St. Paul, or Omaha.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	....	....	$1 12	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**3 35**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	$3 00	**3 25**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	3 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1 15	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**7 00**	8 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	11 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
$3 00	....	3 50	**3 00**	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 50			4 50						
			6 88						
....	....	85	**81**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	85	81	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1 50	1 34	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1 50	1 34	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3 75	3 55	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3 75	3 55	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5 25	4 95	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6 25	4 95	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6 25	5 90	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6 25	5 90	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	8 00	7 50	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	8 00	7 50	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10 50	9 90	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	10 50	9 90	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	68 88	**68 88**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	68 88	68 88	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**1 68**	1 72	....	....	....	....	....	....
		1 54							
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5 00	6 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
		6 00	7 00						
		7 25	8 50						
....	....	6 60	**10 00**						
		8 00	13 50						
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2 75	**2 50**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	11 40	**11 25**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	9 00	8 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**11 50**						
....	....	....	....	$2 40	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	6 00	**$4 30**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	60 00	**39 00**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	75 00	**49 00**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	3 00	**2 10**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	6 75	**4 95**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	23 50	**15 95**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	29 00	15 90	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	37 00	**28 50**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....
....	$3 75	....	1 95	....	....	$3 00	$2 25	$3 13	$3 20
....	3 45	....	**2 88**			2 20	2 20	4 70	3 25
	1 98							5 00	4 75
								3 00	4 95
								2 76	2 85
									2 31

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray. Points of delivery. New York.
Screw-drivers:			
6-inch blade .... dozen..	3	**3½**	$1 35
8-inch blade .... do....	3	**3⅓**	1 75
10-inch blade .... do....	2	**3½**	2 30
Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1¼-inch	20	**20**	....
Screws, wood, bench, 2½-inch	12	**23**	....
Screws, wood, iron:			
½-inch, Nos. 4 and 5 .... gross..	40	**45**	**05** **05½**
⅝-inch, Nos. 5 and 6 .... do....	30	**54**	**06** **06½**
¾-inch, Nos. 7 and 8 .... do....	70	**101**	**07¾** 08½
⅞-inch, Nos. 8 and 9 .... do....	75	**143**	**09½** **10½**
1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10 .... do....	120	**219**	**11¾** **12¾**
1¼-inch, Nos. 10 and 11 .... do....	120	**173**	**15** **16¾**
1½-inch, Nos. 11 and 12 .... do....	100	**110**	**19½** **21½**
1¾-inch, Nos. 12 and 13 .... do....	50	**51**	**23½** **26½**
2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14 .... do....	40	**62**	**28** **31½**
2¼-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 .... do....	7	**32**	**33¾** **37¾**
2½-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 .... do....	7	**11**	**37** **41½**
3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18 .... do....	7	**11**	**53½** **67**
Scythe-stones .... dozen..	140	**168 7/12**	....
Shears, sheep .... do....	1	**3 1/12**	....
Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality .... do....	80	**43⅚**	....
Shoes, horse:			
No. 1 .... pounds..	4,500	**3,850**	....
No. 2 .... do....	4,000	**3,350**	....
No. 3 .... do....	3,500	**2,350**	....
No 4 .... do....	2,000	**2,150**	....
No. 5 .... do....	1,000	**1,550**	....
No. 6 .... do....	600	**450**	....
No. 7 .... do....	100	**50**	....
Shoes, mule:			
No. 2 .... do....	900	**550**	....
No. 3 .... do...	1,100	**600**	....
No. 4 .... do....	400	**250**	....
No. 6 .... do....	300	....	....
Shoes, ox .... do....	300	**2,075**	....
Shot:			
No. 4, in 5-pound bags .... do....	150	**150**	....
No. 5, in 5-pound bags .... do....	150	**250**	....
No. 6, in 5-pound bags .... do....	125	**200**	....
Sieves, iron-wire, in nests, 18-mesh, tin frames .... dozen..	12	**8**	....
Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch .... do....	1	**3⅓**	....
Springs, door, spiral .... do....	18	**13**	....
Squares:			
Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch .... do....	1	**1⅓**	....
Framing, steel, 2 inches wide .... do....	2	**5⅓**	....
Panel, 15-inch .... do....	1	**5-6**	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Edward A. Bolmes.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Claflin.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Francis T. Witte.	Albert Flagler.	C. W. Thorn.	Kelley, Maus & Co.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago, St. Paul, or Omaha.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
....	**$1 25**	$1 35	....	....	....	....	$1 25	....	....
....	**1 70**	1 80	....	....	....	....	1 70	....	....
....	**2 16**	2 25	....	....	....	....	2 55	....	....
....	**40**	38	....	....	....	....	4 40	....	....
....	**28**	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	05	05	....	....	$4 75	....	....	....	....
	05¼	06			5 46				$0 6½
....	06¼	06	....	....	5 94	....	....	....	
	07	07			6 65				07½
....	08½	08	....	....	7 84	....	....	....	
	09¼	09			8 79				10
....	10½	10	....	....	9 98	....	....	....	
	11½	11			10 98				12½
....	13	12	....	....	12 35	....	....	....	
	14	13			13 30				15½
....	16¾	18	....	....	15 94	....	....	....	
	18½	19			17 34				20
....	21¾	23	....	....	20 67	....	....	....	
	23¾	24			22 57				26
....	26	24	....	....	24 70	....	....	....	
	29½	29			28 27				31½
....	31¼	31	....	....	29 69	....	....	....	
	35	35			33 25				38
....	37¾	37	....	....	35 87	....	....	....	
	42	42			39 90				45½
....	41	42	....	....	38 95	....	....	....	
	46¼	46			43 94				50
....	59¼	58	....	....	56 29	....	....	....	
	74	96			70 30				72
....	**35**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	30	34							
....	**9 00**	....	....	....	....	....	....	$8 50	....
4 75	2 63	2 61	$1 75	$5 00	....	$4 56	**4 19**	2 52	....
3 50	3 42		3 50	5 00		6 18	2 79	4 67	
2 40			4 50	2 65				4 78	
								4 07	
								6 22	
								6 50	
3 75	3 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 90
3 75	3 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 90
3 75	3 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 90
3 75	3 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 90
3 75	3 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 90
3 75	3 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 90
3 75	3 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 90
4 75	4 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 90
4 75	4 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 90
4 75	4 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 90
4 75	4 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 90
....	**12**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*a*9 50
....	**07**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**07**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**07**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**1 60**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**5 67**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	10 00	5 50							
....	**60**	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2 66	2 75	....	....	....	....	**2 51**	....	....
....	**11 12**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	5 65	....	....	....	....	....	**5 00**	....	....

a Malleable iron.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Richard G. Park.
				Points of delivery.
				Chicago.
Squares, try:				
4½-inch	dozen.	1	**2**	....
7½-inch	do...	1	**1⅛**	....
10-inch	do...	1	**1**	....
Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long	do...	60	**35**	....
Steel, cast, bar:				
⅛ x ½ inch	pounds.	50	**5**	$0 11
⅛ x ¾ inch	do...	50	**105**	11
⅜ x 3 inches	do...	50	**20**	09
⅝ x 4 inches	do...	50	**25**	09
¾ x 1 inch	do...	120	**155**	09
Steel, cast, octagon:				
¼-inch	do...	50	**5**	11
⅜-inch	do...	80	**75**	09
½-inch	do...	70	**190**	09
⅝-inch	do...	180	**245**	09
¾-inch	do...	260	**605**	09
1-inch	do...	150	**375**	09
1¼-inch	do...	50	....	09
1½-inch	do...	50	**75**	09
2-inch	do...	50	....	09
2½-inch	do...	50	....	10
Steel, cast, square:				
¼-inch	do...	50	**400**	11
⅜-inch	do...	30	....	09
½-inch	do...	50	**95**	09
⅝-inch	do...	50	**115**	09
¾-inch	do...	50	**310**	09
1-inch	do...	300	**280**	09
1¼-inch	do...	125	**160**	09
1½-inch	do...	50	**70**	09
2-inch	do...	75	....	09
2½-inch	do...	50	....	10
Steel, plow:				
¼ x 3 inches	do...	200	....	03¼
¼ x 3½ inches	do...	50	....	03¼
¼ x 4 inches	do...	50	....	03¼
¼ x 4½ inches	do...	50	**10**	03¼
¼ x 5 inches	do...	800	**815**	03¼
¼ x 5½ inches	do...	50	**415**	03¼
¼ x 6 inches	do...	300	**100**	03¼
Steel, spring:				
¼ x 1 inch	do...	100	**20**	06
¼ x 1¼ inch	do...	100	**310**	06
¼ x 1½ inch	do...	600	**340**	06
¼ x 1¾ inch	do...	200	**125**	06
¼ x 2 inches	do...	400	**455**	06
Steels, butcher's, 12-inch	dozen.	1	**3⅓**	....
Swage-block, blacksmith's	100 pounds.	1	**6**	....
Tacks:				
Iron wire, brass heads, upholster's, size No. 43	per M.	15	**34**	....
Cut, 4-oz., full half weight	papers.	180	**246**	....
Cut, 6-oz., full half weight	do...	230	**347**	....
Cut, 8 oz., full half weight	do...	330	**571**	....
Cut, 10-oz., full half weight	do...	280	**317**	....
Cut, 12-oz., full half weight	do...	200	**199**	....
Tape measures, 75 feet, leather case	dozen.	2	**1 5/12**	....
Taps, taper, right-hand:				
3/16-inch, 26 threads to the inch		10	**5**	....
¼-inch, 18 threads to the inch		10	**6**	....
5/16-inch, 18 threads to the inch		8	**7**	....
⅜-inch, 16 threads to the inch		8	**12**	....
7/16-inch, 16 threads to the inch		6	**9**	....
½-inch, 14 threads to the inch		7	**10**	....
9/16-inch, 14 threads to the inch		6	**6**	....
⅝-inch, 12 threads to the inch		6	**7**	....
¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch		4	**9**	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	Robert Murray.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	Kelley, Maus & Co.
Points of delivery.					
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
$1 53				$1 50	
2 33				2 25	
3 47				2 80	
07				06	
11					$0 12
11					11
09					10
09					10
09					10
11					12
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					11
11					12
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					10
09					11
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
03½					04
9 00	$8 50				
3 40					3 50
64	60			57	
03¼	02¾	$0 03		03	04 1/12
03½	03¼	03¼		03⅓	04⅘
04	04	03 6/10		03⅚	05½
04¼	04½	03 9/10		04 1/12	06⅓
04¾	04¾	04 4/10		04 7/12	07 3/10
6 50	5 28		$5 50	5 25	
5 50					
24	23			19	21
24	23			19	21
24	27			19	21
28	31			22	25
32	31			25	28
32	39			26	28
40	39			31	35
40	40			32	35
52	50			42	45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Murray. Points of delivery. New York.
Tire-benders, plain	2	**4**	....
Tire-setter	1	**2**	....
Tire-shrinker	1	**2**	....
Toe-calks, steel, No. 1 .... pounds.	300	**330**	....
Toe-calks, steel, No. 2 .... do..	600	**585**	....
Toe-calks, steel, No. 3 .... do..	400	**360**	....
Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches .... pairs.	20	**19**	....
Tongs, fire, 20 inches .... do..	20	....	....
Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain	120	**104**	....
Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain	150	....	....
		220	....
Trowels, brick, 10½-inch .... dozen.	4	**4⅔**	**$5 00**
Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch .... do..	1	**2¾**	....
Tuyere (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern	8	**9**	....
Valves, globe:			
½-inch	5	**2**	....
1-inch	20	....	....
1½-inch	3	**6**	....
2-inch	1	....	....
Vise, blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw .... per lb.	1	**1**	....
Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 40 lbs .... do..	3	**3**	....
Vises, carpenter's, parallel, 4-inch jaw	6	**7**	....
Vise, gunsmith's, parallel filers, 4-inch jaw	1	**11**	....
Washers, iron:			
For ¼-inch bolt .... pounds.	100	**119**	11¼
For $\frac{5}{16}$-inch bolt .... do..	90	**66**	09¼
For ⅜-inch bolt .... do..	140	**155**	07$\frac{1}{10}$
For ½-inch bolt .... do..	230	**270**	04$\frac{9}{10}$
For ¾-inch bolt .... do..	150	**321**	04$\frac{4}{10}$
For 1-inch bolt .... do..	60	**69**	....
Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 5 lbs., per lb .... dozen.	4	**18**	....
Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 6 lbs., per lb .... do..	3	**12½**	....
Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 7 lbs., per lb .... do..	2	**1**	....
Wire, annealed:			
No. 12 gauge .... pounds.	400	**170**	....
No. 14 gauge .... do..	50	**10**	....
No. 16 gauge .... do..	330	**31**	....
No. 18 gauge .... do..	5	**209**	....
No. 20 gauge .... do..	20	**67**	....
No. 24 gauge .... do..	10	**20**	....
No. 35 gauge .... do..	10	**40**	....
Wire, brass:			
No. 6 gauge .... do..	10	**10**	....
No. 9 gauge .... do..	10	....	....
No. 12 gauge .... do..	10	**34½**	....
No. 14 gauge .... do..	5	....	....
No. 15 gauge .... do..	10	....	....
Wire, bright:			
Iron, No. 3 gauge .... do..	10	**20**	....
Iron, No. 6 gauge .... do..	75	**395**	....
Iron, No. 8 gauge .... do..	400	**700**	....
Iron, No. 10 gauge .... do..	300	**310**	....
Iron, No. 11 gauge .... do..	10	....	....
Iron, No. 12 gauge .... do..	250	**375**	....
Iron, No. 14 gauge .... do..	250	**200**	....
Iron, No. 18 gauge .... do..	10	**20**	....
Wire cloth, for screens, painted .... square feet.	4,000	**11,100**	....
Wire, copper:			
No. 4 gauge .... pounds.	3	**2**	....
No. 5 gauge .... do..	5	....	....
No. 12 gauge .... do..	15	**12**	....
No. 18 gauge .... do..	5	....	....
No. 20 gauge .... do..	10	**4**	....
$\frac{1}{8}$-inch .... do..	5	**2**	....

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Edward A. Bolmes.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	George V. Smith.	R. A. Robbins.	N. & G. Taylor Co.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Now York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Philadelphia.
	$12 00	$11 50			**$4 00**			
	14 50	14 50			15 00			
	14 50	14 00			**7 50**			
$0 06	07¼				07½	**$0 06**		
06	07¼				07½	**06**		
06	07¼				07½	**06**		
	34	**30**			35			
	16⅔	15						
	82	92		$0 60				
		47						
	15	14		14¼				
		16	**$0 13½**					
		26						
	5 80	5 25		5 25				
	6 00	5 50		**5 48**				
	60				**50**			
	43	40	**33**					
	78	68	62					
	1 70	1 40	**1 30**					
	2 55	2 50	2 00					
	10	12			11			
	10	12			11			
	6 00	5 85						
	6 00	5 85						
	11	11½			**10½**			
	09	09½			**06½**			
	07	07			**06¼**			
	04½	05			**04¼**			
	03½	04¼			**04**			
	03½	04¼			**04**			
	03⅞	04¼			04			
	03⅞	04¼			04			
	03⅞	04¼			04			
	04							$0 03$\frac{45}{100}$
	04½							03¾
	05¼							04$\frac{2}{10}$
	06							05$\frac{6}{10}$
	06½							7
	08							8$\frac{4}{10}$
	16							15¾
	22							
	22							
	22							
	22							
	22							
	03$\frac{6}{10}$							03½
	03$\frac{6}{10}$							03½
	03$\frac{6}{10}$							03½
	03$\frac{6}{10}$							03$\frac{85}{100}$
	04							03$\frac{85}{100}$
	04$\frac{4}{10}$							04
	04$\frac{6}{10}$							**04$\frac{37}{100}$**
	06							05$\frac{6}{10}$
	02⅕						02¼	
	27							
	27							
	27							
	28							
	29							
	27							

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Rob't Murray.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.	
			N. Y.	Chicago.
Wire, copper, ⅛-inch ... pounds..	5	**2**	....	**$0 27**
Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required, pounds ...	200,000	**251,900**	....	*a*5 35 *a*5 38 *a*5 50
Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized ... pounds..	4,000	**7,130**	....	05
Wire-fence stretchers ...	10	....	....	60
		39	....	....
Wrenches, crooked:				
8-inch, malleable iron ... dozen..	1	**1-2**	....	**06**
10-inch, malleable iron ... do....	1	**2**	....	**06**
12-inch, malleable iron ... do....	1	**1½**	....	**06**
Wrenches, screw:				
Black, 8-inch ... do....	1	**5¾**	....	2 65
Black, 10-inch ... do....	2	**8 5/12**	....	3 25
Black, 12-inch ... do....	3	**2⅔**	....	3 70
Black, 15-inch ... do....	1	**3¾**	....	6 50
Additional for Carlisle School.				Delivered at Carlisle.
Axles, iron, 1⅜-inch, for 7-inch hub, ½ patent long bed. sets..	10	**10**	....	3 25
Bolts, carriage:				
¼ by 1¼ ...	1,000	**1,000**	$0 35	**36**
5/16 by 2½ ...	200	**200**	50	**51**
5/16 by 3 ...	200	**200**	53	**54**
5/16 by 3½ ...	300	**300**	56	**57**
5/16 by 4 ...	300	**300**	59	**60**
Bolts, tire, ⅜ by 1¾ ...	200	**200**	28	**26**
Bolts, tire, 3/16 by 2¼ ...	100	**100**	33	**30**
Brushes:				
Sash, No. 000 ... dozen..	½	**1-2**	....	**60**
Varnish, flat, camel's-hair, 2-inch ... do....	⅙	**1-6**	....	**3 60**
Varnish, flat, 2-inch ... do....	⅙	**1-6**	....	**2 60**
Varnish, all bristles, 00, full size ... do....	½	**1-2**	....	**6 20**
Butts, door:				
4 by 4, loose pin, acorn ... do ...	2	**2**	....	1 06
4½ by 4½, loose pin, acorn ... do ...	1	**1**	....	1 44
5 by 5, loose pin, acorn ... do....	1	**1**	....	1 98
Chains, trace, 2½ feet, 9 links to the foot, ¼-inch wire. pairs..	280	**280**	....	20
Hinges:				
Extra heavy, strap and T, 6-inch ... dozen..	1	**1**	....	90
Heavy, strap, 6-inch ... do....	1	**1**	....	90
Light, strap, 4-inch ... do....	2	**2**	....	44
Iron:				
Band, ⅛ by 4 ... pounds..	100	**100**	....	2 80
Flat bar, ¼ by 2¼ ... do....	200	**200**	....	2 65
Norway, ⅜ by ¾ ... do....	100	**100**	....	5 40
Norway, ½ by ½ ... do....	100	**100**	....	5 40
Norway, ½ by 1 ... do....	100	**100**	....	5 40
½-oval, ⅜ by ⅝ ... do....	300	**300**	....	**3 05**
½-oval, ⅜ by ¾ ... do....	300	**300**	....	**3 05**
Nails, clout, ¾-inch ... do....	12	....	14½	16
Nuts, iron, square, 5/16-inch bolt ... do....	25	**25**	09	10
Rivets:				
And burs, copper, ⅝-inch, No. 8 ... do....	12	**1**	....	26
Tinned iron, 24 oz., in packages of 1,000 ... M..	20	**20**	....	27
Tinned-iron, 32-oz., in packages of 1,000 ... do ...	15	**15**	....	34
Screws, wood, iron, ¾-inch, No. 9 ... gross..	20	....	09½	11
Tacks, cut, 3-oz., full half weight ... papers..	100	**100**	02 10/12	**03**
Wire:				
Iron, coppered, No. 8 gauge ... pounds..	200	**200**	....	04⅕
Iron, coppered, No. 9 gauge ... do....	200	**200**	....	04⅕
Bright, iron, No. 9 gauge ... do....	400	**400**	....	03⅘
Bright, iron, No. 16 gauge ... do ..	200	**200**	....	05½

a Kansas City delivery, add 25; Omaha, 30; Sioux City, 35; Saint Paul, 20; Pierre, Dak., 45.

b Shipments in car lots. Barbs 3 to 4 or 6 inches apart. Terms of payment, net 30 days.

advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. T. Wakeman.	Henry C. Kelsey.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	James B. Oliver.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	C. C. Cluff.	S. L. Morshon.	G. T. Smith.	N. & G. Taylor Co.
Points of delivery.										
N. Y.	N. Y. or Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chi.	Chi.	Chi.		Chi.	Phila.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$5 50	**$5 20**	....	....	....	$0 05¼	....	$0 $05\frac{37}{100}$	*bcd*$5 60	$0 05½	....
								*bef*5 45		
....	**4 80**	....	....	....	05¼	....	....	*be*4 85	05¼	....
	4 80				08¼			*bf*4 95		
								*bd*5 00		
								*bc*5 05		
....	....	....	....	....	60	....	1 00	50	....	....
....	**1 00**						50			
....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 06	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	06	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	06	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	**$2 48**	....	3 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	**2 95**	....	4 20	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	**3 45**	....	4 90	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	**5 90**	....	8 40	....	....	....	....
3 25	....	....	....	....	....	**2 60**	....	....	....	....
62	....	$0 38	....	....	....	34⅕	....	....	....	....
62	....	70	....	....	....	48½	....	....	....	....
65	....	71	....	....	....	51	....	....	....	....
68	....	78	....	....	....	54	....	....	....	....
71	....	80	....	....	....	57	....	....	....	....
30	....	28	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....
35	....	30	....	....	....	29	....	....	....	....
4 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 04	....	....	....	**87**	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 28	....	....	....	**1 20**	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 95	....	....	....	**1 65**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	21½	**30**	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**2 15**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**2 05**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**5 25**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**4 75**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**4 75**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	3 05	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	3 05	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**07**	....	....	....	....
26½	....	18	....	**23**	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	....	30	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	**$0 $24\frac{6}{10}$**
24	....	37	....	31	....	....	....	....	....	**$31\frac{2}{10}$**
10	....	15	10	10½	....	12	....	....	....	....
03	....	....	....	$02\frac{10}{12}$	....	03½	....	....	....	....
04½	....	05½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**03½**
01½	....	05½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**03½**
04½	....	05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**03**
05	....	05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$04\frac{2}{10}$**

c Delivered at Kansas City.
d Delivered at Sioux City.
e Delivered at Chicago.
f Delivered at Saint Louis.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for school books for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. S. Barnes.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Thorn.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Abacus boards	35	**41**	**$0 45**	$0 55	....	....
ARITHMETICS.						
Appleton's Practical ... dozen.	5½	**5½**	**6 43**	6 67	$6 69	$6 67
Appleton's Mental ... do..	10	**10**	**2 86**	3 00	2 98	2 96
Appleton's Primary ... do..	13	**13**	**1 84**	1 91	1 91	1 90
Davies' Elements of Written ... do..	3	**3**	**3 36**	....	....	3 91
Davies' First Lessons ... do..	7	**7**	**2 40**	....	....	2 79
Davies' Practical ... do..	1	**1**	**5 76**	....	....	6 70
Davies' Primary ... do..	7	**7**	**1 44**	....	....	1 68
Felter's First Lessons ... do..	4½	**4½**	1 89	**1 84**	1 87	1 86
Felter's Intermediate (new) ... do..	9½	**9½**	5 25	**5 10**	5 20	5 18
Felter's Intermediate (old) ... do..	6	**6**	5 67	**5 52**	5 62	5 59
Fish's New Series, No. 1 ... do..	8	**8**	**2 62½**	4 59	3 12	....
Fish's Primary ... do..	15	**15**	**1 89**	2 55	....	....
Franklin's Elementary ... do..	4	**8**	**3 68**	3 78	3 93	3 87
Franklin's Primary ... do..	4	**8**	**2 10**	2 16	2 25	2 21
Franklin's Written ... do..	½	**1-2**	**7 88**	8 10	8 42	8 28
French's No. 4, with Key ... do..	1	....	14 70	7 14	14 56	14 00
Grube's Method of Numbers ... do..	7 1/12	**7 1/12**	**3 00**	3 60	....	....
Hagar's Primary Lessons in Numbers ... do..	5 1/12	**5**	2 31	**2 25**	2 29	2 48
Ray's New Intellectual ... do..	10	**10**	**2 62½**	2 67	2 65	2 79
Ray's New Practical ... do..	20	**20**	5 75	**5 29**	5 31	5 58
Ray's New Primary ... do..	15½	**15½**	**1 58**	1 62	1 59	1 67
Robinson's First Lessons ... do..	16	**16**	2 62½	**2 55**	2 60	2 64
Robinson's Practical ... do..	4	**4**	7 14	**6 94**	7 07	7 20
Robinson's Progressive Primary ... do..	7 1/6	**7 1/6**	1 89	**1 83**	1 87	1 90
Robinson's Rudiments ... do..	17⅓	**17⅓**	3 36	**3 27**	3 33	3 38
Stoddard's Juvenile Mental ... do..	5	**5**	**1 89**	1 95	....	2 01
Stoddard's Rudiments ... do..	5	**5**	**3 36**	3 46	....	3 57
Thompson's Practical ... do..	5	**5**	6 30	6 40	**6 24**	7 90
White's Primary ... do..	4	**4**	**2 31**	2 35	2 34	2 46
CHARTS, LETTER AND READING.						
Appleton's New Elementary Reading, by Mrs. Rickoff ... sets.	2	**2**	7 20	**5 75**	....	6 25
Appleton's Reading Charts, with rack ... do..	1	**1**	**7 20**	7 90	....	8 25
Colton's Wall Charts and Cards ... do..	10	**10**	....	**6 00**	....	....
Complete School Charts, by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co ... sets..	2	**2**	10 50	**9 93**	10 80	....
Eureka ... do..	1	....	90	....	....	....
McGuffey's ... do..	7	**7**	**4 37½**	4 45	4 67	....
Monroe's Primary ... do..	5	**5**	3 94	**3 83**	4 12	....
New American ... do..	3	**2**	4 37½	**3 60**	3 75	....
Webb's with words ... do..	14	**13**	**2 62½**	2 90	2 63	....
Wilson & Calkin's ... do..	5	**5**	7 00	**10 71**	11 00	....
CHARTS, MUSIC.						
Mason's ... sets.	11	**12**	7 00	6 50	**4 91**	7 20
CHARTS, WRITING.						
Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides ... sets.	21	**21**	3 15	2 40	3 18	**2 35**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. S. Barnes.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Thorn.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
DRAWING BOOKS.						
Apgar's Geographical....sets.	22	**52**	$0 36¾	**$0 36**	$0 37	$4 64
Cassell's Copies....do..	3	**3**	2 00	2 00	....	**80**
Chapman's American....do..	1	....	....	....	....	3 50
Forbriger's Tablets....dozen.	13	**13**	1 75	**1 75**	....	1 84
						2 79
Kreuse's Easy Drawing Lessons, No. 1..do..	62	**70**	1 $22\frac{4}{10}$	1 25	**1 20**	1 34
Kreuse's Easy Drawing Lessons, No. 2..do..	63	**71**	1 $22\frac{4}{10}$	1 25	**1 20**	1 34
Kreuse's Easy Drawing Lessons, No. 3..do..	43	**44**	1 $22\frac{4}{10}$	1 25	**1 20**	1 34
Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 1....do..	13	**14**	1 $22\frac{4}{10}$	1 25	**1 20**	1 34
Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 2....do..	12	**12**	1 $22\frac{4}{10}$	1 25	**1 20**	1 34
Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 3....do..	11	**11**	1 $22\frac{4}{10}$	1 25	**1 20**	1 34
Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 4....do..	6	**6**	1 $22\frac{4}{10}$	1 25	**1 20**	1 34
Monteith's Map Drawing, 6 × 9 inches 24 pages....dozen.	17	**17**	**1 44**	....	....	1 67
DRAWING CARDS.						
Smith's First Series....sets.	188	**242**	**10½**	11	....	....
Smith's Second Series....do..	117	**171**	**10½**	11	....	....
GEOGRAPHIES.						
Colton's Common School....dozen.	1	....	13 13	13 34	....	....
Colton's Introductory....do..	1	....	6 30	6 40	....	....
Cornell's Intermediate, Wisconsin edition, dozen....	4	**4**	**10 71**	11 13	11 14	....
Cornell's Primary....dozen.	25	**25**	**5 41**	5 60	5 63	5 60
Guyot's Elementary....do..	1	....	5 46	5 10	5 41	....
Harper's Introductory....do..	3	**3**	5 25	**5 10**	5 20	....
Harper's School....do..	2½	**2½**	11 55	**11 22**	11 44	....
Mitchell's Intermediate....do..	6	**6**	13 12½	**12 75**	13 12	....
Mitchell's Primary....do..	1	**1**	6 30	**6 12**	6 30	....
Mitchell's School and Atlas....do..	½	**1-2**	18 90	**18 36**	18 90	....
Monteith's First Lessons....do..	33½	**33½**	**2 40**	....	....	....
Monteith's No. 2, Introductory to Manual, dozen....	21½	**21½**	**3 84**	....	....	....
Monteith's No. 3, Manual....dozen.	19	**19**	**7 20**	....	....	....
Monteith's Physical Political....do..	$1\frac{1}{12}$	**$1\frac{1}{12}$**	**11 04**	....	....	....
Scribner's Geographical Reader and Primer (Guyot's Instruction revised)....dozen.	18½	**28½**	6 30	**6 05**	6 24	6 30
Swinton's Elementary....do..	20	**24**	8 40	**8 05**	8 32	8 40
Swinton's Introductory....do..	9	**9**	5 77½	**5 61**	5 72	5 77
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.'s Eclectic, First Grade....dozen.	½	**1-2**	**5 78**	5 87	5 84	....
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.'s Eclectic, Second Grade....dozen.	½	**1-2**	**11 55**	11 74	11 67	....
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.'s Eclectic, Third Grade....dozen.	1	**1**	**13 65**	13 87	13 79	....
Warren's Brief Course....do..	1	....	11 34	11 02	11 25	....
Warren's Primary....do..	12	**12**	5 67	**5 51**	5 67	....
GRAMMARS.						
Brown's First Lines....dozen.	1	....	3 68	4 20	....	....
Clark's Primary....do..	4	**4**	**2 88**	....	....	....
Graded Lessons in English, by Reed & Kellogg....dozen.	16	**19**	3 78	3 84	**3 75**	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for school books for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. S. Barnes.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Thorn.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
GRAMMARS—continued.						
Greene's English ....dozen	3	**3**	$7 87½	**$4 08**	$4 20	....
Harvey's Elementary ....do..	3	**3**	**3 46½**	3 52	4 46	....
Harvey's School ....do..	1	**1**	**6 83**	6 93	6 90	....
Higher Lessons in English by Reed & Kellogg ....dozen.	4	**4**	6 30	6 41	**6 24**	....
Knox and Whitney's Language Lessons, Part 1 ....dozen.	1	**7**	**4 72**	5 34	4 77	....
Knox and Whitney's Language Lessons, Part 2 ....dozen.	1	**1**	**4 72**	....	....	....
Kerl's First Lessons ....do..	3	**3**	3 36	**3 27**	3 33	....
Pinneo's Primary ....do..	1	....	3 15	3 21	3 18	....
Quackenbos's English Elementary ......do..	4	**4**	**3 57**	3 73	3 71	....
Swinton's Language Lessons ....do..	6	**7**	3 99	**3 78**	3 95	....
Swinton's Language Primer ....do..	20⅙	**27⅙**	2 94	**2 85**	2 91	....
HISTORIES.						
Bancroft's United States ....dozen.	1	....	22 50	9 50	....	....
Barnes's Brief ....do..	4½	**4½**	**9 60**	....	....	....
Higginson's Young Folks', U. S ....do..	3½	**9½**	**12 60**	12 80	....	....
Junior U. S., by John J. Anderson ......do..	4	**4**	7 03	7 15	**6 97**	....
Popular U. S., by John J. Anderson ....do..	1	**1**	10 50	10 67	**10 40**	....
Quackenbos's Elementary, U. S ....do..	10½	**10½**	**5 30**	5 55	5 52	....
Redpath's United States ....do..	2½	**2½**	**8 40**	8 53	....	....
Swinton's Condensed ....do..	6½	**17**	9 45	**9 18**	9 36	$9 50
Swinton's Primary ....do..	17¾	**17¾**	5 98½	**5 75**	5 93	6 00
Venable's ....do..	1	....	8 93	9 07	9 02	....
MAPS.						
Africa	1	**2**	4 20	5 20	**3 50**	....
Asia	1	**2**	4 20	5 20	**3 50**	....
California	4	**4**	**2 40**	3 50	....	....
Dakota	7	**8**	**1 80**	2 25	....	....
Europe	3	**4**	4 20	5 20	**3 50**	....
Indian Territory	14	**14**	**60**	80	....	....
Kansas	3	**3**	**1 80**	2 25	....	....
Monteith's Grand, seven each ....sets.	1	**3**	**21 00**	....	....	....
Nebraska	3	**4**	**1 80**	3 00	....	....
New Mexico	4	**4**	1 80	**1 30**	....	....
Oregon	2	**2**	**1 80**	2 25	....	....
United States, large	17	**18**	6 00	7 00	**3 50**	....
Washington Territory	1	**1**	**1 80**	2 25	....	....
World, large	12	**12**	7 20	9 00	**3 50**	....
MAPS, OUTLINE.						
Africa	17	**18**	90	**90**	....	....
Asia	17	**18**	90	**90**	....	....
Europe	17	**18**	90	**90**	....	....
Hemispheres	17	**18**	1 50	**90**	....	....
North America	17	**18**	90	**90**	....	....
South America	16	**18**	90	**90**	....	....
United States	20	**20**	1 50	**1 80**	....	....
PRIMERS.						
Appleton's Series ....dozen..	8	....	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. S. Barnes.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Thorn.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
PRIMERS—continued.						
Hillard's .... dozen	1	......	$1 78	$1 81	$1 87	......
McGuffey's Revised .... do	40½	**40½**	**87½**	88	1 33 83	......
Monroe's .... do	8	**8**	1 26	**1 23**	1 56	......
New American .... do	3	**3**	......	1 63	**1 56**	......
Sanders's Pictorial .... do	31	**31**	1 47	**1 41**	1 56	$1 45
Sheldon's .... do	7¾	**7¾**	1 47	**1 43**	1 46	1 45
Swinton's .... do	14	**14**	1 26	**1 23**	1 25	1 26
Watson's Independent .... do	15	**15**	**1 73**	......	......	......
Wilson's .... do	13	**13**	1 57½	**1 53**	......	......
READERS, FIRST.						
Appleton's .... dozen	24	**34**	1 92	2 00	1 87	**1 85**
Edwards and Webb's Analytical .... do	1	......	2 10	2 14	2 08	......
Harvey's .... do	1	......	1 37	1 39	1 38	......
Hillard's .... do	1	......	1 78	1 82	1 87	......
McGuffey's Revised .... do	37	**37**	**1 78½**	1 80	1 81	......
Monroe's .... do	14	**2**	2 10	**2 04**	2 08	......
New American .... do	1	......	1 53	1 50	1 54	......
Parker and Watson's .... do	1	......	2 40	......	......	......
Sadlier's Excelsior .... do	4	**4**	**1 89**	2 12	......	......
Sanders's New .... do	14	**2**	2 10	**2 04**	2 08	2 10
Sheldon's .... do	9½	**9½**	1 89	**1 84**	1 87	1 85
Swinton's .... do	23	**11**	1 89	**1 82**	1 87	1 89
Watson's Independent .... do	15	**15**	**1 73**	......	......	......
Webb's First Lessons .... do	3	**13**	**2 10**	2 35	......	......
Webb's Model .... do	13	**13**	**3 36**	3 41	......	......
Wilson's .... do	7	**7**	2 52	**2 45**	......	......
Willson's, Marcius .... do	4	**4**	2 52	**2 13**	2 50	......
READERS, SECOND.						
Appleton's .... dozen	22½	**42½**	2 07½	3 20	3 00	**2 97**
Edwards and Webb's Analytical .... do	1	......	3 36	3 52	3 43	......
Harvey's .... do	10	**10**	**2 62½**	2 67	2 65	......
Hillard's .... do	1	......	2 63	2 67	2 60	......
Lippincott's .... do	4	**4**	3 47	3 52	**3 46**	......
McGuffey's Revised .... do	28½	**28½**	**3 15**	3 21	3 18	......
Monroe's .... do	4	**4**	3 67½	**3 57**	3 67	......
New American .... do	1	......	2 36	2 29	2 36	......
Parker and Watson's .... do	1	......	3 84	......	......	......
Sadlier's Excelsior .... do	2	**2**	**3 67½**	4 25	......	......
Sanders's New .... do	9	**3**	3 78	**3 67**	3 75	3 78
Sheldon's .... do	9½	**20½**	3 78	**3 67**	3 75	3 73
Swinton's .... do	20	**14½**	3 67½	**3 55**	3 64	3 67
Watson's Independent .... do	11	**11**	**3 36**	......	......	......
Webb's Model .... do	9	**9**	**3 88½**	3 95	......	......
Wilson's .... do	4	**4**	3 36	**3 27**	......	......
Willson's, Marcius .... do	3	**3**	3 36	3 52	**3 33**	......
READERS, THIRD.						
Appleton's .... dozen	13	**29**	4 03½	4 26	3 93	**3 91**
Edwards and Webb's Analytical .... do	1	......	5 25	5 34	5 20	......
Harvey's .... do	1	......	3 78	3 84	3 82	......
Hillard's .... do	1	......	4 20	4 27	4 16	......
Lippincott's .... do	3	**3**	4 62	4 69	**4 62**	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. S. Barnes.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Thorn.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
READERS, THIRD—continued.						
McGuffey's Revised .... dozen.	28½	**28½**	**$4 41**	$4 44	$4 46	....
Monroe's .... do..	3	**3**	5 25	**5 10**	5 25	....
New American .... do..	1	**1**	3 89	**3 75**	3 89	....
Sadlier's Excelsior .... do..	2	**2**	**6 09**	6 30	....	....
Sanders' New .... do..	2	**2**	5 67	**5 52**	5 62	$5 67
Sheldon's .... do	7 7/12	**7 7/12**	5 46	**5 31**	5 41	5 39
Swinton's .... do..	13	**10**	5 25	**5 05**	5 20	5 25
Watson's Independent .... do..	12	**12**	**4 80**	....	....	....
Wilson's .... do..	1	**1**	5 04	**4 90**	.....	....
Willson's, Marcius .... do..	2	**2**	5 04	**4 67**	4 99	....
READERS, FOURTH.						
Appleton's .... dozen.	10	**18**	5 38	5 44	5 24	**5 22**
Harvey's .... do..	1	**1**	**4 72**	4 80	4 78	....
Hillard's .... do..	1	....	5 25	5 34	5 20	....
Lippincott's .... do..	2	**2**	**6 30**	6 40	6 30	....
McGuffey's Revised .... do..	13½	**13½**	**5 25**	5 28	5 31	....
Monroe's .... do..	1	**1**	6 30	**6 12**	6 30	....
New American .... do..	1	....	4 73	4 59	4 72	....
Sadlier's Excelsior .... do..	1	**1**	**7 35**	8 45	....	....
Sanders' New .... do..	1	**1**	8 92	**8 67**	8 84	....
Sheldon's .... do..	3	**3**	7 56	**7 35**	7 49	7 47
Swinton's .... do..	7	**7**	6 82½	**6 60**	6 76	6 82
Watson's Independent .... do	7	**7**	**6 72**	....	....	....
Wilson's .... do..	1	....	6 30	6 12	....	....
Willson's, Marcius .... do..	1 1/12	**1 1/12**	6 30	6 40	**6 24**	....
READERS, FIFTH.						
Appleton's .... dozen	3½	**3½**	9 60	10 00	9 36	**9 33**
Harvey's .... do..	1	....	7 35	7 47	7 43	....
McGuffey's Revised .... do..	9	**9**	**7 56**	7 62	7 64	....
Sadlier's Excelsior .... do..	½	**1-2**	**9 24**	10 50	....	....
Sheldon's .... do..	1½	**1½**	9 45	**9 18**	9 36	....
Willson's, Marcius .... do..	1	....	9 45	9 48	9 36	....
READERS, SIXTH.						
McGuffey's Revised .... dozen.	5½	**5½**	**8 92½**	8 98	9 02	....
REGISTERS, SCHOOL.						
Adams & Blackman's, Daily .... dozen.	6	**6 5/12**	10 00	**3 50**	....	....
Adams' Union School .... do..	1	....	9 00	....	....	....
Bancroft's San Francisco .... do..	1	....	7 20	....	.....	....
Graded School .... do..	1	....	8 40	8 53	8 49	....
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co .... do..	2 7/12	**2 7/12**	9 45	6 93	**6 76**	....
			24 35			
Jackson's .... do..	1	....	9 00	....	....	....
Smith, E. B., & Co .... do..	1	....	9 00	6 00	....	....
Tracy's .... do..	1 1/12	**1 1/12**	**5 40**	....	....	....
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard ..do..	1¼	**2¼**	**8 40**	8 53	8 49	....
White's New Common School .... do..	7	**7**	**8 40**	8 53	8 49	....
White's, E. E .... do	⅓	**1-3**	**8 40**	8 53	8 49	....
SPELLERS.						
Appleton's Series .... dozen	10	**10**	**95**	....	1 04	1 03
Comprehensive .... do..	1	....	2 42	....	....	....
Harvey's Primary .... do..	11	**11**	**1 36½**	1 39	1 38	....
McGuffey's Revised .... do..	30	**30**	**1 78½**	1 79	1 80	....
New American, Advanced .... do..	1	....	2 63	2 55	2 62	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. S. Barnes.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Thorn.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
SPELLERS—continued.						
New American, Primary .... dozen.	5	**5**	$1 57½	**$1 53**	$1 57	....
Parker's Elementary .... do..	1	....	1 73	....	....	....
Parker's Pronouncing .... do..	9	**9**	**3 36**	....	....	....
Sanders' New .... do..	5	**5**	1 89	**1 85**	1 87	$1 89
Sanders' Primary .... do..	5	**5**	1 57½	**1 53**	1 56	1 57
Sheldon's .... do..	8	**9**	1 89	**1 85**	1 46 1 87	1 85 2 62
Smith's Juvenile Definer .... do..	1	**30**	**1 92**	....	....	....
Swinton's Word Book .... do..	28	**28**	1 89	**1 83**	1 87	1 89
Swinton's Word Primer .... do..	11	**11**	1 57½	**1 53**	1 56	1 57
Town's .... do..	4	**4**	**2 10**	2 16	....	....
Watson's .... do..	12	**12**	**1 73**	....	....	....
Webb's Word Method .... do..	6	**6**	**2 52**	1 87	....	....
Webster's .... do..	2	**2**	**95**	1 20	1 04	....
Wilson's Large .... do..	6	**6**	2 52	**2 46**	....	....
Wilson's Primary .... do..	11	**11**	1 57½	**1 53**	....	....
Worcester's Complete .... do..	1	....	2 42	2 67	....	....
Worcester's Primary .... do..	1	....	1 79	1 82	....	....
STATIONERY.						
Blank books, 4 by 6½ inches, 24 pages, bound full sheep	50	**50**	**08**	10	....	....
Envelopes, adhesive, best quality, white, No. 6, XX	10	**13,150**	**1 10**	1 50	1 25	....
Ink, black, in cones .... dozen.	139	**173**	**25**	....	....	....
Ink, black, in quarts .... do..	7 1/12	**7 1/12**	**3 50**	....	....	....
Ink, crimson, best quality, 4-ounce bottles, with cork stoppers .... dozen.	2 1/12	**5⅔**	**3 20**	....	....	....
Inkstands, 2½-inch, round, glass stoppers. do..	1	**1**	**2 00**	2 50	....	....
Mucilage, best quality, quarts .... do..	1/12	**1-12**	**4 80**	....	....	....
Mucilage, best quality, 8-oz. bottles, with brush .... dozen	5/6	**5-6**	**3 00**	....	....	....
Paper, blotting, best quality, 19 by 24 inches, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to the ream .... quires	55	**74½**	**65**	80	....	....
Paper, drawing, Whatman's Antiquarian. "Selected Best," hot-pressed, 31 by 53 inches .... sheets.	344	....	75	45	....	....
Paper, foolscap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream .... reams.	39	**54¼**	**2 25**	2 57	2 50	....
Paper, legal cap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream .... reams.	5	**5**	**2 25**	2 57	2 50	....
Paper, letter, half sheets, best quality, ruled, white, 12 pounds to the ream .... reams.	17	**27¼**	2 00	2 35	**1 90**	....
Paper, commercial note, best quality, ruled, white, 7 pounds to the ream .... reams.	25	**32¼**	1 20	**1 15**	1 25	....
Paper-folders, best quality, ivory, heavy, 9-inch .... dozen	1	....	4 75	3 50	....	....
Pencils, Dixon's American Graphite, various grades .... dozen.	48	**48**	50	**37**	....	....
Pencils, Dixon's, red, blue, and green .. do..	5	**29**	**60**	75	....	....
Pencils, black, A. W. Faber's, best quality, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 .... dozen.	34	**34**	50	**45**	....	....
Pencils, A. W. Faber's, red, blue, and green, dozen	1	....	60	75	....	....
Pencils, black-lead, plain cedar .... dozen.	246	**353**	**08**	9½ 10	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. S. Barnes.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Thorn.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
STATIONERY—continued.						
Pen-holders, wooden, assorted, best quality, dozen	222	**279**	$0 24	**$0 04**	....	....
Pen-racks, iron .... dozen.	⅓	**1 1/12**	**1 80**	2 00	....	....
Papers pins, best solid head, No. 5 .... do..	1	**1-6**	**80**	95	....	....
Rubber, artist's, best quality, medium size, per pound .... cakes.	396	**497**	1 00	**65**	....	....
Rubber bands, best quality, No. 11 .... gross.	1	**1 7/12**	**15**	25	....	....
Rubber bands, best quality, No. 16 .... do..	1	**4 1/12**	**24**	30	....	....
Rubber bands, best quality, No. 32 .... do..	1	**3 1/12**	**67**	1 10	....	....
Rubber ink-erasers, small cakes, per pound cakes	6	**84**	**03**	05	....	....
Rulers, wooden, 12-inch, graduated ... dozen	11⅓	**24⅓**	50	**20**	....	....
Sponges for slates, 150 to 175 pieces to the pound .... pounds.	4	**9**	**1 75**	2 50	....	....
Steel pens, Esterbrook's, No. 9, commercial, gross	22	**22**	**36**	45	....	....
Steel pens, Esterbrook's, No. 14, bank .. gross	2	**2½**	**43**	55	....	....
Steel pens, Esterbrook's, No. 048, Falcon, gross	44	**52**	**43**	54	....	....
Steel pens, Esterbrook's, No. 122, engrossing .... gross.	10	**10**	**47**	58	....	....
Steel pens, Gillott's, No. 303 .... do..	11	**14**	**79**	1 00	....	....
Steel pens, Gillott's, No. 404 .... do..	56	**57**	**43**	55	....	....
Steel pens, Gillott's, No. 332 .... do..	2	**3**	**1 02**	1 30	....	....
Steel pens, Miller Bros.', Acme .... do..	1	**2**	**50**	1 50	....	....
Steel pens, Miller Bros.', No. 505 .... do..	1	**2**	**50**	65	....	....
Steel pens, Perry's, No. 127 .... do..	1	**1½**	**50**	1 00	....	....
Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 1 .... do..	3	**7**	**85**	1 15	....	....
Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 2, counting-house .... gross.	8	**27**	**85**	1 15	....	....
Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 3, commercial, gross	2	**11**	**85**	1 15	....	....
Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 5, school, gross	1	**1**	**85**	1 15	....	....
SLATES.						
7 by 9 inches .... dozen.	56	**56**	36	45	**$0 36**	$0 39
7 by 11 inches .... do..	72	**74**	40	48	**40**	43
8 by 12 inches .... do..	82	**98**	50	60	**50**	54
9 by 13 inches .... do..	56	**60**	60	72	**59**	65
9½ by 14 inches .... do..	36	**36½**	80	96	**79**	87
TRACING BOOKS.						
Spencerian, No. 1 .... dozen.	44½	**44½**	70	70	70	**68½**
Spencerian, No. 2 .... do..	27	**27**	70	70	70	**68½**
WRITING BOOKS.						
Spencerian, No. 1, longer course .... dozen.	128	**140**	1 00	1 00	1 00	**98**
Spencerian, No. 2, longer course .... do..	129	**141**	1 00	1 00	1 00	**98**
Spencerian, No. 3, longer course .... do..	111	**123**	1 00	1 00	1 00	**98**
Spencerian, No. 4, longer course .... do..	110	**122**	1 00	1 00	1 00	**98**
Spencerian, No. 5, longer course .... do..	96	**105**	1 00	1 00	1 00	**98**
Spencerian, No. 6, longer course .... do..	62	**68**	1 00	1 00	1 00	**98**
Spencerian, No. 7, longer course .... do..	52	**52**	1 00	1 00	1 00	**98**
Spencerian, No. 1, shorter course .... do..	63	**63**	70	70	70	**68½**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. S. Barnes.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Thorn.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
WRITING BOOKS—continued.						
Spencerian, No. 2, shorter course........do..	67	**67**	$0 70	$0 70	$0 70	**$0 68½**
Spencerian, No. 3, shorter course... ....do..	56	**56**	70	70	70	**68½**
Spencerian, No. 4, shorter course........do..	39	**39**	70	70	70	**68½**
Spencerian, No. 5, shorter course........do..	37	**37**	70	70	70	**68½**
Spencerian, No. 6, shorter course........do..	25	**25**	70	70	70	**68½**
Spencerian, No. 7, shorter course........do..	24	**24**	70	70	70	**68½**
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alcohol and Hygiene, by Julia Coleman	3	**3**	**23**	45	....	....
Arithmetical frames, by John Gould. dozen	1½	**1½**	**42 00**	48 00	....	....
Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet	6	**6**	**4 66½**	5 50	....	....
Blackboard erasers ....dozen.	81 7/12	**107 7/12**	**75**	78	....	....
Blackboard erasers, the best .... do..	10	**10**	**3 75**	3 75	....	....
Bibles, medium size	392	**792**	45	**40**	....	....
Call-bells ....dozen.	73	**79**	4 00	4 35	**3 46**	....
Children's Kitchen Garden, by Emily Huntington	33	**43**	**21**	25	....	....
Crayons, chalk, white, dustless ......boxes	544	**688**	13	11½	**11½**	....
Crayons, chalk, colored .... do..	78	**80**	65	66	**55**	....
Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 1. dozen	2⅙	**3⅙**	....	5 40	**5 30**	....
Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 2 . do.	3⅙	**4⅙**	....	7 02	**6 90**	....
First Lessons in Geometry, by Thomas Hill ....dozen.	1	**1**	**3 47**	3 52	10 61	....
Geometrical blocks ....sets.	8	**8**	**1 50**	2 00	....	....
Globes of the world, large	7	**13**	10 00	**9 00**	....	....
Globes of the world, medium	7	**7**	**6 00**	6 00	....	....
Gospel Hymns, No. 1, with music....dozen.	3 1/12	**15½**	**3 06**	3 16	....	....
Gospel Hymns, No. 2, with music....... do..	1	**2**	**3 06**	3 16	....	....
Gospel Hymns, No. 3, with music........do..	1	....	3 06	3 16	....	....
Gospel Hymns, No. 4, with music........do..	2	....	3 06	3 16	....	....
Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined, with music .... dozen.	84⅚	**93⅚**	**7 65**	7 80	....	....
Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined, without music ....dozen.	2	**2**	**2 04**	2 12	....	....
Good Behavior, published by Cheney & Clapp, Brattleborough, Vt	22	**22**	**17**	18	....	....
Hooker's Child's Book of Nature........do..	16⅔	**21⅙**	10 50	**10 10**	10 40	....
How to Talk, Powell's Language Series, published by Cowperthwaite & Co., Philadelphia, Pa ....dozen.	8	**8**	4 41	**4 29**	4 41	....
How to Write, Powell's Language Series, published by Cowperthwaite & Co., Philadelphia, Pa...........................dozen.	2	**2**	6 30	**6 12**	6 30	....
How to Use Wood-Working Tools, published by Ginn & Heath, Boston, Mass	25	**35**	**43¾**	44	45	....
Ink-wells ....dozen	6	**6**	**20**	30	83 1 65	....
Key of English Method, by Ollendorf...do..	1 1/12	**1-12**	8 67	**8 00**	....	....
Kindergarten objects ....sets.	47	**48**	**50**	....	....	....
Kitchen and Dining-Room Work, by Mrs. H. J. Willard	39	**44**	21	**19**	....	....
Mother Truth's Melodies, by Mrs. E. P. Miller	8	**8**	**75**	90	....	....
Multiplication cards ....sets	320	**826**	**05**	06	....	....
Music Books, Instruction for Organ.........	13	**14**	**50**	1 50	....	....
Object cards, Mineral Kingdom, by Oliver & Boyd ....sets.	......	**15**	....	**9 30**	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. S. Barnes.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Thorn.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
Our World, No. 1, by Mrs. Hall .... dozen.	......	**8½**	**$6 30**	$16 00	....	....
Our World, No. 2, by Mrs. Hall .... do.	......	**6¼**	**15 75**	6 40	....	....
Parlor, Bed-Room, and Laundry, by Mrs. H. J. Willard	44	**49**	21	**18**	....	....
Pencils, slate, German, sharpened .... M.	98⅕	**102⅕**	1 15	**1 45**	....	....
Picture Teaching, by Janet Byrne ... dozen	17	**17**	**6 60**	10 00	....	....
Pictures, assorted (reward cards) .... do..	595	**619**	**08**	....	....	....
Plaster Paris .... pounds.	50	**50**	**03**	....	....	....
Prang's Natural History, small pictures in envelopes, each set containing 12 cards 2¼ by 4⅜ inches .... sets.	134	**158**	35	29	**$0 26**	....
Primer of Domestic Science, Kitchen Work, published by Sherwood & Co., Chicago, Ill .... dozen.	3 7/12	**4 7/12**	2 55	**2 16**	....	....
Primer of Domestic Science, No. 2, published by Sherwood & Co., Chicago, Ill ... dozen.	3 1/12	**4 1/12**	2 55	**2 16**	.. ....	....
Quackenbos' Composition .... do..	2	**2**	11 02	6 72	**6 68**	....
Sewing Illustrated, by L. J. Kirkwood	17	**22**	**25**	30	....	....
Singing books .... dozen.	34	**49**	3 00	**2 95**	....	....
Slated blackboard cloth .... yards	98	**98**	83	**75**	....	....
Slating brushes	38	**39**	**25**	90	....	....
Smart's Gymnastics	75	**76**	**13⅛**	14	1 59	....
Thermometers	12	**12**	**08⅓**	50	....	....
Venable's Dialogues and Plays .... sets.	39	**34**	76	**1 80**	1 86	....
Wall-slating .... gallons	33	**34**	**3 25**	3 50	....	....
Webster Dictionary, high school ..... dozen	14 1/12	**16½**	10 29	**9 95**	10 19	$10 20
Webster's Dictionary, primary .. .. do..	10½	**10½**	5 04	**4 90**	4 99	5 00
Well's Science Common Things	65	**68**	74⅜	75	**74**	....
Willard's, Mrs. H. J., Primer Domestic Science, No. 3 .... dozen.	2 1/12	**2 1/12**	2 55	**2 16**	....	....
Worcester's Dictionary, Comprehensive. do..	2 1/12	**2 1/12**	**14 70**	14 93	14 70	....
Worcester's Dictionary, School	1	**1-12**	79	8 53	**8 40**	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for medical supplies for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. McKesson.	W. H. Schieffelin.	G. H. Shafer.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.
MEDICINES.					
Acid, acetic, c. p., 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... ounces.	480	**480**	**$0 02**	$0 02	......
Acid, benzoic, 4-oz. bottles .... do...	116	**116**	**7**	8	......
Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, 1-lb. bottles, 95 per cent .... pounds.	323	**323**	**12½**	13½	......
Acid, carbolic, pure, crystallized, 4-oz. g. s. bott .. ounces.	548	**548**	**3**	3¼	......
Acid, citric, 8-oz. bottles .... do...	784	**784**	**3¾**	3¾	$0 04¾
Acid, muriatic, c. p., 4-oz. g. s. bottles .... do..	384	**384**	**2¼**	2¾	......
Acid, nitric, c. p., 4-oz. g. s. bottles .... do...	188	**188**	**2¾**	2¾	......
Acid, phos., dilute, U. S. P., 4-oz. g. s. bottles .... do...	528	**528**	**2½**	2½	......
Acid, salicylic, 4-oz. bottles or tins .... do...	404	**404**	**11**	12½	......
Acid, sulphuric, c. p., 4-oz. g. s. bottles .... do...	200	**200**	**2¾**	2¾	......
Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., 8-oz. g. s. bottles. do...	640	**640**	**3**	3	......
Acid, tannic, 1-oz. bottles .... do ..	117	**117**	**13**	13	17½
Acid, tartaric, 1-oz. w. m. bottles .... do...	752	**752**	**3½**	3½	......
Aconite, tincture of, rad., 8-oz. bottles .... do...	792	**792**	**3**	3	......
Alcohol, 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent .... bottles	1,112	**1,112**	**61**	59	......
Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), 4-oz. bott ounc's.	1,152	**1,152**	**1**	1	......
Ammonia, carbonate of, 8-oz. bottles .... do ..	432	**432**	**1¾**	1½	......
Ammonia, muriate of, pulvis, 8-oz. bottles .... do...	552	**552**	**1¾**	1½	......
Ammonia, bromide, 4-oz, bottles .... do...	148	**148**	**3½**	3½	......
Ammonia, solution of, U. S. P., 8-oz. g. s. bottles ...... do...	8,984	**8,984**	**1⅕**	1 3/10	......
Ammonia, aromatic spirits of, 8-oz. g. s. bottles ...... do...	1,088	**1,088**	**3½**	3½	4
Ammonium. bromide of, 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles ...... do ..	476	**476**	**4½**	4¾	......
Anise, oil of .... do...	77	**77**	**13**	12	......
Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), 1-oz. g. s. bottles., U. S. P .... ounces.	11	**11**	**8**	10	......
Arnica, tincture of, 8-oz. bottles .... do ..	5,968	**5,968**	**2**	1 9/10	2⅖
Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P .... ounces...	468	**468**	**1¼**	1¼	2
Assafœtida, gum, tins .... do...	246	**246**	**2**	2	......
Atrophia, sulph., ⅛-oz. bottles .... do...	4	**4**	**5 25**	5 50	......
Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, 1-oz. w. m. jars ...... do...	82	**82**	**14**	15	......
Bismuth, subnitrate of, 2-oz. bottles, U. S. P .... do...	582	**582**	**11**	10	......
Borax, powdered, 8-oz g. s. bottles .... do.	936	**936**	**2**	2	3¼
Buchu, fluid extract of, 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... do...	960	**960**	**3**	4	6
Camphor, 8-oz. bottles .... do ..	2,688	**2,688**	**2**	2	......
Castor oil, 32-oz. bottles, cold-pressed .... bottles.	805	**805**	**40**	43	......
Cerate, blistering, 8-oz. tins .... ounces.	240	**240**	**5**	5	......
Cerate, simple, 1-lb. tins .... pounds.	134	**134**	**28**	30	......
Cosmoline, 1-lb. tins .... do...	868	**868**	**34**	33½	......
Chalk, prepared, 8-oz. bottles .... ounces...	512	**512**	**1**	1	1⅔
Chloral, hydrate of, 4-oz g. s. w. m. bottles .... do...	536	**536**	**10**	10½	13½
Chloroform, purified, 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... do...	2,696	**2,696**	**7**	7	......
Cloves, oil of, 1-oz. g. s. bottles .... do...	82	**82**	**11**	12½	......
Cinchona, fluid ext., (with aromatics), 8-oz. bottles .. do ..	2,960	**2,960**	**4**	4½	......
Cinchonidia, sulphate of .... do...	774	**774**	**49**	50	......
Cocculus indicus .... do...	517	**517**	**1**	1	1½
Cod-liver oil, 1-pint bottles .... bottles.	1,657	**1,657**	**22½**	22½	.....
Colchicum, rad., wine of, 4-oz. bottles .... ounces	344	**344**	**2½**	3	......
Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, 4oz. bottles .... do...	216	**216**	**4**	4	6½
Colocynth, compound ext. of, powdered, 8-oz. bott .. do...	90	**90**	**14**	15	......
Collodion, 1-oz. bottles .... do...	104	**104**	**8**	8	......
Copaiba, balsam of, 8-oz. bottles .... do ..	1,496	**1,496**	**3⅜**	3⅜	......
Copper, sulphate of, 2-oz. bottles .... do. ..	470	**470**	**1¾**	1¾	2
Creosote, 1-oz. g. s. bottles .... do...	60	**60**	**8**	8	......
Croton oil, 1-oz. g. s. bottles .... do...	54	**54**	**16**	16	......
Digitalis, tincture of, 2-oz. bottles .... do...	330	**330**	**3**	3	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. McKesson.	W. H. Schieffelin.	G. H. Shafer.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.
MEDICINES—continued.					
Ergot, fluid extract of, 4-oz. bottles ... ounces.	1,042	**1,042**	**$0 04½**	$0 04¾	$0 07½
Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P. ... ounces	1,384	**1,384**	**4**	$3\frac{8}{10}$	......
Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, tins not exc'd'g 1 lb. .do ..	1,568	**1,568**	**4¾**	4¾	......
Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P ... ounces.	4,144	**4,144**	**3**	3¼	......
Flaxseed meal, tins ... pounds.	1,046	**1,046**	**4¾**	6	8
Gelseminum, tincture of, 4-oz. bottles ... ounces.	384	**384**	**2½**	3	......
Ginger, fluid extract of, 8-oz. bottles ... do ...	2,784	**2,784**	**3¼**	4	6½
Glycerine, pure, 8-oz. bottles ... do ...	5,976	**5,976**	**2**	$1\frac{9}{10}$	......
Gum arabic, powdered, 8-oz. w. m. bottles ... do ...	488	**488**	**2**	2¼	......
Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, U. S. P., 1-oz. w. m. jars ... ounces.	32	**32**	**16**	16½	......
Iodine, 1-oz. g. s. bottles ... do ...	119	**119**	**19**	19	......
Iodine, tincture of, U. S. P., 8-oz. g. s. bottles ... do ...	1,354	**1,354**	**3¼**	3½	......
Iodoform, 1-oz. g. s. bottles ... do ...	178	**178**	**26**	27	......
Ipecac, fluid extract of, 4-oz. bottles ... do ...	664	**664**	**9**	9	......
Ipecacuanha, powdered, 8-oz. bottles ... do ...	96	**96**	**6½**	6½	......
Iron, ammoniated citrate of ... pounds.	25	**25**	**58**	55	......
Iron, solution of the subsulphate of, 4-oz. bottles .. ounces.	224	**224**	**1½**	1½	......
Iron, sulphate of, commercial, 10-lb. wood boxes. pounds	410	**410**	**2¼**	2	......
Iron, sulphate of, c. p., 8-oz. w. m. bottles ... ounces.	208	**208**	**1**	1	......
Iron, sirup iodide of, U. S. P., 8-oz. bottles ... do ...	2,880	**2,880**	**1⅞**	2	......
Iron, quinia, citrate of, 1-oz. bottles ... do ...	420	**420**	**34**	32	......
Iron, tincture of the chloride of, U. S. P., 8-oz. g. s. bottles, ounces ...	2,880	**2,880**	**2¾**	2¾	......
Jalap, powdered, 4-oz. bottles ... ounces.	76	**76**	**3**	3½	....
Lavender, compound spirits of, U. S. P ... do ...	1,100	**1,100**	**2¼**	2¼	4
Lead, acetate of, 8-oz. bottles ... do ...	392	**392**	**1½**	1½	......
Linseed oil, raw, pint bottles ... bottles.	491	**491**	**11**	12	19
Licorice, fluid extract ... pounds.	377	**377**	**36**	38	......
Licorice, extract of, paper ... ounces	1,028	**1,028**	**1½**	1½	......
Licorice root, powdered, 8 oz. bottles ... do ..	320	**320**	**1½**	1¼	......
Magnesia, heavy calcined, 4-oz. w. m. bottles ... do ...	644	**644**	**5½**	4¾	7
Magnesia, sulphate of, 10-lb tins ... pounds	1,020	**1,020**	**3**	2½	7
Mercurial ointment, U. S. P., 1-lb. pots ... do ..	132	**132**	**40**	42	......
Mercury with chalk, 2-oz. w. m. bottles ... ounces	146	**146**	**3**	3½	......
Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), 1-oz. bottles ... ounces.	56	**56**	**5¾**	6	......
Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), 2-oz. bottles, ounces ...	449	**449**	**5**	5	......
Mercury, ointment of nitrate of, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), 8-oz. pots ... ounces.	808	**808**	**2½**	2½	......
Mercury, pills of, U. S. P. (blue mass), 8-oz. pots ... do ...	320	**320**	**3¼**	3¼	......
Mercury, red oxide of, 1-oz. bottles ... do ...	97	**97**	**7**	7	......
Morphia, sulphate of, ⅛-oz. bottles ... do ...	$29\frac{2}{8}$	**$29\frac{2}{8}$**	**2 90**	290	......
Morphia, acetate of, ⅛-oz. bottles ... do ..	$13\frac{6}{8}$	**$13\frac{6}{8}$**	**3 00**	290	......
Mustard seed, black, ground, 5-lb tins ... pounds.	555	**555**	**13**	11¾	......
Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, 1-oz. bottles, U. S. P ... ounces.	31	**31**	**15**	14	......
Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes ... do ...	2,152	**2,152**	**7**	6½	......
Olive oil, 1-pint bottles ... bottles.	930	**990**	**16**	16	......
Opium, camphorated tincture of, U. S. P., 16-oz. bott. do ...	8,536	**8,536**	**$1\frac{6}{10}$**	1⅝	......
Opium, compound powder of, U. S. P. (Dover's Powder), 8-oz. bottles ... ounces.	448	**448**	**5¼**	5¾	......
Opium, powdered, 8-oz. bottles ... do ...	208	**208**	**34**	32½	......
Opium, tincture of, U. S. P. (laudanum), 8-oz. bott. .do ...	3,432	**3,432**	**5**	5	......
Origanum, oil of, 8-oz. bottles ... do ...	2,136	**2,136**	**2½**	2½	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. McKesson.	W. H. Shieffelin.	G. H. Shafer.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.
MEDICINES—continued.					
Pepper, cayenne, ground, 8-oz. bottles ....ounces.	568	**568**	**$0 02¼**	$0 02	......
Peppermint, oil of, 1-oz. bottles ....do...	124	**124**	**20**	20	......
Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles, U. S. P ...number.	133,800	**133,800**	**9¼**	10	......
Podophyllum, resin of, 1-ox. bottles ....ounces.	15	**15**	**25**	25	......
Potassa, caustic, 1-oz. g. s. bottles ....do...	20	**20**	**10**	10	......
Potassa, acetate of, 8-oz. bottles ....do...	438	**438**	**2½**	2	......
Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), 8-oz. bottles ....ounces.	1,752	**1,752**	**2⅝**	2¾	......
Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, 8-oz. bottles.........do...	1,496	**1,496**	**1⅝**	1⅝	......
Potassa, cyanuret, 1-oz. g. s. bottles ....do...	27	**27**	**10**	9	......
Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, 8-oz. bottles ....do...	664	**664**	**1¼**	1¼	......
Potassium, bromide of, 8-oz. bottles ....do...	1,504	**1,504**	**2½**	2½	......
Potassium, permanganate of, 1-oz. bottles..........do...	81	**81**	**5**	5	......
Potassium, iodide of, 8-oz. bottles ....do...	1,848	**1,848**	**8½**	8⅝	......
Quinia, sulphate of, 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins, ounces	921	**921**	**1 17**	1 15	......
Rhubarb, powdered, 4-oz. bottles ....ounces.	260	**260**	**3¼**	3	......
Rochelle salt, powdered, 8-oz. bottles ....do...	2,448	**2,448**	**2⅜**	2 3/10	......
Santonine, 1 oz. bottles ....do ..	47	**47**	**45**	41	......
Sarsaparilla, fluid extract, 8-oz. bottles ....bottles..	551	**551**	**22**	23	......
Silver, nitrate of, fused, 1-oz. g. s. bottles ....ounces..	28	**28**	**80**	80	......
Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, 1-oz. bottles ....do...	29	**29**	**77**	77	......
Soap, carbolic ....pounds..	926	**926**	**6½**	6	......
Soap, Castile, in paper..........do....	1,477	**1,477**	**5**	5	......
Soap, common, in bars..........do....	1,635	**1,635**	**4**	4	......
Soda, bicarbonate of, 8-oz. bottles ....ounces..	2,448	**2,448**	**1**	1	$0 01½
Soda, salicylate, 4-oz. w. m. bottles ....do....	632	**632**	**12**	13½	......
Squills, syrup of, U. S. P., 1-lb. bottles..........pounds..	1,555	**1,555**	**12**	12	17½
Squills, pulvis, 1-oz. w. m. bottles..........ounces..	72	**72**	**05**	5	......
Strychnia, ⅛-oz. bottles ....do....	5⅝	**5⅝**	**1 05**	1 10	......
Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles..........do....	1,760	**1,760**	**1**	1	......
Seneka, fluid extract of, 8-oz. bottles..........do....	968	**968**	**5½**	6½	......
Taraxacum, fluid extract of, 8-oz. bottles..........bottles..	213	**213**	**24**	24	......
Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. jars ....ounces..	232	**232**	**5**	4½	......
Turpentine, oil of, 32-oz. bottles ....bottles..	650	**650**	**15**	15	......
Valerian, fluid extract of, 1-lb. bottles ....do....	74	**74**	**48**	55	......
Wild cherry, fluid extract of, 8-oz. bottles..........do....	413	**413**	**20**	20	37½
Wild cherry, syrup of, 16-oz. bottles, U. S. P....ounces..	11,080	**11,080**	**15/16**	1	......
Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles ....do....	90	**90**	**3¾**	3¾	......
Zinc, sulphate of, in 1 oz. bottles ....do....	175	**175**	**3**	3	......
HOSPITAL STORES.					
Bandages, suspensory..........number..	172	**172**	**5½**	5	......
Barley, in tins ....pounds..	542	**542**	**5**	5	......
Cinnamon, ground, 4-oz. w. m. bottles ....ounces..	292	**292**	**2**	2	......
Cocoa, in tins ....pounds..	292	**292**	**30**	28	......
Corn starch, in tins..........do....	319	**319**	**7½**	9	......
Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles..........ounces..	760	**760**	**1½**	1⅝	......
Sugar, white, crushed, in boxes not exceeding 50 pounds, pounds	2,742	**2,742**	**9**	8½	......
Tapioca, in tins ....pounds..	275	**275**	**5½**	5	......
Tea, black, in tins or original chests..........do....	944	**944**	**17½**	22½	......
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.					
Bandages..........number..	51	**51**	**3 00**	3 00	......
Binder's boards, 2½ by 12 inches .... pieces..	60	**60**	**1½**	1½	......
Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches..........do....	69	**69**	**3**	3	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. McKesson.	W. H. Schieffelin.	G. H. Shafer.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.					
Cases, field, operating .... number.	8	**8**	**$16 25**	$16 00	......
Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes .... do..	185	**185**	**5**	5	......
Cotton bats .... do..	297	**297**	**6**	8¼	......
Cotton wadding .... sheets.	430	**430**	**3**	2½	......
Cupping-tins, assorted sizes .... number.	40	**40**	**5**	5	......
Lancets, thumb .... do..	19	**19**	**14**	15	......
Lint, picked .... pounds.	67	**67**	**22**	15	......
Lint, patent .... do..	111	**111**	**54**	55	......
Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide .... yards.	1,692	**1,692**	**6**	5¾	......
Needles, cotton, thimble, in case .... number.	30	**30**	**50**	50	......
Needles, upholsterer's .... do..	24	**24**	**5**	5	......
Oakum, fine, picked .... pounds.	116	**116**	**8**	8½	......
Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces .... yards.	92	**92**	**54**	56	......
Operating cases (minor) .... number	7	**7**	**8 50**	8 50	......
Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials .... do..	2,497	**2,497**	**1**	1	......
Pins .... papers	197	**197**	**2½**	3	......
Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can .... yards	110	**110**	**14**	14	......
Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case .... do..	101	**101**	**22**	22	......
Plaster of Paris, in 5-lb. tins .... pounds.	195	**195**	**2½**	2½	......
Pocket cases .... number.	5	**5**	**5 25**	5 20	......
Scarificators .... do..	4	**4**	**1 90**	2 00	......
Scissors, 4-inch .... do..	22	**22**	**8**	10	......
Scissors, 6-inch .... do..	24	**24**	**15**	18	......
Silk, ligature .... ounces	34	**34**	**65**	68	......
Speculums for the rectum .... number.	7	**7**	**38**	28	......
Speculums for the vagina, glass .... do..	10	**10**	**25**	24	......
Sponge, assorted .... ounces.	384	**384**	**5½**	5	......
Stethoscopes, Cammann's double .... number.	5	**5**	**1 75**	1 75	......
Syringes, hard-rubber, 8-oz .... do..	20	**20**	**80**	80	......
Syringes, hypodermic .... do..	12	**12**	**55**	55	......
Syringes, penis, rubber .... do..	441	**441**	**15**	15	......
Syringes, vaginal, rubber .... do..	251	**251**	**29**	27	......
Thermometers, clinical .... do..	19	**19**	**60**	60	......
Thread, linen, unbleached .... ounces.	120	**120**	**5**	8	......
Thread, cotton, spools, assorted .... number.	249	**249**	**2½**	5	......
Tooth-extracting cases .... do..	8	**8**	**7 50**	7 00	......
Tourniquets, field .... do..	2	**2**	**45**	45	......
Tourniquets, screw, with pad .... do..	3	**3**	**1 10**	1 10	......
Towels .... dozen.	48	**48**	**1 10**	1 00	......
Trusses, single .... number.	39	**39**	**27**	27	......
Twine, ½-coarse .... ounces.	928	**9 28**	**2**	2	......
Wax, white, in paper .... do..	284	**2 84**	**2¾**	3	......
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Basins, wash-hand .... number.	76	**76**	**8**	7	......
Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires .... do..	....	....	....	38	......
Corkscrews .... do..	27	**27**	**5⅜**	5	......
Corks, velvet, best, assorted .... dozen.	8,537	**8,537**	**1¼**	1	......
Dippers, tin, assorted .... number.	39	**39**	**6**	5	......
Dispensatory .... copies.	17	**17**	**5 25**	5 50	......
Funnels, tin, pint .... number.	8	**8**	**4**	4	......
Hones .... do..	5	**5**	**12**	12	......
Measures, graduated, glass, 4 oz .... do..	24	**24**	**18**	15	......
Measures, graduated, glass, minim .... do..	13	**13**	**15**	15	......
Measures tin, pint and quart .... do..	14	**14**	**6**	6	......
Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 in .... do..	15	**15**	**60**	58	......
Mosquito netting .... yards.	863	**863**	**4½**	5	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 23, 1884, *for medical supplies for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John McKesson.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. W. Wright.	George H. Shafer.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 in ... packs.	24	**24**	**$0 21**	$0 19½	......	......
Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each ... sheets.	73	**73**	**2¾**	2¾	......	......
Paper, wrapping ... quires.	898	**898**	**9**	8½	......	......
Pill boxes, ¾ paper, ¼ turned wood ... dozen.	1,478	**1,478**	**2½**	2½	......	......
Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches ... number.	5	**5**	**50**	40	......	......
Scales, Troemner's dispensing (new) ... do.	25	**25**	**6 30**	6 60	$6 70	......
Spatulas, 6-inch ... do.	29	**29**	**20**	15	......	......
Spirit-lamps ... do.	7	**7**	**28**	24	......	......
Vials, 6-oz ... dozen.	944	**944**	**19**	20¾	......	......
Vials, 4-oz ... do.	1,509	**1,509**	**15½**	17	......	......
Vials, 2-oz ... do.	1,909	**1,909**	**10¼**	11¼	......	......
Vials, 1-oz ... do.	1,460	**1,460**	**8½**	9½	......	......
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.						
Aloes, pulverized, in 8-oz. bottles ... ounces.	352	**352**	**2½**	2	......	......
Aquifolium, Berberis, fluid extract, 16-oz. bott ... lbs.	69	**69**	**50**	52	......	......
Bed-pans ... number.	58	**58**	**60**	55	......	......
Breast-pumps ... do.	108	**108**	**60**	18	......	......
Capsules, empty, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4 ... boxes	516	**516**	**14**	14	......	......
Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles ... ounces.	153	**153**	**10**	9	......	......
Funnels, glass, 8-oz ... number.	72	**72**	**10**	10	......	......
Mercury, yellow, sulphide ... ounces.	92½	**92½**	**7**	7	......	......
Obstetrical forceps ... number.	19	**19**	**4 75**	4 60	......	......
Pepsin, sacch., in 1-oz. bottles ... ounces	594	**594**	**10**	10	......	......
Percolators, glass, ½-gallon ... number.	42	**42**	**30**	30	......	......
Potassa, bicarb., in 8-oz. g. s. w. m. botts ... ounces	504	**504**	**1¼**	2	......	......
Rice ... pounds.	2,163	**2,163**	**6**	5¼	......	......
Saddle-bags, medical, convertible ... number	27	**27**	**8 00**	8 10	......	......
Speculum for the ear ... do.	41	**41**	**25**	20	......	......
Syringes, Davidson's self-injector ... do.	45	**45**	**1 10**	1 05	......	......
Syringes, Mattson's family ... number.	52	**52**	**1 20**	1 30	......	......
Tar, oil of ... pounds.	137	**137**	**9**	10	......	......
Urethral dilators, Holt's, and 6 staffs in case ...	28	**28**	**16 75**	16 75	......	......
Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's ...	31	**31**	**2 12**	2 00	......	......
Zinc, oxide of, in 2-oz. bottles ... ounces.	348	**348**	**2**	2	......	......
Acid, hydrocyanic, in 1-oz. bottles ... do.	8	**8**	**10**	10½	......	......
Aspirators ... number.	1	**1**	**6 50**	7 00	......	......
Cascara sagrada, fluid extract, in lb. bott ... pounds	2	**2**	**60**	90	......	......
Cannabis Indica, fluid extract, 4-oz. bott ... ounces.	24	**24**	**3½**	7	......	......
Cocoa butter ... pounds.	5	**5**	**40**	40	......	......
Gentian, alcoholic extract, 1-oz. jars ... ounces.	4	**4**	**10**	10	......	......
Gentian, tinct., comp., 1-lb. bottles ... pounds.	7	**7**	**40**	40	......	**$0 50**
Hypophos., l. s. i. and p., syr. of, 1-lb. bott ... do.	108	**108**	**20**	25	......	......
Jaborandi, fluid extract, 8-oz. bottles ... ounces.	16	**16**	**3**	7	......	......
Magnesia, carb ... do.	48	**48**	**1¼**	1½	......	......
Myrrh, tinct., in 4-oz. bottles ... do.	4	**4**	**4**	4	......	......
Nux vomica, in 4-oz. bottles ... do.	8	**8**	**2**	1	......	......
Oil lemon, in 4-oz. bottles ... do.	14	**14**	**12**	12	......	......
Plasters, porous ... dozen.	66⅙	**66⅙**	**45**	47	......	......
Resin ... pounds	16	**16**	**2**	2	......	......
Senna, confection, 1-lb. jars ... do.	2	**2**	**40**	40	......	......
Soda, chlorinated sol., Labarraques ... bottles	24	**24**	**11**	15	......	......
Splints, assorted ... dozen.	2	**2**	**1 30**	3 00	......	......
Stillingia, fluid extract, in 4-oz. bottles ... ounces.	128	**1 28**	**3**	6	......	......
Thermometers, mercurial ... number.	1	**1**	**12**	15	......	......
Thermometers, spirit ... do.	1	**1**	**20**	15	......	......
Trusses, double ... do.	2	**2**	**70**	60	......	......
Uterine sounds (Sims) ... do.	1	**1**	**55**	60	......	......

INDEX.

A.

B.

C.

F.

G.

M.

Q.

R.

S.

Page.

Q.

R.

S.

T.

U.

V.

W.

Y.

O